EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2003-2004 SESSION

Sittings of 1 to 4 September 2003

Monday 1 September 2003

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    - European Parliament resolution on Cuba

- P5_TA(2003)0375
  - Human rights 2002
    - European Parliament resolution on human rights in the world in 2002 and European Union's human rights policy

- P5_TA(2003)0376
  - Fundamental rights in the EU in 2002
    - European Parliament resolution on the situation as regards fundamental rights in the European Union

- P5_TA(2003)0377
  - Water management in developing countries
    - European Parliament resolution on the Commission communication on water management in developing countries and priorities for EU development cooperation

- P5_TA(2003)0378
  - Trade and development
    - European Parliament resolution on the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on trade and development

- P5_TA(2003)0379
  - Health and poverty reduction in developing countries
    - European Parliament resolution on the Commission communication on Health and Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries

- P5_TA(2003)0380
  - Participation of non-state actors in EC development policy
    - European Parliament resolution on the communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on participation of non-state actors in EC development policy

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**Key to symbols used**

* Consultation procedure  
** I Cooperation procedure: first reading  
** II Cooperation procedure: second reading  
*** Assent procedure  
*** I Codecision procedure: first reading  
*** II Codecision procedure: second reading  
*** III Codecision procedure: third reading  
(The type of procedure is determined by the legal basis proposed by the Commission)

**Information relating to voting time**

Unless stated otherwise, the rapporteurs informed the Chair in writing, before the vote, of their position on the amendments.

**Abbreviations used for Parliamentary Committees**

AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy  
BUDG Committee on Budgets  
CONT Committee on Budgetary Control  
LIBE Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs  
ECON Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs  
JURI Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market  
ITRE Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy  
EMPL Committee on Employment and Social Affairs  
ENVI Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy  
AGRI Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development  
PECH Committee on Fisheries  
RETT Committee on Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism  
CULT Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport  
DEVE Committee on Development and Cooperation  
AFCO Committee on Constitutional Affairs  
PETI Committee on Petitions  

**Abbreviations used for Political Groups**

PPE-DE Group of the European People’s Party (Christian Democrats) and European Democrats  
PSE Group of the Party of European Socialists  
ELDR Group of the European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Party  
Verts/ALE Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance  
GUE/NGL Confederal Group of the European United Left/Nordic Green Left  
UEN Union for a Europe of Nations Group  
EDD Group for a Europe of Democracies and Diversities  
NI Non-attached Members
I
(Information)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2003-2004 SESSION

Sittings of 1 to 4 September 2003

STRASBOURG

(2004/C 76 E/01)

MINUTES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SITTING

IN THE CHAIR: Pat COX

President

1. Resumption of session

The sitting opened at 17.05.

2. Statements by the President

The President, having paid tribute to the victims of the attacks this summer in Bombay, Jerusalem and Najaf, made particular mention of the attack carried out on 19 August in Baghdad against the UN headquarters, during which, amongst others, Sergio Vieira de Mello, the UN representative, was killed.

The President pointed out that, on Parliament's behalf, he had immediately sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in which he expressed his solidarity with the families, friends and colleagues of the victims.

Parliament observed a minute's silence.
3. Approval of Minutes of previous sitting

The Minutes of the previous sitting were approved.

4. Membership of Parliament

The competent Italian authorities had informed the Presidency of the appointment of Luciano Caveri as councillor of the Aosta Valley region.

Since the office was incompatible with the office of Member of the European Parliament, in accordance with Rule 8(4), Parliament noted the end of his term of office and established that there was a vacancy with effect from 8 July 2003.

Laura González Álvarez had given notice in writing of her resignation as member of Parliament, with effect from 8 July 2003.

In accordance with Rule 8(3) and Article 12(2), second subparagraph of the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, Parliament established the vacancy.

The competent Spanish authorities had informed the Presidency of the appointment as Member of Parliament of Maria Luisa Bergaz Conesa in place of Laura González Álvarez, with effect from 24 July 2003, and of Juan Manuel Ferrández Lezaun in place of Carlos Bautista Ojeda with effect from 10 July 2003.

The President drew attention to the provisions of Rule 7(5).

5. Membership of committees and delegations

At the request of the ELDR, Verts/ALE and GUE/NGL Groups, Parliament ratified the following appointments:

— AGRI Committee: Juan Manuel Ferrández Lezaun;
— ENVI Committee and PETI Committee: Maria Luisa Bergaz Conesa;
— RETT Committee: Paolo Costa;
— Delegation for relations with the Maghreb countries and the Arab Maghreb Union: Juan Manuel Ferrández Lezaun;
— Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America and Mexico: Maria Luisa Bergaz Conesa.

Antoni Macierewicz was appointed observer to the DEVE Committee.

6. Membership of political groups

John Attard Montalto was affiliated to the PSE Group as observer with effect from 10 July 2003.
7. Request for defence of parliamentary immunity

The lawyer of Umberto Bossi, a former Member of Parliament, had written to the President requesting that Parliament intercede with the Italian competent authorities in defence of Mr Bossi’s parliamentary immunity in legal proceedings in Brescia.

Pursuant to Rule 6(3), the request had been referred to the committee responsible, the JURI Committee.


The President informed Parliament, in accordance with Rule 180(3), of the following interpretation of Rule 6(3) given by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs to which the question of the application of that provision had been referred:

The Member or former Member may be represented by another Member. The request may not be made by another Member without the agreement of the Member concerned.

The interpretation would be deemed adopted if there had been no objections by the time the Minutes of that sitting were approved.

9. Texts of agreements forwarded by the Council

The Council had forwarded certified true copies of the following documents:

— Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cape Verde on fishing off the coast of Cape Verde for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2004;

— Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cape Verde on fishing off the coast of Cape Verde for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2004.

10. Documents received

The following documents had been received:

1) from the Council and Commission:

referred to responsible BUDG

referred to responsible BUDG

referred to responsible BUDG

referred to responsible BUDG

referred to responsible BUDG

referred to responsible JURI

referred to responsible ENVI
opinion BUDG
legal basis Article 175(1) EC

referred to responsible ITRE
opinion BUDG, LIBE
legal basis Article 156 EC

referred to responsible ENVI
legal basis Article 95 EC

referred to responsible CONT

opinion BUDG, ECON

legal basis Article 280(4) EC


referred to responsible ITRE

opinion BUDG

legal basis Article 175(1) EC


referred to responsible PECH

legal basis Article 37 EC


referred to responsible ENVI

opinion ITRE

legal basis Article 95(1) EC, Article 175(1) EC, Article 300(2) and (3), first subparagraph EC

— Opinion of the Commission pursuant to Article 251 (2), 3rd paragraph, point (c) of the EC Treaty on the European Parliament’s amendments to the Council’s common position regarding a proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council ON the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading and amending directive 2001/34/EC (COM(2003) 432 — C5-0316/2003 — 2001/0117(COD))

referred to responsible ECON

opinion JURI

legal basis Article 44 EC, Article 95 EC


referred to responsible EMPL

opinion BUDG, FEMM

legal basis Article 144 EC
Monday 1 September 2003


referred to responsible ENVI
opinion ITRE
legal basis Article 95(1) EC, Article 175(1) EC, Article 300(2) and (3), first subparagraph EC


referred to responsible DEVE
opinion BUDG
legal basis Article 179(1) EC


referred to responsible JURI
opinion ITRE, RETT
legal basis Article 95 EC


referred to responsible LIBE
opinion BUDG, CONT, EMPL, CULT, AFCO
legal basis Article 308 EC


referred to responsible ENVI
opinion ITRE, FEMM
legal basis Article 152(4) EC


referred to responsible BUDG


referred to responsible AGRI
legal basis Article 149, paragraph 2

referred to responsible AFET
opinion BUDG

legal basis Article 181(2) EC


referred to responsible BUDG
opinion CONT

legal basis Article 279(2) EC


referred to responsible ENVI

legal basis Article 152 EC


referred to responsible AGRI
opinion ENVI

legal basis Article 37 EC, Article 152 EC


referred to responsible ENVJ

legal basis Article 95 EC


referred to responsible ENVJ

opinion JURI, AGRI

legal basis Article 37 EC, Article 95 EC, Article 152 EC

referred to responsible ENVI

legal basis Article 175(1) EC


referred to responsible ECON

legal basis Article 112(2) EC, Article 122(4) EC


referred to responsible BUDG


referred to responsible BUDG


referred to responsible JURI

opinion ENVI

legal basis Article 95 EC


referred to responsible ENVI

opinion ECON, JURI, ITRE

legal basis Article 175(2) EC


referred to responsible ENVI

opinion ITRE, AGRI

legal basis Article 95 EC
Draft amending budget No 4 for the financial year 2003 — Section III — Commission
(10620/2003 — C5-0339/2003 — 2003/2113(BUD))

referred to responsible BUDG
opinion TOUT

legal basis Article 272 EC, Article 177 EURATOM

Draft Report on the Treaty on the European Constitution and on the convocation of the
Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) (CONV850/2003 — C5-0340/2003 — 2003/0902(CNS))

referred to responsible AFCO
opinion AFET, BUDG, CONT, LIBE, ECON, JURI, ITRE, EMPL, ENVI, AGRI, PECH, RETT, CULT, DEVE, FEMM, PETI

legal basis Article 48(2) EC

Amended proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council repealing
certain Directives on the hygiene of foodstuffs and the health conditions for the production
and placing on the market of certain products of animal origin intended for human
0341/2003 — 2000/0182(COD))

referred to responsible ENVI
opinion ITRE, AGRI, PECH

legal basis Article 95 EC, Article 152 EC

Opinion of the Council on transfer of appropriations 18/2003 between Chapters in Section III
— Commission — Part B — of the General Budget for the European Union for the financial
year 2003 (C5-342/2003 — C5-0342/2003 — 2003/2138(GBD))

referred to responsible BUDG

Amended proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the
promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market

referred to responsible ITRE
opinion ENVI

legal basis Article 175(1) EC

Opinion of the Commission pursuant to Article 251(2), third subparagraph, point (c) of the
EC Treaty, on the European Parliament’s amendments to the Council’s Common Position
regarding the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on
conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity (COM(2003)
420 — C5-0344/2003 — 2001/0078(COD))

referred to responsible ITRE
opinion ECON, JURI

legal basis Article 95 EC

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council
— C5-0345/2003 — 2003/0167(COD))

referred to responsible JURI
opinion BUDG, CONT, LIBE, ITRE

legal basis Article 26 EC, Article 95 EC, Article 133 EC, Article 135 EC
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referred to responsible ITRE
opinion ECON, JURI, ENVI

legal basis Article 47(2) EC, Article 55 EC, Article 95 EC


referred to responsible ITRE
opinion ECON, JURI, ENVI

legal basis Article 47(2) EC, Article 55 EC, Article 95 EC


referred to responsible ENVI
opinion AGRI

legal basis Article 95 EC


referred to responsible ITRE
opinion JURI, ENVI

legal basis Article 166(4) EC


referred to responsible AFET
opinion BUDG, CONT, ITRE, DEVE

legal basis Article 308 EC


referred to responsible RETT
opinion ECON, ENVI

legal basis Article 71(1) EC

referred to responsible ENVI
legal basis Article 175 EC


referred to responsible RETT
opinion JURI
legal basis Article 80(2) EC


referred to responsible PECH
opinion BUDG, DEVE
legal basis Article 37 EC, Article 300(2) and (3), first subparagraph EC


referred to responsible ENVI
opinion ITRE
legal basis Article 175(1) EC


referred to responsible JURI
opinion RETT
legal basis Article 65 EC, Article 300 EC

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2561/2001 aiming to promote the conversion of fishing vessels and of fishermen that were, up to 1999, dependent on the fishing agreement with Morocco (COM(2003) 437 — C5-0357/2003 — 2003/0157(CNS))

referred to responsible PECH
opinion BUDG
legal basis Article 36 EC, Article 37 EC


referred to responsible PECH
opinion ENVI
legal basis Article 37 EC
referred to responsible ECON
opinion ITRE, EMPL
legal basis Article 95 EC

referred to responsible RETT
legal basis Article 71(1) EC

referred to responsible ITRE
legal basis Article 285(1) EC

referred to responsible ENVI
opinion ITRE, RETT
legal basis Article 175(1) EC

referred to responsible BUDG

referred to responsible JURI
opinion ENVI
legal basis Article 95 EC

referred to responsible RETT
legal basis Article 80(2) EC

referred to responsible FEMM
opinion BUDG, DEVE
legal basis Article 179(1) EC

referred to responsible EMPL
opinion JURI

legal basis Article 42 EC, Article 308 EC


referred to responsible ENVI
opinion JURI, ITRE

legal basis Article 95 EC


referred to responsible ECON
opinion JURI

legal basis Article 95 EC


referred to responsible RETT
opinion BUDG, ENVI

legal basis Article 80(2) EC


referred to responsible RETT
opinion EMPL

legal basis Article 71 EC


referred to responsible ENVI
opinion ITRE, AGRI

legal basis Article 152(4) EC
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  referred to responsible  ENV
  opinion  ITRE

  legal basis  Article 95 EC

2) from committees

2.1) reports:


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2.2) recommendations for second reading:

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3) from Members

3.1) oral questions (Rule 42)

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Bob van den Bos, Baroness Nicholson of Winterbourne, Baroness Sarah Ludford, Elizabeth Lynne, Bill Newton Dunn, Johan Van Hecke and Joan Vallvé, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Nuala Ahern, Matti Wuori, Danielle Auroi, Kathalijne Buitenweg, Alexander de Roo, Jan Dhaene, Raina Echerer, Jillian Evans, Monica Frassoni, Ian Hudghton, Jean Lambert, Alan Lipietz, Nelly Maes, Neil MacCormick, Heide Rühle and Inger Schörling, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Frances Wurtz, Pernille Frahm and André Brie, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Niall Andrews, Mary Banotti, Marco Cappato, Paulo Casaca, John Cushnahan, Proinsias De Rossa, Koldo Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Glenys Kinnock, Torben Lund, Antonio Musa, Ulla Sandback, Catherine Stihler, Joke Swiebel, Anders Wijkman and Jan Wiersma, to the Council, on the EU and combating torture (B5-0274/2003).

3.2) oral questions for Question Time (Rule 43)

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Kauppi Piia-Noora, Medina Ortega Manuel, Casaca Paulo, Frassoni Monica, Izquierdo Rojo María, Hyland Liam, Ó Neachtain Seán, Rodríguez Ramos María, Herranz García María Esther, Staes Bart, Sauquillo Pérez del Arco Francisca, Korhola Eija-Riitta Anneli,
3.3) motions for resolutions (Rule 48)

— Hernández Mollar on private investment in transport infrastructure (B5-0360/2003).

  referred to responsible RETT
  opinion ECON

— Garriga Polledo on an association agreement with Russia (B5-0361/2003).

  referred to responsible AFET
  opinion ITRE


  referred to responsible LIBE
11. Transfers of appropriations


It had decided to authorise the transfer, in accordance with Articles 24(3) and 181(1) of the Financial Regulation of 25 June 2002 and with Article 23(b) of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999. If the Council were to give its assent the transfer could be effected in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM:

Chapter B0-23 — Guarantee reserve
   — Article B0-230 — Reserve for loans and loan guarantees to and in non-member countries
      NDA 145 670 000 EUR

TO:

Chapter B0-24 — Payments to the Guarantee Fund
   — Article B0-240 — Payments to the Guarantee Fund in respect of new operations
      NDA 145 670 000 EUR

**


It had decided to authorise the transfer, in accordance with Articles 24(3) and 181(1) of the Financial Regulation of 25 June 2002 and with Article 23(b) of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999. Since the Council had given its assent in the context of the trilogue of 2 July 2003, transfer could be effected in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM:

Chapter B7-91 — Emergency aid reserve
   — Article B7-910 — Emergency aid reserve
      CA 21 000 000 EUR

Chapter B7-96 — Reserve for administrative expenditure
   — Article B7-960 — Reserve for administrative expenditure
      CA 4 000 000 EUR
TO:
Chapter B7-21 — Humanitarian aid
— Article B7-210 — Aid, including emergency food aid, to help the populations of the developing countries and other third countries hit by disasters or serious crises CA 25 000 000 EUR

* *
* *


Having noted the Council’s opinion, the committee had decided to authorise the full transfer, pursuant to Article 24 of the Financial Regulation:

FROM:
— Article 260 (Limited consultations, studies and surveys) CA/PA – 120 000 EUR

TO:
— Article 251 (Meetings expenses of representatives of the applicant countries) CA/PA 120 000 EUR

* *
* *


The committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Articles 24(3) and 181(1) of the Financial Regulation of 25 June 2002, in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM:
Chapter B7-40 — Cooperation with Mediterranean third countries
— Article B7-405 — Financial protocols with the southern Mediterranean countries
— Item B7-4050 — First and second financial protocols with the southern Mediterranean countries PA – 1 800 000 EUR
— Article B7-4051 — Third and fourth financial protocols with the southern Mediterranean countries PA – 7 200 000 EUR

Chapter B7-41 — Meda (measures to accompany the reforms to the economic and social structures in the Mediterranean non-member countries)
— Article B7-410A — Meda (measures to accompany the reforms to the economic and social structures in the Mediterranean non-member countries)
— expenditure on administrative management PA – 25 000 000 EUR

TO:
Chapter B7-42 — Support programme for the Middle East
— Article B7-420 — Community operations connected with the Israel/PLO Peace Agreement PA 34 000 000 EUR

* *
* *

The committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Articles 24(3) and 181(1) of the Financial Regulation of 25 June 2002, in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM:
Chapter B7-96 — Reserve for administrative expenditure
— Article B7-960 — Reserve for administrative expenditure

TO:
Chapter B7-04 — Pre-accession strategy for the Mediterranean countries (Cyprus and Malta)
— Article B7-040 — Pre-accession strategy for Malta

* * *


It had decided to authorise the transfer, in accordance with Articles 24(3) and 181(1) of the Financial Regulation of 25 June 2002 and with Article 23(b) of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999. If the Council were to give its assent the transfer could be effected in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM:
Chapter B7-91 — Emergency aid reserve
— Article B7-910 — Emergency aid reserve

TO:
Chapter B7-20 — Food aid and support operations
— Article B7-201 — Other aid in the form of products, support operations and transport, distribution, flanking measures and measures to monitor implementation

* * *


It had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Articles 24(3) and 181(1) of the Financial Regulation of 25 June 2002, in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM:
Chapter B0-40 — Provisions
— Provisions — Item B7-6600 — External cooperation measures
TO:
Chapter B7-04 — Pre-accession strategy for the Mediterranean countries (Cyprus and Malta)
   — Article B7-041 — Pre-accession strategy for Cyprus
     CA 11 900 000 EUR
     PA 9 900 000 EUR
   — Article B7-041A — Pre-accession strategy for Cyprus — expenditure on administrative management
     CA 100 000 EUR
     PA 100 000 EUR


*   *
*   *


It had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Articles 24(3) and 181(1) of the 25 June 2002 Financial Regulation and in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM:
Chapter B0-40 — Provisions
   — Provisions — Item B7-8000 International fisheries agreements
     CA 4 288 500 EUR
     PA 4 038 500 EUR

TO:
Chapter B7-80 — International fisheries agreements
   — Article B7-800 — International fisheries agreements
     — Item B7-8000 — International fisheries agreements
     CA 4 288 500 EUR
     PA 4 038 500 EUR


12. Petitions

The following petitions, which had been entered in the register on the dates shown below, had been forwarded to the committee responsible, pursuant to Rule 174(5):

9 July 2003
by Mr I. Gourlaki (No 622/2003);
by Mr D. Karakasis (Hellenic Association for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery) (No 623/2003);
by Mr Simeon Largas (No 624/2003);
by Mrs Chrisoula Grigoratou (No 625/2003);
by Mrs Elstathia Kalamara-Dragoumanos (No 626/2003);
by Mr Secundino Fernandez Gutierrez (No 627/2003);
by Mr Joaquim Rutllant I Valls (Salvem Pinya de Rosa) (No 628/2003);
by Mr Bonifacio Martin Hoyos (Junta de Castilla y León) (No 629/2003);
by Mr Manuel Iglesias Rey (No 630/2003);
by Mrs Isabel Macias Pitache (Asociación de Comunidades de Propietarios de Urbanizaciones) (No 631/2003);
by Mr Noel Ojeda Fadraga (Coordinadora Internacional de ex-Prisioneros Políticos Cubanos en España) (No 632/2003);
by Mr Juan Antonio Canovaca Blanque (No 633/2003);
by Mr Michel Baillard (No 634/2003);
by Mr Claude Rollier (No 635/2003);
by Mr Lallement (Le Calypso) (No 636/2003);
by Mr Teofil Popescu (No 637/2003);
by Mr Luigi Ravacchioli (Alliance des Syndicats Libres) (No 638/2003);
by Mrs Therese Bouvet (No 639/2003);
by Mr Nadège Blanco (No 640/2003);
by Mr Mohamed Mansoibou (Diaspora Comorienne) (No 641/2003);
by Mrs Anne Possoz (No 642/2003);
by Mr Charles Petit (No 643/2003);
by Mr Cyprien Gay (No 644/2003);
by Mr Janique Labbe (No 645/2003);
by Mr Alessio Lupo (No 646/2003);
by Mr Francesco Paolo Giambertone (No 647/2003);
by Mr Gian Pier Battista Godio (No 648/2003);
by Mr Onofrio Fodera (No 649/2003);
by Mr Fernando Goncalves Ramada (No 650/2003);
by Mr Bernardo De Jesus (No 651/2003);
by Mr Rui Manuel Falho Mendes (No 652/2003);
by Mr Henrique Trindade (No 653/2003);
by Mr Armando Vitor Ribeiro (No 654/2003);

10 July 2003
by Mr Wongod Omokoko Olenga (CECOCO e.V.) (and 2 signatories) (No 655/2003);
by Mr Simon Schaeberle (No 656/2003);
by Mrs Ulrike Schnur (No 657/2003);
by Mr Guenther Reichert (No 658/2003);
by Mr Ulrich Buhlmann (No 659/2003);
by Mr Andreas Müller (No 660/2003);
by Mr Servet Taylan (No 661/2003);
by Mr Frank Lucker (No 662/2003);
by Mr Herbert Wagner (No 663/2003);
by Mr Walter Marth (No 664/2003);
by Mrs Maria Karnott (No 665/2003);
by Mr Sebastián Alemany Ferrà (No 666/2003);
by Mr Philip Lawson (No 667/2003);
by Mr Tim Mosses (No 668/2003);
by Mr Dimitrios Gousidis (Journalists’ Union of Macedonia and Thrace Daily Newspapers) (and 2 signatories) (No 669/2003);
by Mr Stanislas Kalinowski (No 670/2003);
by Mr James Dungey (No 671/2003);
by Mr Andrew Bussey (No 672/2003);
by Mr Jacek Gancarson (No 673/2003);
by Mrs Sandra Kavanagh Josefsiss (No 674/2003);
by Mr Ali Ertem (Verein der Völkermordgegner e.V.) (and 11 000 signatories) (No 675/2003);
by Mr Edward Lighthart (No 676/2003);
by Mrs Wendy Florence Winter de Garcia (Expatriate Information Exchange) (No 677/2003);
by Mr Henrik Dahlsson (TEAM) (No 678/2003);
by Mrs Irma Vouti (No 679/2003);
by Mr Julius Brunner (No 680/2003);
by Mr Jan Adriaanse (No 681/2003);
by Mr Herman Kolling (No 682/2003);
by Mrs Pascale Mellado (No 683/2003);
by Mr Stephen Evans (No 684/2003);

18 July 2003
by Mr Nikolaos Kouidis (No 685/2003);
by Mr Georgios Gourlas (No 686/2003);
by Mrs Elida Renée Ramirez de Sanchez (No 687/2003);
by Mr José Manuel Viqueira Remuñán (No 688/2003);
by Mr Juan Cipriano Bravo Noriega (No 689/2003);
Monday 1 September 2003

by Mr Manuel Sánchez Pereira (No 690/2003);
by Mr Thierry Fouan (No 691/2003);
by Mrs Mireille Drouet (No 692/2003);
by Mr Paul-Albert Iweins (Délégation des Barreaux de France) (No 693/2003);
by Mr André Martin (No 694/2003);
by Mr Guy Hette (No 695/2003);
by Mr Claudio Mori (Persone Diverse Sexualmente) (No 696/2003);
by Mr Paolo Cortesi (No 697/2003);
by Mr Oswald Grömminger (No 698/2003);
by Mr Lelio Marinó (Comitato Anti Savoia) (No 699/2003);
by Mr Pietro Sabato (Partito Italiano Nuova Generazione) (No 700/2003);
by Mr Joaquim Da Silva Rodrigues Martins (No 701/2003);

21 July 2003

by Mr Josef Fiedler (No 702/2003);
by Mr Kurt Stengele (No 703/2003);
by Mr Heinrich Altenhövel (No 704/2003);
by Mr Horst Häusermann (No 705/2003);
by Mr Michael Siebel (No 706/2003);
by Mrs Larissa Guhanova (No 707/2003);
by Mr Arnold Schiller (No 708/2003);
by Mr Ralf Wagner (No 709/2003);
by Mrs Yvette Schützner (No 710/2003);
by Mr Egbert Mieth (No 711/2003);
by Mr Chris Papoudaris (No 712/2003);
by Syle and Shefkije Rugova (No 713/2003);
by Mr Ralf Stopp (No 714/2003);
by Mrs Susanne Schloßhauer (No 715/2003);
by Mrs Sabine Wenzel (and 54 signatories) (No 716/2003);
by Mr Günter Thiel (No 717/2003);
by Mr Michael Hafisch (No 718/2003);
by Mr Waldemar Weber (No 719/2003);
by Mr Norman Brooks (No 720/2003);
by Mr Charles Winfield (No 721/2003);
by Mr Jim Lynch (Collins Avenue West Residents Association) (No 722/2003);
by Mr Alex Dukers (No 723/2003);
by Mrs Hazel St. Clare Oliver (No 724/2003);
by Mr Carl Smith (and 500 signatories) (No 725/2003);
by Mr M.P.K. McNally (No 726/2003);
by Mrs Agatha Huisman (No 727/2003);
by Mrs Susan Small (No 728/2003);
by Mrs Ileana Rollason (No 729/2003);
by Mr Oliver Lines (No 730/2003);
by Mr Anthony Chambers (No 731/2003);
by Mrs Sonia Gale (Abusos Urbanisticos-no) (No 732/2003);
by Mr Brian Riley (No 733/2003);
by Mrs Philia de Boer (No 734/2003);
by Mr David Hargreaves (No 735/2003);
by Mr Lon Williams (No 736/2003);
by Mr Frank Mayer (No 737/2003);
by Mr Fernando Landa Beitia (No 738/2003);
by Mr Joumi Ahokangas (No 739/2003);
by Mr Ilkka Soini (No 740/2003);
by Mr Ahto Rautio (No 741/2003);
by Mrs Liesbeth de Jonge (No 742/2003);
by Mr Paul Bianchi (No 743/2003);

24 July 2003

by Mr Charalambos Psarros (No 744/2003);
by Mr Timotheos Athanassiu (Universal Council of the Hellenism Diasporas) (No 745/2003);
by Mrs Ioanna Matsouka (No 746/2003);
by Mr Timotheos Athanassiou (Universal Council of the Hellenism Diasporas) (No 747/2003);
by Mrs Anna Anagnostou (No 748/2003);
by Mr Enric Pubill (Associació Catalana d’Ex-presos Polítics) (No 749/2003);
by Mrs Mercedes Velasco Garrido (No 750/2003);
by Mrs Anne-Marie Gianquinto (No 751/2003);
by Mr Massimiliano Modica (No 752/2003);
by Mrs Maria Teresa De Nardis (No 753/2003);
by Mr Antonio Pallicer (Defensor del Ciutadà — Defensor del Ciudadano y del Turista) (No 754/2003);
by Mr Giuseppe Tizza (No 755/2003);
by Mr Rici Herlan (Interessengemeinschaft der Retter in Spanien) (No 756/2003);
by Mr Igor Wladimir Schubert (No 757/2003);
by Mr Jörg Runge (No 758/2003);
by Mr Torsten Hafisch (No 759/2003);
by Mr Torsten Jäger (No 760/2003);
by Mr Paul Kenis (No 761/2003);
by Mr Brian John Horne (No 762/2003);
by Mr Brian Paul Rooney (No 763/2003);
by Mr Juliano Qirjako (No 764/2003);
by Mr Yasar Mert (No 765/2003);
by Mr Nikolaos Kanaris (Groupe d’Habitants du Centre Historique d’Athènes) (No 766/2003);
by Mr Bunyamin Aras (Kurdish Democratic People's Union) (No 767/2003);
by Mr Panayiotis Vryonis (No 768/2003);
by Mr Michelangelo La Spina (No 769/2003);
by Mr Salvador Perrat (No 770/2003);
by Mr Luis Antonio Alvarez Diaz (Coordinadora Musical) (No 771/2003);
by Mr Carlos Pons Roset (No 772/2003);
by Mr Joan Cervan i Andreu (No 773/2003);
by Mr Pedro Hernando Martinez (No 774/2003);
by Mr Pedro Marset Campos (Parlamento Europeo) (No 775/2003);
by Mr Mariano Peinado Izquierdo (Federación Internacional para la defensa del American Pit Bull Terriers) (No 776/2003);
by Mr Pierre Lasselin (No 777/2003);
by Mr François Théry (Association Paris-Mail) (No 778/2003);
by Mr Marc Michalczak (No 779/2003);
by Mr Eddy Krawiec (No 780/2003);
by Mrs Marie-Thérèse Fauré (No 781/2003);
by Mr Christian Tshiza (No 782/2003);
by Mr Vito Paternostro (No 783/2003);
by Mr Antonio Giangrande (Associazione Nazionale Praticanti ed Avvocati, Sezione di Taranto) (No 784/2003);
by Mr Renato Bonomo (Comune di Frascati) (No 785/2003);
by Mr Luciano Motta (No 786/2003);
by Mr Alfredo Pereira (No 787/2003);
by Mrs Tina Bostrup (No 788/2003);
by Mrs Andrea Baxphöller-Bertram (No 789/2003);
by Mr Peter Weber (No 790/2003);
by Helga and Bruno Dybus (No 791/2003);
by Mr Karlheinz Mohnhinweg (No 792/2003);
by Mr Werner Spieker (No 793/2003);
by Mr Jörg Joachim Getzlafl (No 794/2003);
by Mr Gerhard Schmidt-Delavant (No 795/2003);
by Mr Arno Holtz (No 796/2003);
by Mr Otto Kindzorra (No 797/2003);
by Mrs Gudrun Haller-Afanasyev (No 798/2003);
by Mr Steffen Röttcher (No 799/2003);
by Mr Erich Wild (No 800/2003);
by Mr Oskar Eschenbach (No 801/2003);
by Mr Martin Lauzening (No 802/2003);
by Mr Michael Maurer (No 803/2003);
by Mr Michael Maurer (No 804/2003);
13. **Action taken on Parliament’s positions and resolutions**

The Commission communication on the action taken on the positions and resolutions adopted by Parliament during the May 2003 part-session had been distributed.

14. **Written declarations (Rule 51)**

In accordance with Rule 51(5), written declarations Nos 6, 7 and 8/2003 lapsed as they had not obtained the required number of signatures.

15. **Order of business**

The next item was the order of business.

The final draft agenda for the September 1 2003 sitting (PE 334.347/PDOJ) had been distributed and the following changes had been proposed (Rule 111):

**Sittings of 1 to 4 September 2003**

*Monday 1st, Tuesday 2nd and Wednesday 3rd*  
— no changes
Thursday 4th

— Debate on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law (Rule 50):

  Request by the PPE-DE Group to replace the item ‘Human rights in Turkmenistan and Central Asia’ with a new item ‘Burma’.

  The following spoke: Enrique Barón Crespo, on behalf of the PSE Group.

  Parliament approved the request.

  *
  *
  *

The order of business was thus established.

16. **One-minute speeches on matters of political importance**

Pursuant to Rule 121a, the following Members who wished to draw the attention of Parliament to matters of political importance spoke for one minute:


17. **Effects of the summer heatwave** (statement followed by debate)

Commission statement: Effects of the summer heatwave.

Michel Barnier (Member of the Commission), made the statement.

IN THE CHAIR: Giorgos DIMITRAKOPOULOS

Vice-President

The following spoke: Carlos Coelho, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Dagmar Roth-Behrendt, on behalf of the PSE Group, Frédérique Ries, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Ilda Figueiredo, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Claude Turmes, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, José Ribeiro e Castro, on behalf of the UEN Group, Georges Berlhu, Non-attached Member, Françoise Grossetête, Carlos Lage, Joan Vallvé, Sylviane H. Ainardi and Miquel Mayol i Raynal.

IN THE CHAIR: James L.C. PROVAN

Vice-President

The following spoke: Jean-Claude Martinez, Francesco Fiori, Joan Colom i Naval, Alain Lipietz, Concepción Ferrer, Gilles Savary, Marie Anne Isler Béguin, Arlindo Cunha, Hedwig Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Jorge Moreira Da Silva, Hugues Martin, Encarnación Redondo Jiménez, Regina Bastos, Albert Jan Maat, Christian Foldberg Rovsing and Michel Barnier.
The debate closed.


18. Adequacy of banks’ own funds (Basel II) (debate)


Alexander Radwan introduced the report.

IN THE CHAIR: José PACHECO PEREIRA
Vice-President

The following spoke: Frits Bolkestein (Member of the Commission), Othmar Karas, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Harald Ettl, on behalf of the PSE Group, Helmut Markov, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Wolfgang Ilgenfritz, Non-attached Member, Theresa Villiers, Christa Randzio-Plath, Piia-Noora Kauppi, Paul Rübig and Frits Bolkestein.

The debate closed.


19. Legal bases and compliance with Community law (debate)


Ioannis Koukiadis introduced the report.

The following spoke: Frits Bolkestein (Member of the Commission), José María Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Diana Wallis, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Neil MacCormick, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, and Frits Bolkestein.

The debate closed.


20. Agenda for next sitting

The President referred Members to the document ‘Agenda’ 334.347/OJMA.

21. Closure of sitting

The sitting closed at 21.10.

Julian Priestley
Secretary-General

Catherine Lalumière
Vice-President
25.3.2004

EN

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ATTENDANCE REGISTER

The following signed:
Aaltonen, Adam, Ainardi, Almeida Garrett, Alyssandrakis, Andersen, Andreasen, André-Léonard, Andrews,
Aparicio Sánchez, Arvidsson, Atkins, Attwooll, Auroi, Averoff, Avilés Perea, Ayuso González, Bakopoulos,
Balfe, Baltas, Banotti, Barón Crespo, Bartolozzi, Bastos, Bayona de Perogordo, Beazley, Bébéar, Belder,
Berend, Berenguer Fuster, Berès, van den Berg, Bergaz Conesa, Berger, Berthu, Bertinotti, Beysen, Bigliardo,
Blak, Blokland, Bodrato, Böge, Bösch, von Boetticher, Bonde, Boogerd-Quaak, Booth, Bordes, van den Bos,
Boumediene-Thiery, Bourlanges, Bouwman, Bowe, Bowis, Bradbourn, Breyer, Brie, Brienza, Brok,
Buitenweg, Bullmann, van den Burg, Bushill-Matthews, Busk, Butel, Callanan, Camisón Asensio, Campos,
Camre, Cappato, Carlotti, Carnero González, Carrilho, Casaca, Cashman, Caudron, Caullery, Cauquil,
Cederschiöld, Cercas, Ceyhun, Chichester, Philip Claeys, Coelho, Cohn-Bendit, Collins, Colom i Naval,
Corbett, Corbey, Corrie, Coûteaux, Cox, Cunha, Cushnahan, van Dam, Darras, Dary, Daul, Davies, De
Clercq, Decourrière, Dehousse, De Keyser, Dell'Alba, Della Vedova, Dell'Utri, De Mita, Deprez, De Rossa,
De Sarnez, Descamps, Désir, Deva, De Veyrac, Dhaene, Di Lello Finuoli, Dillen, Dimitrakopoulos, Doorn,
Dover, Duff, Duhamel, Duin, Dupuis, Dybkjær, Echerer, Elles, Eriksson, Esclopé, Ettl, Jillian Evans, Jonathan
Evans, Färm, Fatuzzo, Fava, Ferber, Fernández Martín, Ferrández Lezaun, Ferrer, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fiori,
Fitzsimons, Flemming, Florenz, Folias, Ford, Formentini, Foster, Fourtou, Frahm, Frassoni, Friedrich,
Fruteau, Gahler, Galeote Quecedo, Garaud, Gargani, Garot, Gasòliba i Böhm, de Gaulle, Gawronski,
Gebhardt, Gill, Gillig, Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado, Glante, Glase, Gobbo, Goebbels, Goepel, Görlach,
Gollnisch, Gomolka, Goodwill, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Graça Moura, Gröner,
Grosch, Grossetête, Guy-Quint, Hänsch, Hager, Hannan, Hansenne, Harbour, Hatzidakis, Haug, Hazan,
Heaton-Harris, Hedkvist Petersen, Helmer, Hermange, Herzog, Honeyball, Hortefeux, Howitt, Hudghton,
Hughes, Hume, Hyland, Iivari, Ilgenfritz, Imbeni, Inglewood, Isler Béguin, Izquierdo Rojo, Jackson, JeanPierre, Jeggle, Jensen, Jöns, Jonckheer, Jové Peres, Karamanou, Karas, Karlsson, Kaufmann, Kauppi,
Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Keßler, Kindermann, Glenys Kinnock, Kirkhope, Klamt, Klaß, Knolle, Koch, Konrad,
Korakas, Korhola, Koukiadis, Koulourianos, Krarup, Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou, Krehl, Kreissl-Dörfler, Krivine,
Kronberger, Kuckelkorn, Kuhne, Lage, Lagendijk, Laguiller, Lalumière, Lambert, Lang, Lange, Langen,
Langenhagen, Lannoye, Lavarra, Lehne, Leinen, Linkohr, Lipietz, Lisi, Ludford, Lulling, Lund, Lynne, Maat,
Maaten, McAvan, McCartin, MacCormick, McMillan-Scott, McNally, Maes, Maij-Weggen, Malliori, Manders,
Manisco, Erika Mann, Thomas Mann, Marchiani, Marinho, Marini, Marinos, Markov, Marset Campos,
Martens, David W. Martin, Hans-Peter Martin, Hugues Martin, Martinez, Martínez Martínez, Mastorakis,
Mathieu, Matikainen-Kallström, Hans-Peter Mayer, Xaver Mayer, Mayol i Raynal, Medina Ortega, Meijer,
Mendiluce Pereiro, Menéndez del Valle, Menrad, Miguélez Ramos, Miller, Miranda de Lage, Mombaur,
Monsonís Domingo, Moraes, Moreira Da Silva, Morgantini, Morillon, Emilia Franziska Müller, Müller,
Mulder, Murphy, Muscardini, Mussa, Myller, Napoletano, Nassauer, Newton Dunn, Nicholson, Niebler,
Nisticò, Nobilia, Nogueira Román, Nordmann, Obiols i Germà, Ojeda Sanz, Olsson, Ó Neachtain, Onesta,
Oomen-Ruijten, Oostlander, Paasilinna, Pacheco Pereira, Paciotti, Pack, Pannella, Papayannakis, Pastorelli,
Patakis, Patrie, Paulsen, Pérez Álvarez, Pérez Royo, Pesälä, Pex, Piecyk, Piétrasanta, Pirker, Piscarreta,
Pisicchio, Plooij-van Gorsel, Podestà, Poettering, Pohjamo, Pomés Ruiz, Poos, Posselt, Prets, Procacci,
Provan, Puerta, Purvis, Rack, Radwan, Randzio-Plath, Rapkay, Raschhofer, Raymond, Redondo Jiménez,
Ribeiro e Castro, Ries, Riis-Jørgensen, de Roo, Roth-Behrendt, Rothe, Rothley, Roure, Rovsing, Rübig,
Rühle, Ruffolo, Sacconi, Sacrédeus, Saint-Josse, Sakellariou, Sandbæk, Sanders-ten Holte, Santer, Santini,
dos Santos, Sartori, Sauquillo Pérez del Arco, Savary, Sbarbati, Scarbonchi, Schaffner, Scheele, Schierhuber,
Schleicher, Schmitt, Schnellhardt, Ilka Schröder, Jürgen Schröder, Schroedter, Schulz, Schwaiger, Segni,
Seppänen, Simpson, Skinner, Sörensen, Sornosa Martínez, Souchet, Souladakis, Sousa Pinto, Speroni, Staes,
Stauner, Stenmarck, Stenzel, Sterckx, Stevenson, Stihler, Sturdy, Suominen, Swiebel, Swoboda, Sylla,
Sørensen, Tajani, Tannock, Terrón i Cusí, Theato, Thomas-Mauro, Thorning-Schmidt, Thors, Thyssen,
Titley, Torres Marques, Trakatellis, Trentin, Tsatsos, Turchi, Turco, Turmes, Väyrynen, Vairinhos,
Valdivielso de Cué, Vallvé, Van Brempt, Van Hecke, Van Lancker, Van Orden, Varaut, Varela SuanzesCarpegna, Vatanen, van Velzen, Vermeer, Villiers, Vinci, Virrankoski, Voggenhuber, Volcic, Wallis, Walter,
Watson, Watts, Weiler, Wenzel-Perillo, Whitehead, Wieland, Wiersma, Wuermeling, Wuori, Wurtz, Wyn,
Wynn, Xarchakos, Zacharakis, Zimmerling, Zissener, Zorba, Zrihen.
Observers
Bagó Zoltán, Balsai István, Bastys Mindaugas, Bekasovs Martijans, Biela Adam, Bielan Adam, Bobelis Kazys
Jaunutis, Bonnici Josef, Christodoulidis Doros, Chronowski Andrzej, Chrzanowski Zbigniew, Cybulski
Zygmunt, Czinege Imre, Demetriou Panayiotis, Didžiokas Gintaras, Drzęźla Bernard, Ékes József, Falbr
Richard, Fazakas Szabolcs, Fenech Antonio, Filipek Krzysztof, Gawłowski Andrzej, Germič Ljubo,
Grabowska Genowefa, Gruber Attila, Grzebisz-Nowicka Zofia, Gurmai Zita, Gyürk András, Holáň Vilém,
Horvat Franc, Kamiński Michał Tomasz, Kāposts Andis, Kelemen András, Kiršteins Aleksandrs, Kļaviņš
Paulis, Kłopotek Eugeniusz, Klukowski Wacław, Kolář Robert, Kozlík Sergej, Kreitzberg Peeter, Kriščiūnas
Kęstutis, Kroupa Daniel, Kuzmickas Kęstutis, Kvietkauskas Vytautas, Laar Mart, Lepper Andrzej, Liberadzki


Monday 1 September 2003

MINUTES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SITTING

IN THE CHAIR: Ingo FRIEDRICH

Vice-President

1. Opening of sitting

The sitting opened at 09.05.

2. Debate on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law (announcement of motions for resolutions tabled)

Pursuant to Rule 50, the following Members or political groups had requested that such a debate be held on the following motions for resolution:

INDIA: MUMBAI BOMB ATTACK

— Gerard Collins, on behalf of the UEN Group, on bomb attacks in the Indian city of Mumbai (B5-0371/2003);

— Bob van den Bos, on behalf of the ELDR Group, on the Mumbai terrorist attack in India (B5-0376/2003);

— Jean Lambert and Reinhold Messner, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on India (B5-0379/2003);

— Maria Carrilho and Margrietus J. van den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group, on the attacks in Mumbai (B5-0381/2003);

— Giuseppe Di Lello Finuoli and Esko Olavi Seppänen, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on the attack in Mumbai (B5-0386/2003);

— Charles Tannock, Geoffrey Van Orden and Bernd Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on Bombattentaten i Mumbai (B5-0387/2003);

LIBERIA

— Niall Andrews, on behalf of the UEN Group, on the situation in Liberia (B5-0372/2003);

— Bob van den Bos and Anne André-Léonard, on behalf of the ELDR Group, on the situation in Liberia (B5-0375/2003);

— Nelly Maes, Didier Rod and Marie Anne Isler Béguin, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on the situation in Liberia (B5-0380/2003);

— Margrietus J. van den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group, on the situation in Liberia (B5-0382/2003);

— Luisa Morgantini, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on the situation in Liberia (B5-0385/2003);

— John Alexander Corrie and Bernd Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on the situation in Liberia (B5-0388/2003);
BURMA

— Bob van den Bos and Anne André-Léonard, on behalf of the ELDR Group, on Burma (B5-0374/2003);

— Patricia McKenna and Marie Anne Isler Béguin, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on the continued detention of Aung San Suu Kyi in Burma (B5-0378/2003);

— Enrique Barón Crespo, Margrietus J. van den Berg, Walter Veltroni and Glenys Kinnock, on behalf of the PSE Group, on the situation of the Nobel and Sakharov Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi (B5-0383/2003);

— Marianne Eriksson, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on the continued detention of Aung San Suu Kyi in Burma (B5-0384/2003);

— Geoffrey Van Orden, Hanja Maij-Weggen and Bernd Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on the continued detention of Aung San Suu Kyi in Burma (B5-0389/2003).

Speaking time would be allocated in accordance with Rule 120.

3. Economic and social cohesion (progress report) — Structurally disadvantaged regions (debate)


Emmanouil Mastorakis introduced the report.

The following spoke: Konstantinos Hatzidakis (deputising for the rapporteur, José Javier Pomés Ruiz), on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Garrelt Duin, on behalf of the PSE Group, Samuli Pohjamo, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Helmut Markov, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Elisabeth Schroeder, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Roberto Felix Bigiardo, on behalf of the UEN Group, Alain Esclropé, on behalf of the EDD Group, Rolf Berend, Giovanni Claudio Fava, Elspeth Atwood, Chantal Cauquil, Juan Manuel Ferrández Lezaun, Sebastiano (Nello) Musumeci, Graham H. Booth, Philip Charles Bradbourn, Riitta Myller, Astrid Thors, Efstratios Korakas, Bent Hindrup Andersen, Mariotto Segni, Margie Sudre, Ewa Hedkvist Petersen, Kyösti Tapio Virrankoski, Joaquim Piscarreta, Catherine Guy-Quint, Luigi Cocolio, Jean-Claude Fruteau, Othmar Karas, Rosa Miguélez Ramos, Sérgio Marques, Ari Vatanen, Brigitte Wenzel-Perillo and Giacomo Santini.

IN THE CHAIR: James L.C. PROVAN

Vice-President

The following spoke: Piia-Noora Kauppi, Dana Rosemary Scallon, José Javier Pomés Ruiz (rapporteur) and Michel Barnier (Member of the Commission).

The debate closed.

Vote: Items 22 and 23.
4. Air service agreements between Member States and third countries **I (debate)


Michel Barnier (Member of the Commission) spoke.

Ingo Schmitt introduced the report.

The following spoke: Georg Jarzembowski, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Brian Simpson, on behalf of the PSE Group, Herman Vermeer, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Jacqueline Foster, Jan Marinus Wiersma, Ari Vatanen and Michel Barnier.

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 19.

5. EC-China maritime transport agreement * (debate)


Mark Francis Watts introduced the report.

Michel Barnier (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Georg Jarzembowski, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, and Reino Paasilinna, on behalf of the PSE Group.

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 20.

6. Minimum level of training of seafarers **I (debate)


Anna Diamantopoulou (Member of the Commission) spoke.

Bernard Poignant introduced the report.

The following spoke: Juan Ojeda Sanz (deputising for Manuel Pérez Álvarez, draftsman of the opinion of the EMPL Committee), Luigi Cocilovo, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Reino Paasilinna, on behalf of the PSE Group, Herman Vermeer, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Freddy Blak, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Jan Dhaene, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Rijk van Dam, on behalf of the EDD Group, and Dominique F.C. Souchet, Non-attached Member.
The debate was suspended at that point for voting time.

It would be resumed at 15.00 (Item 27).

IN THE CHAIR: Pat COX  
President

VOTING TIME

Details of voting (amendments, separate and split votes, etc.) appear in Annex 1 to the Minutes.

7. Request for consultation of the Economic and Social Committee (Rule 52) (vote)

Health and safety at the workplace in the accession countries

(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 1)

Approved.

8. Protection of workers from carcinogens or mutagens at work ***I (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 2)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL and DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0344)

9. Committees assisting the Commission (Article 251 EC) ***II (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Qualified majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 3)
COMMON POSITION OF THE COUNCIL

Declared approved (P5_TA(2003)0345)

10. Fertilizers ***II (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Qualified majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 4)

COMMON POSITION OF THE COUNCIL

Declared approved (P5_TA(2003)0346)

11. VAT and travel services ***I (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 5)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL and DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0347)

The following spoke:

— the rapporteur, before the vote.

12. Statistical surveys of milk and milk products ***I (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 6)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL, AMENDMENTS and DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0348)
13. Labour force sample survey in the Community ***I (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 7)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL, AMENDMENT and DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0349)

14. VAT: administrative cooperation/Mutual assistance for direct and indirect taxation (Rule 110a) (vote)

Report on the change of the legal basis of the following proposals:

1. for a European Parliament and Council regulation on administrative cooperation in the field of value added tax

(6522/2003 — C5-0216/2003 — 2001/0133(COD))


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 8)

MOTIONS FOR RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0350 and 0351)

15. Procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission * (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 9)
COMMISSION PROPOSAL, AMENDMENTS and DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0352)

The following spoke:

— the rapporteur, before the vote.

16. Recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters * (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 10)

INITIATIVE OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

Rejected.

The rapporteur requested Parliament to confirm the rejection of the initiative by adopting the draft legislative resolution.

The President established that there was no objection to that request.

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0353)

17. Application of the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle * (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 11)

INITIATIVE, AMENDMENTS and DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0354)
18. European Contract Law (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 12)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0355)

19. Air service agreements between Member States and third countries ***I (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 13)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Approved (P5_TA(2003)0356)

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0356)

20. EC-China maritime transport agreement * (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 14)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Approved (P5_TA(2003)0357)

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0357)
21. Adequacy of banks’ own funds (Basel II) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 15)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0357)

22. Economic and social cohesion (progress report) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 16)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0359)

23. Structurally disadvantaged regions (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 17)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0360)

The following spoke:

— Garrelt Duin, on behalf of the PSE Group, moved an oral amendment to amendment 9.

24. Explanations of vote

Written explanations of vote:

Explanations of vote submitted in writing under Rule 137(3) appear in the verbatim report of proceedings for this sitting.
Oral explanations of vote:

Report Ingo Schmitt — A5-0263/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo

Report Mark Francis Watts — A5-0254/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo

— Carlo Fatuzzo

Report Emmanouil Mastorakis — A5-0267/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo and Neil MacCormick

Report José Javier Pomés Ruiz — A5-0188/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo and Neil MacCormick

25. Corrections to votes

Voting corrections were submitted by the following Members:

Report Giuseppe Gargani — A5-0255/2003
— single vote
  for: Evelyne Gebhardt, Marjo Matikainen-Kallström, José Ribeiro e Castro and Rodi Kratsa-Tsagroupoulou

Report Ingo Schmitt — A5-0263/2003
— amendment 13
  for: Claude Turmes and Alima Boumediene-Thiery

— amendment 15
  for: Alima Boumediene-Thiery

— amendment 16
  against: Claude Turmes

Report Emmanouil Mastorakis — A5-0267/2003
— amendment 3
  for: Claude Turmes

— amendment 7
  for: Claude Turmes

— paragraph 33
  for: Claude Turmes
resolution (as a whole)
against: Jules Maaten
abstention: Claude Turmes

END OF VOTING TIME
(The sitting was suspended at 12.55 and resumed at 15.00.)

IN THE CHAIR: Catherine LALUMIÈRE
Vice-President

26. Approval of Minutes of previous sitting

The Minutes of the previous sitting were approved.

27. Minimum level of training of seafarers ***I (continuation of debate)

Report Poignant — A5-0152/2003

The following spoke: Joaquim Piscarreta, Anna Diamantopoulou (Member of the Commission) and Dana Rosemary Scallon.

The debate closed.


28. Coordination of social security systems ***I (debate)


Anna Diamantopoulou (Member of the Commission) spoke.

Jean Lambert introduced the report.

The following spoke: Ria G.H.C. Oomen-Ruijten, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Barbara Weiler, on behalf of the PSE Group, Johanna LA. Boogerd-Quaak, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Sylviane H. Ainardi, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Theodorus J.J. Bouwman, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Brian Crowley, on behalf of the UEN Group, Marie-Thérèse Hermange, Ieke van den Burg, Anne Elisabet Jensen, Ilda Figueiredo, Bartho Pronk, Marie-Hélène Gillig, Arlette Laguiller, Philip Bushill-Matthews, Proinsias De Rossa, Carlo Fatuzzo, Helle Thorning-Schmidt, Juan Ojeda Sanz, Regina Bastos, Jean Lambert and Anna Diamantopoulou.

The debate closed.

29. Mid-term review of EU- Greenland fisheries protocol (debate)


Struan Stevenson, requesting that the Miguélez Ramos report (A5-0228/2003) and the Ojeda Sanz report (A5-0264/2003) should be dealt with before the Commission's statement on Preparations for the 5th WTO Ministerial in Cancun, fixed for 17.00. (The President replied that the Miguélez Ramos report was in the process of being considered there and then and that the Ojeda Sanz report would hopefully be considered immediately after the current debate).

Rosa Miguélez Ramos introduced the report.

IN THE CHAIR: Renzo IMBENI

Vice-President

The following spoke: Franz Fischler (Member of the Commission), Bárbara Dührkop Dührkop (draftsman of the opinion of the BUDG Committee), Brigitte Langenhagen, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Paulo Casaca, on behalf of the PSE Group, Niels Busk, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Patricia McKenna, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Daniel Varela Suanzes-Carpentier, Camilo Nogueira Román, Struan Stevenson, Arlindo Cunha, Neil Parish, John Joseph McCartin.

The President, reverting to Mr Stevenson's question, stated that in view of the time the Ojeda Sanz's report could not be dealt with before the Commission's statement and would be considered that evening.

The debate closed.


30. Preparations for the 5th WTO Ministerial in Cancun (Commission statement)

Pascal Lamy (Member of the Commission) made the statement.

The following spoke: Paul Rübig, Eryl Margaret McNally, Karl Erik Olsson, Caroline Lucas and Pernille Frahm, who put questions which Pascal Lamy answered, and Arlindo Cunha, Margrietus J. van den Berg, Seán Ó Neachtain, Jean-Louis Bernié, Willy C.E.H. De Clercq and Nelly Maes who also put questions which Pascal Lamy answered.

The item was closed.

IN THE CHAIR: Alonso José PUERTA

Vice-President

31. Question Time (Commission)

Parliament considered a number of questions to the Commission (B5-0273/2003).
First part

**Question 33** by Piia-Noora Kauppi: Commission preparing to abolish visa requirement for Russian citizens.

Christopher Patten (Member of the Commission) answered the question and a supplementary by Piia-Noora Kauppi.

**Question 34** by Manuel Medina Ortega: Operation Ulysses.

António Vitorino (Member of the Commission) answered the question and a supplementary by Manuel Medina Ortega.

**Question 35** by Paulo Casaca: Additional Protocol on safeguarding nuclear material.

Christopher Patten answered the question and a supplementary by Paulo Casaca.

Second part

**Question 36** by Monica Frassoni: Spain's National Hydrological Plan (NHP) and Mediterranean agriculture.

Franz Fischler (Member of the Commission) answered the question and supplementaries by Monica Frassoni, Miquel Mayol i Raynal and Juan Manuel Ferrández Lezaun.

**Question 37** by María Izquierdo Rojo: New reform of the CAP and highly disadvantaged (Objective 1) areas of the EU.

Franz Fischler answered the question and supplementaries by María Izquierdo Rojo, Philip Bushill-Matthews and Neil Parish.

**Questions 38, 39, 40 and 41** would receive written answers.

**Question 42** by Bart Staes: Development aid for Congolese agriculture.

Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission) answered the question and a supplementary by Bart Staes.

**Question 43** by Francisca Sauquillo Pérez del Arco: Murder of the Spanish citizen Ana Isabel Sánchez Torralba in Equatorial Guinea.

Poul Nielson answered the question and a supplementary by Francisca Sauquillo Pérez del Arco.

**Question 44** by Eija-Riitta Anneli Korhola: Linking Kyoto mechanism credits to development cooperation.

Poul Nielson answered the question and supplementaries by Eija-Riitta Anneli Korhola and Paul Rübig.

**Questions 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49** would receive written answers.

**Question 50** by Alexander de Roo: Spain's National Hydrological Plan (NHP) and conservation of the lower Júcar river.

Margot Wallström (Member of the Commission) answered the question and a supplementary by Alexander de Roo.
Tuesday 2 September 2003


Margot Wallström answered the question.

**Question 52** by Camilo Nogueira Román: Global costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the wreck of the ‘Prestige’.

Margot Wallström answered the question and a supplementary by Camilo Nogueira Román.

**Question 53** by Alexandros Alavanos: Health risks for the population of Athens from high concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and microparticulates.

Margot Wallström answered the question and a supplementary by Alexandros Alavanos.

**Question 54** by Ari Vatanen: NATURA 2000 site designation.

Margot Wallström answered the question and a supplementary by Ari Vatanen.

Questions which had not been answered for lack of time would receive written answers.

Commission Question Time closed.

32. **Announcement by the President**

The President announced that the deadlines for tabling amendments to the amending budgets for the 2003 financial year had been fixed as follows:

1. for amending budget No 4/2003 (adjustment of VAT bases, refund):
   - Tuesday 9 September 2003 at 12:00.

2. for amending budget No 5/2003 (solidarity funds: Prestige accident, Etna disaster, earthquake in the north of Italy):
   - Wednesday 17 September 2003 at 12:00.

   - Wednesday 17 September 2003 at 12:00.

To be admissible, the draft amendments would need to be tabled by a committee, a political group or at least 32 Members.

(The sitting was suspended at 19.10 and resumed at 21.00.)

**IN THE CHAIR: Pat COX**

*President*

33. **The rights and dignity of disabled people** (debate)

Elizabeth Lynne introduced the report.

The following spoke: Anna Diamantopoulou (Member of the Commission) and Carmen Cerdeira Morterero (draftsman of the opinion of the LIBE Committee).

IN THE CHAIR: Gerhard SCHMID
Vice-President

The following spoke: Mario Mantovani, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Richard Howitt, on behalf of the PSE Group, Patricia McKenna, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Sebastiano (Nello) Musumeci, on behalf of the UEN Group, Johannes (Hans) Blokland, on behalf of the EDD Group, Regina Bastos, Marie-Hélène Gillig, Philip Bushill-Matthews, Ioannis Koukiadis, Carlo Fatuzzo, Olga Zrihen, Lennart Sacrédeus, Proinsias De Rossa and Paulo Casaca.

The debate closed.


34. EC-Guinea fishing agreement * (debate)


Franz Fischler (Member of the Commission) spoke.

Juan Ojeda Sanz introduced the report.

The following spoke: Rosa Miguélez Ramos, on behalf of the PSE Group, and Patricia McKenna, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group.

The debate closed.


35. DAPHNE II (2004-2008) ***I (debate)


António Vitorino (Member of the Commission) spoke.

Lissy Gröner introduced the report.
Tuesday 2 September 2003

The following spoke: Anne Elisabet Jensen (draftsman of the opinion of the BUDG Committee), Ewa Hedkvist Petersen (draftsman of the opinion of the LIBE Committee), María Antonia Avilés Perea, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Anna Karamanou, on behalf of the PSE Group, Marianne Eriksson, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Patsy Sörensen, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Marie-Thérèse Hermange, María Elena Valenciano Martínez-Orozco, Geneviève Fraisse, Rodi Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou, Olga Zrihen, Ilda Figueiredo, Regina Bastos, Proinsias De Rossa, Maria Martens, Thomas Mann and António Vitorino.

The debate closed.

Vote: Minutes of 3.9.2003, Item 11.

36. Economic accounts for agriculture ***I (debate)


María Izquierdo Rojo introduced the report.

The following spoke: Pedro Solbes Mira (Member of the Commission) and Astrid Lulling (draftsman of the opinion of the ECON Committee).

The debate closed.

Vote: Minutes of 3.9.2003, Item 12.

37. Agenda for next sitting

The President referred Members to the document ‘Agenda’ PE 334.347/OJME.

38. Closure of sitting

The sitting closed at 23.25.

Julian Priestley                   Pat Cox
Secretary-General                  President
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

The following signed:

Observers

ANNEX 1

RESULTS OF VOTES

Abbreviations and symbols

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1. Request for consultation of the Economic and Social Committee

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2. Protection of workers from carcinogens or mutagens at work ***I


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Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote

3. Committees assisting the Commission (Article 251 TEC) ***II


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4. Fertilizers ***II


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5. VAT and travel services ***I


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6. Statistical surveys of milk and milk products ***I


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7. Labour force sample survey in the Community ***I


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8. VAT: administrative cooperation/Mutual assistance for direct and indirect taxation


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9. Procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission *


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10. Recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters *


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11. Application of the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle *


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12. European Contract Law


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13. Air service agreements between Member States and third countries


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vote: amended proposal  +
vote: legislative resolution  +

Requests for roll-call votes

PSE: am 16
ELDR: ams 13, 15, 16
Requests for separate vote

PPE-DE: ams 9, 17
PSE: ams 4, 6, 7, 14, 17, 18
ELDR: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 18

14. EC-China maritime transport agreement *


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15. Adequacy of banks’ own funds (Basel II)


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Requests for split votes

PSE

§ 2

1st part: whole text except the words ‘supports a framework which … risk management practice’
2nd part: those words

Requests for separate vote

PSE: § 14
16. Economic and social cohesion (progress report)


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Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote
Verts/ALE: ams 3, 7
Mr BRADBOURN et al: § 33

Requests for separate vote

Mr BRADBOURN et al: § 2

17. Structurally disadvantaged regions


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Tuesday 2 September 2003

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**vote: resolution (as a whole)**

RCV | + | 443, 42, 30

*Requests for roll-call votes*
Verts/ALE: final vote

*Requests for separate vote*
Verts/ALE: §§ 5, 8, 26

*Other information*
Mr Duin, on behalf of the PSE Group, moved an oral amendment to amendment 9, to delete the word 'Convention'.
The President established that there was no objection to the oral amendment which was adopted.
The Verts/ALE Group had withdrawn its amendments 14 and 17.
ANNEX II

RESULTS OF ROLL-CALL VOTES

Gargani report A5-0255/2003

Resolution

For: 477

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, Coûteaux, van Dam, Kuntz, Sandbak


Tuesday 2 September 2003

UEN: Andrews, Berlato, Bigliardo, Camre, Caullery, Collins, Crowley, Marchiani, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, O Neachtain, Pasqua, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi


Against: 3

EDD: Booth, Farage, Titford

Abstention: 13

EDD: Bernié, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Patakis

NI: Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Pannella, Turco

Schmitt report A5-0263/2003
Amendment 13

For: 437

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam

ELDR: Nordmann


NI: Berthu, Beysen, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Pannella, Raschhofer, Souchet, Turco


Against: 87

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bernié, Bonde, Booth, Coûteaux, Esclopé, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbaek, Titford


NI: Borghezio, Claeyts, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Lang, de La Perriere, Martínez, Speroni, Stirbois, Varaut


Abbention: 7

ELDR: Thors

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Krivine, Laguiller, Vachetta

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

Schmitt report A5-0263/2003 Amendment 15

For: 441

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbaek

ELDR: Nordmann, Thors
Tuesday 2 September 2003

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alavanos, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulou, Bergaz Conesa, Bertinotti, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Frahm, Frasse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Koumourianos, Krarup, Manisco, Markov; Marset Campos, Mejor, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid Herman, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Berthu, Bexsen, Borghiezo, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Gobbo, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Pannella, Raschhofer, Souchet, Speroni, Turco


Against: 71

EDD: Abitbol, Bernié, Booth, Coûteaux, Esclóp, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymon, Saint-Josse, Titford

PPE-DE: Matikainen-Kallström, Vatanen


Abstention: 19

ELDR: André-Léonard, Boogerd-Quaak

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Krivine, Laguiller, Vachetta

NI: Claëys, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxaladabaso, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Sbarbati, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sørensen, Väyrynen, Vallvé, Van Hecke, Vermeer, Virrankoski, Wallis, Watson

Schmitt report A5-0263/2003
Amendment 16

For: 231

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Booth, van Dam, Esclopé, Farage, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

ELDR: André-Léonard, van den Bos, Nordmann, Thors

GUE/NGL: Alavanos, Alyssandrakis, Blak, Korakas, Patakis

NI: Berthu, Bexis, Borghezio, Cappato, Claëys, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dillen, Dupuis, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Pannella, Raschhofer, Souchet, Speroni, Sibris, Turco, Varaut


PSE: Marinho

Verts/ALE: Graefe zu Baringdorf
Against: 290

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Coûteaux, Kuntz, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Brie, Caudron, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fiebigera, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Kras, Krarup, Markov, Marset Campos, Mejier, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakisi, Puerta, Scarbonchii, Schmid Herman, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Vinci

PPE-DE: Fiori, Maat, Maj-Weggen, Martens, Matikainen-Kallström, Pex, Suominen, Vatanen, van Velzen


Abstention: 10

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Bertinotti, Bordes, Boudjenah, Cauquil, Crivina, Laguiller, Vachetta, Wurtz

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

Mastorakis report A5-0267/2003

Amendment 3

For: 100

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbæk

NI: Borghezio, Gobbo, Gorostiaga Axalndabaso, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Raschhofer, Speroni

PPE-DE: Ferri, Sacrèdeus, Wachtmeister, Wijkman

PSE: Dehousse, Zrihen


Against: 419

EDD: Abitbol, Berné, Booth, Coûteaux, Esclopé, Farage, Kunz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Tiftord


NI: Berthu, Beysen, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Garaud, Hager, Pannella, Souchet, Turco


Mastorakis report A5-0267/2003
Amendment 7

For: 91

Against: 434
Mastorakis report A5-0267/2003
Paragraph 33

For: 466

EDD: Belder, Berniè, Blokland, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse
Tuesday 2 September 2003


NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borgiaezio, Dell'Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Garaud, Gobbo, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, de La Perriere, Pannella, Souchet, Speroni, Turco


UE: Andrews, Bigliardo, Caultery, Collins, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, O' Neachtain, Pasqua, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Against: 47

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Booth, Farage, Sandbæk, Titford

NI: Cappato, Claeys, Dillen, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois, Varaut

PPE-DE: Atkins, Balfe, Beazley, Bowis, Bradbourn, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Corrie, Deva, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Foster, Goodwill, Harbour, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Inglewood, Jackson, Khanbhai, Kirkhope, McMillan-Scott, Perry, Provan, Purvis, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Vatanen, Villiers

UEN: Camre

Abstention: 13

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Caudron, Cauquil, Krarup, Krvine, Laguiller, Vachetta

NI: Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Raschhofer

PPE-DE: Scallon

PSE: Martin Hans-Peter

UEN: Berlato

Mastorakis report A5-0267/2003
Resolution

For: 452

EDD: Andersen, Bernié, Bonde, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk


NI: Beysen, Borghèzio, Cappato, Dell'Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Gobbo, Gorostiaga Axaladabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Pannella, Raschhofer, Speroni, Turco

Tuesday 2 September 2003


Against: 56

EDD: Abitbol, Booth, Farage, Titford

EDLR: Andersen, Busk, Jensen, Manders, Mulder, Plouij-van Gorsel, Riis-Jorgensen, Sanders-ten Holte, Sørensen, Vermeer

NI: Claeys, Dillen, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, van der Perriere, Martinez, Stirbois, Varaut


UEN: Camre

Abstention: 23

EDD: Belder, Blokland, Coûteaux, van Dam, Kuntz

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Caudron, Cauquil, Korakas, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Patakis, Schröder Ilka, Vachetta

NI: Berlhu, Garaud, Souchet

PPE-DE: Scallon

PSE: Delhousse, Martin Hans-Peter

Verts/ALE: Maes
Pomes Ruiz report A5-0188/2003
Resolution

For: 443

EDD: Andersen, Bernié, Bonde, Esclópë, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alavanos, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Bertinotti, Blak, Boudjianah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Fiuoli, Eriksson, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraise, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Marchi, Marso, Mauro, Messor Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgante, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid, Herman, Seppänen, Sylla, Viné, Wurtz

NI: Beysen, Borghezio, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Garaud, Gobbo, Hager, Iilgenfritz, Kronberger, Fannella, Raschhofer, Speroni


Tuesday 2 September 2003

**UEN:** Andrews, Berlato, Camre, Caullery, Collins, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Musumeci, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

**Verts/ALE:** Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Lucas, MacCormick, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Nogueira Román, Staes, Wuori, Wyn

**Against:** 42

**EDD:** Booth, Farage, Titford

**ELDR:** Andreasen, Busk, Jensen, Maaten, Manders, Mulder, Plooij-van Gorsel, Procacci, Riis-Jørgensen, Sanders-ten Holte, Sørensen, Vermeer

**PPE-DE:** Deva

**Verts/ALE:** Aaltonen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Echerer, Flautre, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannooy, Lipietz, McKenna, Messner, Onesta, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroeder, Söreensen, Turmes, Voggenhuber

**Abstention:** 30

**EDD:** Belder, Blokland, Coûteaux, van Dam, Kuntz

**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Korakas, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Patakis, Schröder Ilka, Vachetta

**NI:** Berthu, Claeyts, Dillen, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois, Varaut

**PPE-DE:** Helmer

**PSE:** Bowe

**Verts/ALE:** Bouwman, Dhaene
TEXTS ADOPTED

P5_TA(2003)0344

Protection of workers from carcinogens or mutagens at work ***I


(CODEcision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council (COM(1999) 152) (1) and the amended proposal (COM(2003) 127) (2),

— having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 137(2) of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0127/2003),

— having regard to Rules 67 and 158(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market (A5-0255/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter back to Parliament again if it intends to amend its proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and the Commission.

(1) Not yet published in OJ.

P5_TA(2003)0345

Committees assisting the Commission (Article 251 TEC) ***II


(CODEcision procedure: second reading)
The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Council common position (11253/2/2002 — C5-0223/2003) (1),
— having regard to its position at first reading (2) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2001) 789) (3),
— having regard to Article 251(2) of the EC Treaty,
— having regard to Rule 78 of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the recommendation for second reading of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A5-0250/2003),

1. Approves the common position;
2. Notes that the act is adopted in accordance with the common position;
3. Instructs its President to sign the act with the President of the Council pursuant to Article 254(1) of the EC Treaty;
4. Instructs its Secretary-General duly to sign the act and, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the Council, to have it published in the Official Journal of the European Communities;
5. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and the Commission.


P5_TA(2003)0346

Fertilisers ***II


(Codecision procedure: second reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Council common position (12733/2/2002 — C5-0224/2003) (1),
— having regard to its position at first reading (2) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2001) 508) (3)
— having regard to the Commission’s amended proposal (COM(2002) 318) (4),
— having regard to Article 251(2) of the EC Treaty,

(1) OJ C 153 E, 1.7.2003, p. 56.
(2) OJ C 127 E, 29.5.2003, p. 275.
P5_TA(2003)0347

VAT and travel services ***I


(Codecision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2003) 78) (1),

— having regard to Article 251(2) of the EC Treaty and Article 95 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0145/2003),

— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A5-0231/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend its proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

(1) OJ C not yet published.
Statistical surveys of milk and milk products ***I


(Codecision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2003) 158) (1),

— having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 285(1) of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0157/2003),

— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (A5-0212/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if the Commission intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

(1) OJ not yet published.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 285(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty (2),

(1) OJ C...

Whereas:

(1) The purpose of Directive 96/16/EC (1) is to provide reliable and comparable data on milk production and use and reliable, regular, short-term information on milk deliveries to undertakings which treat or process milk and on the production of milk products in the Member States.

(2) In view of the growing economic importance of the protein content of milk, it is becoming increasingly necessary to have statistical information on the protein content of the main milk products.

(3) Specialisation in agriculture is increasing in general, and the milk sector in particular is currently undergoing regional specialisation which gives rise to enormous differences between the regions of a single Member State, requiring detailed information at regional level.

(4) To guarantee comparability of results, methodological reports need to be compiled according to a standard format,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Directive 96/16/EC is amended as follows:

1. Article 4 is amended as follows:

(a) In paragraph (1)(b), the following points are added:

(iv) The protein content of the main milk products, based on the measuring or estimating method most likely to guarantee reliable data;

(v) The quantity of cow’s milk produced by agricultural holdings on a regional basis (territorial unit NUTS 2), based on the measuring or estimating method most likely to guarantee reliable data.

(b) Paragraph 2 is deleted.

2. In Article 5(2), the last sentence is replaced by the following text:

‘The Member States shall notify the Commission annually of the methodological information relating to the data referred to in Article 4(1), using a standard questionnaire drawn up by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 7.’

3. Article 6(3) is amended as follows:

a) in subparagraph (b), the second indent is deleted.

b) subparagraph (c) is replaced by the following:

‘c) in September of the year following the year of the reference date, the results referred to in Article 1(2) and in subparagraphs (b)(v) and (c) of Article 4(1).’

Article 2

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 March 2004. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by Member States.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at ,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

P5_TA(2003)0349

Labour force sample survey ***I


(Codecision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2003) 109) (1);

— having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 285 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0105/2003),

(1) Not yet published in OJ.
— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A5-0260/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

P5_TC1-COD(2003)0047


THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 285 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty (2),

Whereas:

(1) The labour force sample survey to be carried out under Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 (3) must adequately cover new and recently emerging features of the labour market;

(2) According to the European Social Policy Agenda adopted by the Nice European Council in December 2000, the Council Decision 2002/177/EC of 18 February 2002 on guidelines for Member States employment policies for 2002 (4) and the Council Recommendation of 21 June 2002 on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and the Community (5), the way work is organised must be adapted to the needs of both businesses and individuals;

(3) The survey characteristics laid down in Regulation (EC) No 577/98 were determined according to statistical needs and the labour market situation prevailing at the time;

(4) Data collection should not impose on respondents a burden out of proportion with the results which users of the survey can reasonably expect;

(1) OJ C ..., ..., p. ...
(2) OJ C ..., ..., p. ...
(5) Regulation (EC) No 577/98 should therefore be amended accordingly;

(6) The Statistical Programme Committee, established by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom of 19 June 1989 (1), has been consulted by the Commission,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 577/98 shall be modified as follows:

(1) Points (b), (c), (d) and (g) of Article 4(1) are replaced by the following:

‘(b) labour status:

— labour status during the reference week,
— continued receipt of wages and salary,
— reason for not having worked though having a job,
— search for employment for person without employment,
— type of employment sought (self-employed or employee),
— methods used to find a job,
— availability to start work;

(c) employment characteristics of the main job:

— professional status,
— economic activity of the local unit,
— occupation,
— supervisory responsibilities,
— number of persons working at the local unit,
— country of place of work,
— region of place of work,
— year and month when the person started working in current employment,
— involvement of public employment service in finding the current job,
— permanency of the job (and reasons),
— duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration,
— full-time/part-time distinction (and reasons),
— contract with a temporary work agency,
— working at home;

(d) hours worked:

— number of hours per week usually worked,

— number of hours actually worked,

— number of hours of overtime in the reference week,

— main reason for hours actually worked being different from usual hours;

(g) search for employment:

— type of employment sought,

— duration of search for employment,

— situation of person immediately before starting to seek employment,

— registration at public employment office and whether receiving benefits,

— willingness to work for person not seeking employment,

— reasons why person has not sought work,

— lack of care facilities.

(2) The following point (n) is added in Article 4(1):

'(n) atypical working times:

— shift work,

— evening work,

— night work,

— Saturday work,

— Sunday work.'

(3) The third indent of Article 4(2) is replaced by the following:

'— the volume of an ad hoc module shall be limited to eleven variables.'

(4) The following paragraphs 4 and 5 are added in Article 4:

'4. On a proposal from the Commission a list of variables, hereinafter referred to as structural variables, may be identified from among the survey characteristics specified in paragraph 1 which need to be surveyed only as annual averages with reference to 52 weeks rather than as quarterly averages. This list of structural variables, the minimum sample size and the survey frequency will be drawn up according to the procedure laid down in Article 8.

5. Spain, Finland and the United Kingdom may, during a transition period lasting until the end of 2007, collect the structural variables with reference to a single quarter.'
Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

P5_TA(2003)0350

VAT: administrative cooperation


(Codecision procedure — renewed consultation on the legal basis)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the European Parliament and to the Council (COM(2001) 294 — C5-0269/2001) (1),

— having regard to its opinion at first reading (2),

— having been consulted by the Council on the change of legal basis (6522/2003 — C5-0216/2003),

— having regard to Rule 71(2) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market on the change of the legal basis,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A5-0262/2003),

1. Confirms its opinion at first reading;

2. Disputes the appropriateness of the new legal basis proposed by the Council;

3. Insists that Article 95 of the EC Treaty is the appropriate legal basis;

4. Calls on the Council therefore to forward its common position to Parliament;

5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

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**P5_TA(2003)0351**

**Mutual assistance for direct and indirect taxation**


(Codetermination procedure — renewed consultation on the legal basis)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the European Parliament and to the Council (COM(2001) 294 — C5-0270/2001) (1),

— having regard to the its opinion at first reading (2),

— having been consulted by the Council on the change of legal basis (6930/2003 — C5-0217/2003),

— having regard to Rule 71(2) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market on the change of the legal basis,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A5-0262/2003),

1. Confirms its opinion at first reading;

2. Disputes the appropriateness of the new legal basis proposed by the Council;

3. Insists that Article 95 of the EC Treaty is the appropriate legal basis;

4. Calls on the Council therefore to forward its common position to Parliament;

5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

Exercise of Commission implementing powers *


(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the Council (COM(2002) 719) (1),
— having regard to Article 202 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Council consulted Parliament (C5-0002/2003),
— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A5-0128/2003),
— having regard to the second report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A5-0266/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;
2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;
3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION

AMENDMENTS BY PARLIAMENT

Amendment 1

RECITAL 2

(2) Current developments in Community legislation show that it is increasingly common for legislative instruments to require additional measures to be adopted, whose technical principles and details must be established on the basis of sound analysis and expert opinion within suitable periods of time. Whenever this prompts the legislature to delegate wider powers to the Commission, it must have a say in the measures which the Commission plans to adopt.

(2) Current developments in Community legislation show that it is increasingly common for legislative instruments to require additional measures to be adopted, whose technical principles and details must be established on the basis of sound analysis and expert opinion within suitable periods of time. Whenever this prompts the legislature to delegate wider powers to the Commission, it must have all information about the measures which the Commission plans to adopt, as provided for in the Agreement (1) between the European Parliament and the Commission on procedures for implementing Decision 1999/468/EC, and a right to have a say.


(1) Not yet published in OJ.
Amendment 2

RECITAL 6

(6) In these cases, the regulatory procedure must allow the Commission to assume full responsibility for adopting executive measures, after having solicited the opinion of the Committee of Representatives of the Member States, whilst enabling the European Parliament and the Council to oversee the executive role. This means that, in the event of a disagreement between the Commission and the legislature, the Commission must be able, depending on the case, to either present a proposal under Article 251 of the Treaty or adopt its draft of initial measures, possibly with amendments.

Amendment 3

RECITAL 9a (new)

(9a) The application of this decision shall be without prejudice to any of the undertakings made by the Commission in the field of securities legislation, in particular the solemn declaration made before Parliament on 5 February 2002 by the Commission, and the letter of 2 October 2001 addressed by the Internal Market Commissioner to the chairman of the European Parliament’s Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Amendment 4

ARTICLE 1, POINT 2

Article 4, paragraph 3 (Decision 1999/468/EC)

2. In Article 4(3) the words ‘without prejudice to Article 8’ are deleted.

Amendment 5

ARTICLE 1, POINT 3A (NEW)

Article 5, paragraph 6, subparagraph 1 (Decision 1999/468/EC)

3a. Article 5(6), subparagraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘(6) The Council may act by qualified majority on the proposal, within a period to be laid down in each basic instrument but which shall in no case exceed three months from the date of referral to the Council.’
Amendment 6
ARTICLE 1, POINT 4
Article 5a, paragraph 5 (Decision 1999/468/EC)

5. If the European Parliament, by an absolute majority of its members, or the Council, by the majority provided for by Article 205(2) of the Treaty, express any objections to the final draft of the executive measures presented by the Commission within one month, which may be extended by another month, of its being forwarded, the Commission must either withdraw its draft and present a proposal for an instrument in accordance with the procedure in Article 251 of the EC Treaty, or adopt the proposed measure, possibly amending its draft to take account of the objections.

Amendment 7
ARTICLE 1, POINT 4
Article 5a, paragraph 6 (Decision 1999/468/EC)

6. If, on imperative grounds of urgency, the time limits for the regulatory procedure cannot be abided by, the Commission may adopt the executive measures after having obtained the opinion of the regulatory committee in accordance with paragraph 2. It shall notify the European Parliament, the Council and the Member States of these without delay. Within one month of notification, the European Parliament, by an absolute majority of its members, or the Council, by the majority provided for by Article 205(2), may raise objections. In this case, the Commission may either withdraw the adopted measure and present a proposal for an instrument in accordance with the procedure under Article 251 of the Treaty or uphold the measure, possibly with amendments to take account of the objections expressed.

Amendment 8
ARTICLE 1, POINT 4A (NEW)
Article 6, point (a) (Decision 1999/468/EC)

4a. Article 6(a) is amended as follows:

(a) the Commission shall notify the European Parliament, the Council and the Member States of any decision regarding safeguard measures. It may be stipulated that before adopting its decision, the Commission shall consult the Member States in accordance with procedures to be determined in each case;
Amendment 9

ARTICLE 1, POINT 5, POINT C

Article 7, paragraph 5 (Decision 1999/468/EC)

5. The references of all documents sent to the European Parliament pursuant to paragraph 3 shall be made public in a register to be set up to this end by the Commission.

5. All documents sent to the European Parliament pursuant to paragraph 3 shall be listed in a register to be set up to this end by the Commission in 2003, which shall be available on the Internet.

P5_TA(2003)0353

Recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters *


(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Initiative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (14363/2002) (1),

— having regard to Article 61(c) of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Article 67 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Council consulted Parliament (C5-0590/2002),

— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market (A5-0253/2003),

Tuesday 2 September 2003

1. Rejects the initiative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands;

2. Calls on the Kingdom of the Netherlands to withdraw the initiative;

3. Calls on the Commission to give proper consideration to the underlying issue, report back to Parliament and, if necessary, produce a proposal for amending legislation;

4. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and the Commission.

P5_TA(2003)0354

Application of the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the initiative by the Hellenic Republic with a view to adopting a Council Framework Decision concerning the application of the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle (7246/2003 — C5-0165/2003 — 2003/0811(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the initiative by the Hellenic Republic (7246/2003) (1),

— having regard to Article 34(2)(b) of the EU Treaty,

— having regard to Article 39(1) of the EU Treaty, pursuant to which the Council consulted Parliament (C5-0165/2003),

— having regard to Rules 106 and 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market (A5-0275/2003),

1. Approves the initiative by the Hellenic Republic as amended;

2. Calls on the Council to amend the text accordingly;

3. Calls on the Council to notify Parliament if it intends to depart from the text approved by Parliament;

4. Calls on the Council to consult Parliament again if it intends to amend the initiative by the Hellenic Republic substantially;

5. Instructs the President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the government of the Hellenic Republic.

(1) The principle of 'ne bis in idem', or the prohibition of double jeopardy, i.e. that no-one should be prosecuted or tried twice for the same acts and for the same criminal behaviour, is established as an individual right in international legal instruments concerning human rights, such as the Seventh Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Article 4) and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Article 50) and is recognised in all legal systems which are based on the concept of respect for and protection of fundamental freedoms.

It is an essential bulwark against oppressive use of State powers over human beings.

(The amendment (‘acts, facts, behaviour’) applies throughout the text.)

(2a) This initiative is in line with the Treaty on European Union according to which the development of an area of freedom, security and justice is one of the main objectives of the EU (Article 2, indent 4) and common action on judicial cooperation in criminal matters shall include preventing conflicts of jurisdiction between Member States (Article 31). The Treaty furthermore affirms that the Union is founded on the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as principles common to the Member States (Article 6).
Tuesday 2 September 2003

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

AMENDMENTS BY PARLIAMENT

Amendment 3
Recital 2b (new)

(2b) The progressive harmonisation of criminal law at EU level, the adoption of Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA (1) and the implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in criminal matters make it urgently necessary to establish common minimum procedural guarantees in order to assure full respect of the right to a fair trial, as requested by the European Parliament in its resolution of 15 January 2003 on the situation concerning basic rights in the European Union (2001) (2) and by the Commission in its Green Paper on procedural safeguards for suspects and defendants in criminal proceedings throughout the European Union (3). This Framework Decision contributes to this goal.

(3) COM(2003) 75)

Amendment 4
Recital 5

(5) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council of 26 July 2002 on the mutual recognition of final criminal judgments acknowledges the positive contribution of the application of the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle to the mutual recognition of judgments and the strengthening of legal certainty within the Union, which presupposes confidence in the fact that judgments recognised are always delivered in accordance with the principles of legality, subsidiarity and proportionality.

(5) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council of 26 July 2002 on the mutual recognition of final criminal judgments acknowledges the positive contribution of the application of the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle to the mutual recognition of judgments and the strengthening of legal certainty within the Union.
Amendment 5
Recital 7

(7) The application of the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle has thus far raised many serious questions as to the interpretation or acceptance of certain substantive provisions or more general rules (e.g. the concept of ‘idem’) because of the different provisions governing this principle in the various international legal instruments and the difference in practices in national law. The aim of this Framework Decision is to provide the Member States with common legal rules relating to the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle in order to ensure uniformity in both the interpretation of those rules and their practical implementation.

Amendment 6
Recital 7a (new)

(7a) It seems appropriate for the EU to address also the issue of the application of the ne bis in idem principle to those proceedings involving the same acts, facts or behaviour and the same parties, which are considered by one Member State as a civil matter and by another Member State as a criminal matter.

Amendment 7
Recital 7b (new)

(7b) It seems appropriate to repeat, exceptionally and in particular at the request of the person sentenced, the procedure, as provided for in Article 4 of the Seventh Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, if there is proof of new facts or circumstances which emerged after the judgment and which could not reasonably have been discovered by the prosecuting authorities at the time of the trial or if there was a fundamental error in the previous procedure which could have affected the outcome of the proceedings, in accordance with the criminal law and the criminal procedure of the Member State of the proceedings, provided that, according to the law of that Member State, such a fresh procedure would be competent by way of a vertical application of ne bis in idem. Violation of the rights of the accused should in all cases be deemed a fundamental error in the previous procedure.
Amendment 8

Article 1, point (a), indent 1

— acts which constitute crimes under the law of each Member State;
— acts, facts or behaviour which constitute crimes under the law of each Member State;

Amendment 9

Article 1, point (b)

(b) ‘judgment’ shall mean any final judgment delivered by a criminal court in a Member State as the outcome of criminal proceedings, convicting or acquitting the defendant or definitively terminating the prosecution, in accordance with the national law of each Member State, and also any extrajudicial mediated settlement in a criminal matter; any decision which has the status of res judicata under national law shall be considered a final judgment;

(b) ‘judgment’ shall mean:
— any final judgment or non-appealable decision delivered by a court in a Member State as the outcome of criminal proceedings, convicting or acquitting the defendant or definitively terminating the prosecution, in accordance with the national law of each Member State,
— any extrajudicial mediated settlement in a criminal matter;
— any decision, whether issued by a court or not, which has the status of res judicata under national law;

Amendment 10

Article 1, point (ca) (new)

(ca) ‘Forum Member State’ shall mean any Member State in which a relevant case is pending before a court;

Amendment 11

Article 1, point (e)

(e) ‘idem’ shall mean a second criminal offence arising solely from the same, or substantially the same, facts, irrespective of its legal character.

(e) ‘idem’ shall mean a possible second criminal charge or indictment arising solely from the same, or substantially the same, acts, facts or behaviour, irrespective of the legal character of the offence charged.
Amendment 12

Article 2, paragraph 1

1. Whoever, as a result of committing a criminal offence, has been prosecuted and finally judged in a Member State in accordance with the criminal law and the criminal procedure of that State cannot be prosecuted for the same acts in another Member State if he has already been acquitted or, if convicted, the sentence has been served or is being served or can no longer be enforced, in accordance with the law of the Member State of the proceedings.

Amendment 13

Article 2, paragraph 2

2. The procedure may be repeated if there is proof of new facts or circumstances which emerged after the judgment or if there was a fundamental error in the previous procedure which could have affected the outcome of the proceedings, in accordance with the criminal law and the criminal procedure of the Member State of the proceedings.

Amendment 14

Article 3, point (a)

(a) Preference is given to the forum Member State which will better guarantee the proper administration of justice, taking account of the following criteria:

i) the Member State on whose territory the offence has been committed,

ii) the Member State of which the perpetrator is a national or resident,

iii) the Member State of origin of the victims,

iv) the Member State in which the perpetrator was found.

Until determination of the Member State to be given preference, all proceedings shall be suspended.
Amendment 15
Article 3 point (b)

(b) Where a number of Member States have jurisdiction and the possibility of bringing a criminal prosecution in respect of a criminal offence based on the same *actual events*, the competent authorities of each of those States may, after consultation taking account of the criteria mentioned in paragraph (a), choose the forum Member State to be given preference.

Amendment 16
Article 3, point (ca) (new)

(ca) If other judgments concerning the same criminal acts are issued in violation of the ‘ne bis in idem’ principle in other Member States, the ‘favor rei’ principle shall apply.

Amendment 17
Article 4

Exceptions

1. A Member State may make a declaration informing the General Secretariat of the Council and the Commission that it is not bound by Article 2(1) and (2) if the acts to which the foreign judgment relates constitute offences against the security or other equally essential interests of that Member State or were committed by a civil servant of the Member State in breach of his official duties.

2. A Member State which makes a declaration pursuant to paragraph 1 shall specify the categories of offence to which the exception may apply.

3. A Member State may at any time revoke the declaration concerning the exceptions set out in paragraph 1. Such revocation shall be notified to the General Secretariat of the Council and to the Commission and will take effect from the first day of the month following the date of notification.

4. An exception which may be the subject of a declaration pursuant to paragraph 1 will not be applied if the Member State concerned has asked for the same offences to be prosecuted by the other Member State or has ordered the extradition of the person involved.
Amendment 18

Article 5

*Accounting principle*

If a new prosecution is brought in a Member State against a person who has been definitively convicted for the same offences in another Member State the period of deprivation of freedom or fine handed down by that State in respect of those offences shall be deducted from the sentence which he would probably receive. As far as allowed by national law, any penalties other than deprivation of freedom which have been imposed, or penalties imposed in the framework of administrative procedures, shall also be included.

Amendment 19

Article 6, title and paragraph 1

*Exchange of information between competent authorities*

1. If a prosecution has been brought against a person in a Member State and the competent authorities of the latter have reasons to believe that the charge concerns the same acts for which he has been definitively convicted in another Member State, those authorities shall request the relevant information from the competent authorities of the Member State of the proceedings.

Amendment 20

Article 6, paragraph 3

3. Each Member State shall make a declaration to the General Secretariat of the Council and to the Commission indicating the authorities which are authorised to request and receive the information referred to in paragraph 1.
Amendment 21
Article 6, paragraph 3a (new)

3a. The provisions of Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (*) shall apply to data exchanged pursuant to this Framework Decision, until the adoption of a further framework decision establishing a high level of protection for data protection applicable whenever Member States implement the Union’s acts relating to policing and criminal law.


Amendment 22
Article 8, paragraph 3

3. On the basis of this information the Commission shall submit before ... a report to the European Parliament and the Council on ... application of this Framework Decision, accompanied where necessary by legislative proposals.

(*) Three years after the date of entry into force of this Framework Decision.

Amendment 23
Article 9 a (new)

Article 9a

Provisions relating to the Schengen Acquis

Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 constitute measures amending or building upon the provisions referred to in Annex A to the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latters’ association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen Acquis (*).

(*) OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.
European Contract Law


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2003) 68 — C5-0210/2003),
— having regard to its resolution of 26 May 1989 on action to bring into line the private law of the Member States (1),
— having regard to its resolution of 6 May 1994 on the harmonisation of certain sectors of the private law of the Member States (2),
— having regard to its resolution of 15 November 2001 on the approximation of the civil and commercial law of the Member States (3),
— having regard to the conclusions of the Tampere European Council (15-16 October 1999), and in particular conclusion 39 thereof,
— having regard to the Council report of 16 November 2001 (No 13017/01) on the need to approximate Member States’ legislation in civil matters,
— having regard to the working document of its Directorate-General for Research entitled ‘The private law systems in the EU: discrimination on grounds of nationality and the need for a European Civil Code’,
— having regard to Rule 47(2) and Rule 163 of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the report of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market (A5-0256/2003),
A. whereas the diversity of rules between the Member States hampers the proper operation of the internal market,
B. whereas only concrete measures organised in accordance with a detailed timetable, with consistent use of a common terminology, can lead to a coherent system of European contract law,

The Commission’s action plan

1. Welcomes the fact that, in its ‘common frame of reference’ (paragraph 59 et seq.), the Action Plan initiates a common terminology for particular fundamental concepts and typical problems;

2. Notes, however, that the Commission has failed to agree on a concrete catalogue of measures accompanied by a detailed timetable for the next few years;

3. Calls on the Commission to encourage the development of the ‘common frame of reference’ as a priority and to tighten up the provisional timetable to 2008-9, so as not to delay the next steps towards its goal;

4. Reiterates its call to be kept regularly informed by the Commission on progress made in working out the ‘common frame of reference’;

5. Intends to hold a conference and hearing in early 2004 together with the Commission;

6. Calls for a dialogue between the institutions to take place under each successive Council presidency, while continuing the political consultation process;

7. Regrets that the Commission did not act on Parliament’s call to set up, by 2004, a data bank of national legal provisions and case law in the field of contract law, and reiterates that such a data bank is necessary in order to begin work on the ‘common frame of reference’ — the launching of a website (paragraph 87) is at any rate not the proper tool for this job;

8. Calls for users of the law such as judges, lawyers, notaries, undertakings and consumers to be involved in the process of elaborating the ‘common frame of reference’, and notes that the Commission has not hitherto taken much notice of such groups;

9. Notes that the Commission’s earlier efforts to consult civil society, in particular the users of law and interested sectors, have been inadequate, particularly since the contributions submitted in the context of this consultation are not representative of all Member States;

10. Regrets that the development of e-commerce has not been sufficiently reflected in the Action Plan, even though studies in this area prove the need for a coherent European law on contract;

11. Regrets the lack of early action to produce optional instruments in certain sectors, such as consumer transactions and insurance, where substantial benefits could accrue both to assist the good functioning of the internal market and to increase intra-Community transactions and trade, and believes that early work in these areas would help to inform and develop the whole Action Plan process;

12. Consequently, calls on the Commission to complete the ‘common frame of reference’ by the end of 2006 and then speedily to begin to introduce it;

**Next steps to be taken**

13. Notes that one effective way of awakening the interest of the users of law — such as judges, lawyers, notaries, undertakings and consumers — in the ‘common frame of reference’, would be to make it available to them in a developed form as a body of standard contract terms;

14. Considers that, in order to facilitate cross-border trade within the internal market, it should be an early priority to proceed with the establishment of an optional instrument in certain sectors, particularly those of consumer contracts and insurance contracts, and therefore calls on the Commission as a matter of priority, whilst having regard to a high level of consumer protection and the integration of the appropriate mandatory provisions, to produce an opt-in instrument in the areas of consumer contracts and contracts of insurance;

15. Calls, therefore, for the elaboration of a body of rules based on the ‘common frame of reference’, to be offered to the contracting parties as an ‘opt-in/opt-out' solution; considers, in other words, that the parties should initially have the option of using it voluntarily, and that it could later become binding;
16. Further calls for the practical application of the ‘common frame of reference’ in conciliation proceedings, i.e. either through the existing ‘European Extra-Judicial Network’ or through a new European conciliation system in which only the ‘common frame of reference’ would be used;

17. Therefore calls once again on the Commission, in cooperation with the European Union’s Official Publications Office in Luxembourg, to have the ‘common frame of reference’ published as soon as possible in an appropriate form, i.e. in bound paper form and in all Community languages;

18. Welcomes the fact that the Commission has announced its wish to increase the coherence of EU consumer law (paragraphs 73 and 74);

* * *

19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

P5_TA(2003)0356

Air service agreements between Member States and third countries ***I


(Codecision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2003) 94) (1),

— having regard to Article 251(2) of the EC Treaty and Article 80(2) of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0065/2003),

— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism and the opinion of the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs (A5-0263/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament if it intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

(1) Not yet published in OJ.
3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

P5_TC1-COD(2003)0044


THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 80(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (1),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (2),

Whereas:

(1) International aviation relations between Member States and third countries have been traditionally governed by bilateral air service agreements between Member States and third countries, their annexes and other bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

(2) Following the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in cases C-466/98, C-467/98, C-468/98, C-469/98, C-471/98, C-472/98, C-475/98 and C-476/98, the Community is exclusively competent to negotiate, sign and conclude various aspects of such agreements.

(3) The Court has also clarified the right of Community air carriers to benefit from the right of establishment within the Community, including their right to non-discriminatory market access to routes between all Member States and third countries.

(4) Where it is apparent that the subject-matter of an agreement or convention falls partly within the competence of the Community and partly within that of its Member States, it is essential to ensure close cooperation between the Member States and the Community institutions, both in the process of negotiation and conclusion and in the fulfilment of the commitments entered into. That obligation to cooperate flows from the requirement of unity in the international representation of the Community. The Community institutions and the Member States should take all necessary steps to ensure the best possible cooperation in that regard.

(5) All existing bilateral agreements between Member States and third countries that contain provisions contrary to Community law must be amended or replaced by new agreements that are wholly compatible with Community law.

(6) Without prejudice to the provisions of the Treaty, and in particular Article 300 thereof, Member States may make amendments to existing agreements and make provision to manage their implementation until such time as an agreement concluded by the Community enters into force.

(1) OJ C …
(7) It is essential to ensure that a Member State conducting negotiations takes account of Community law, broader Community interests and any ongoing Community negotiations.

(8) If Member States wish to involve air carriers in the process of negotiation, all air carriers with an establishment in the territory of the Member State concerned and air carriers which are or might be affected in the foreseeable future on account of their route network should be treated equally.

(9) In order to ensure that the rights of Community carriers are not unduly restricted, no new clauses that prevent more than one Community carrier from entering a given market or that place severe limitations on frequency or capacity or service should be introduced in bilateral air service agreements.

(10) Member States should establish non-discriminatory and transparent procedures for the distribution of traffic rights between Community carriers. In some circumstances, traffic rights granted under an agreement may be sufficient to allow all Community carriers who wish to provide service to enter the market.

(11) In accordance with Article 2 of Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (1), measures for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted by use of the regulatory procedure provided for in Article 5 of that Decision.

(12) Since the objectives of the proposed action, namely the coordination of negotiations with third countries with a view to concluding air service agreements, the necessity to guarantee a collaborative approach in the implementation and application of the agreements and the verification of compliance with Community law of such agreements, cannot always be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by the reason of the Community-wide scope of this Regulation, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may, in principle, adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty.

(13) However, in accordance with the principle of proportionality, as also set out in Article 5 of the Treaty, no further notification or authorisation requirements should be introduced if they unduly restrict Member States in their scope for action and go beyond the general provisions already laid down by law.

(14) To enable a coordinated, focused approach to be adopted to the negotiation of Community air service agreements with third countries, a three-stage plan should be laid down. In the first stage the Commission should negotiate a Community agreement on an open aviation area with the United States. Community air service agreements should thereafter be negotiated and concluded with third countries which likewise have or are seeking to achieve a liberalised air transport market. At the third stage it should be determined in each individual case whether a Community agreement with a third country would constitute added value for the Member States.

(15) Negotiations relating to the conclusion of a Community agreement on an open aviation area with the United States should address the implementation of the ‘polluter pays’ principle, as laid down in Article 174(2) of the Treaty.

(16) **Negotiations on a Community agreement on an open aviation area with the United States should also ensure the elimination of direct or indirect subsidies to United States air carriers, which distort the market to the detriment of Community carriers,**

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

**Article 1**

Notification to the Commission

1. In the absence of **official** Community negotiations with a third country, or where a Community agreement exists, but **does not address all the issues**, a Member State may, without prejudice to the respective **competences** of the Community and its Member States, enter into negotiations with that country concerning a new agreement or the modification or application of an existing **aviation** agreement, its annexes or any other related bilateral or multilateral arrangement. **Not later than one calendar month before they begin,** the Commission shall inform Member States that official negotiations are to be opened.

2. **Where a Member State acts pursuant to paragraph 1,** it shall inform the Commission in writing, **forward a copy of the agreement concerned and indicate** the provisions to be addressed in the negotiations, the objectives of the negotiations, and any other relevant information. **In principle, the notification should be sent one calendar month before contact is established with the third country concerned.**

3. The **Commission may** make comments to the Member State which has notified its intentions in accordance with **paragraph 2.**

4. **Upon conclusion of the negotiations,** the Member State concerned shall notify the Commission of the **draft agreement and any other relevant documentation.**

**Article 2**

Consultation of stakeholders and participation in negotiations

In so far as air carriers or other stakeholders are to be involved in the negotiations referred to in Article 1, Member States shall treat equally all Community carriers with an establishment on their respective territories to which the Treaty applies **and which hold a valid operating licence issued by the authorities of the Member State concerned and, on account of their route network, are affected or might be affected by the negotiations.** An ‘establishment’ shall mean a subsidiary, branch, or agency on the territory of a Member State which is not owned by that State or by a national of that State.

**Article 3**

Prohibition to introduce more restrictive arrangements

Member States shall not enter into any **new agreements** that **limit the number of designated air carriers by comparison with existing agreements. This provision shall apply both** in respect of the entire air transport market between **any two parties andin respect** of specific city pairs.
Article 4
Conclusion of agreements

1. Following the notification under Article 1(4) the Commission shall examine whether the draft agreement is compatible with Community law and the objectives of the Community in this field. If the Commission intends to object to the conclusion of the agreement, it shall take a decision to this effect in accordance with the regulatory procedure laid down in Article 5 of Decision 1999/468/EC, having regard to Article 7 and Article 8 thereof.

2. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee established under Article 11 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 of 23 July 1992 on access for Community air carriers to intra-Community air routes (1).

Article 5
Distribution of traffic rights

Where a Member State concludes an agreement or amendments to an agreement or its annexes that provide for limitations on the number of traffic rights or the number of Community carriers eligible to be designated to take advantage of traffic rights, that Member State shall ensure a distribution of traffic rights among eligible Community carriers on the basis of a non-discriminatory and transparent procedure.

Article 6
Notification of procedures

The details of the procedures that Member States apply for the purposes of Articles 2 and 5 shall be notified to the Commission. Any subsequent changes to such procedures shall be notified to the Commission at least 6 weeks before they enter into force. All such notifications shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Article 7
Confidentiality

The Commission shall ensure that information supplied by Member States on negotiations and their outcome as provided for in Article 1 is treated as confidential. Should the Commission wish for legitimate reasons to depart from such treatment, the consent of the Member States must be obtained in advance.

Article 8
Entry into force

This regulation shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States

Tuesday 2 September 2003

Done at

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

P5_TA(2003)0357

EC-China maritime transport agreement *


(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal for a Council decision (COM(2002) 97) (*) ,
— having regard to the draft agreement on maritime transport between the European Community and the People’s Republic of China (6049/1/2003),
— having regard to Articles 80(2) and 300(2), first subparagraph of the EC Treaty,
— having regard to Article 300(3), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Council consulted Parliament (C5-0062/2003),
— having regard to Rules 67 and 97(7) of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism (A5-0254/ 2003),

1. Approves conclusion of the agreement;

2. Requests that concerns regarding the recognition of third country flags within the scope of this agreement be evaluated in subsequent renewals.

3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the People’s Republic of China.

The adequacy of banks’ own funds (Basel II)

European Parliament resolution on the adequacy of banks’ own funds (Basel II) (2001/2257(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the third consultative paper of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision on a new Basel capital accord (1),

— having regard to the Basel Committee's Third Quantitative Impact Study (QIS 3) (2),

— having regard to the Commission services' third consultation paper on capital requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (3),

— having regard to the hearing of experts from the Financial Services Panel by its Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs on 18 September 2002,

— having regard to the hearing of representatives of the banking sector, associations of undertakings and the national regulatory authorities on 19 February 2003,

— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A5-0258/2003),

A. whereas the need to revise the current rules on capital adequacy is widely recognised and advocated, as they no longer adequately reflect the actual risk profile of numerous banking operations and so raise the prospect of distortions, inaccurate assessments and hidden risks induced by the regulatory framework itself,

B. whereas the danger of procyclicality is inherent in the increased risk-sensitivity to which the new approach aspires, because credit risks typically increase at times of economic downturn and the new regime could result in banks further restricting their loan exposure in such situations, thus exacerbating the recession,

C. whereas many improvements in relation to the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were secured in the course of the negotiations, but the prospect of a deterioration in financing terms still cannot be ruled out, particularly as to date no adequate study of the potential impact of the new rules on the SME sector has been carried out,

D. whereas, because of the national tax legislation applicable to partnerships, many SMEs often have only very modest own funds,

E. whereas, because firms are switching to capital market financing, banks can reduce their risk exposure; whereas in most Member States traditional bank lending relationships enable borrowing firms to benefit from advice on their business and investment plans; whereas, however, credit institutions and investment firms should provide greater assistance than hitherto, especially to SMEs, regarding the possibilities offered by securities issues,

(1) http://www.bis.org.
(2) http://www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/qis3results.pdf.
F. whereas the reform of the capital adequacy framework must take account of the European Union's objective of becoming the most competitive economy and of protecting consumers' and depositors' rights,

G. whereas it is important to strive for consistency between the new EU capital adequacy framework, that will be defined by the third capital adequacy directive, and the Basel II Accord in order to preserve the competitive position of EU credit institutions,

H. whereas the European financial services industry wishes to ensure that the EU implements the future third capital adequacy directive on a timescale similar to the timescale for implementing Basel II in non-EU countries in order to have consistent rules and to avoid placing the EU at a competitive disadvantage,

I. whereas cooperation among EU supervisory authorities is necessary to rationalise the scope of national discretionary powers, so as to avoid double reporting and any supplementary costs,

1. Welcomes the basic principles of the new Basel Accord, as the stability of the international financial system and the protection of bank customers' funds require the formulation of rules on banking supervision which adequately reflect the real risk profile of banking operations;

2. Emphasises, however, that the cost impact of the proposal on firms of all sizes and from all affected sectors must be properly assessed; supports a framework which seeks to build on, encourage and utilise industry best practice and prudent risk management rather than superimposing a wholly new regulatory framework on top of existing practice; emphasises the need to take into account the particular characteristics and risk profiles of non-banks such as:

i) investment firms (both large and small),

ii) firms which carry out different types of financial activity within the same business, and

iii) (if they are included in the capital framework in the future) firms specialising in commodity derivatives;

3. Considers that the possibility that the new rules will generate procyclical effects has not been completely eliminated, despite the adjustment of risk weighting curves; stresses the need to examine the macro-economic consequences of the new accord before it enters into operation by carrying out a further impact study and to make any changes necessary;

4. Regrets that the Basel Accord and other international agreements laying down a framework for legislation at EU level came into existence without any form of democratic mandate or control by the European Parliament; expresses the view that, in future, questions with such far-reaching political implications should not be determined in advance by expert committees alone;

5. Emphasises the need to build mechanisms into the new directive to ensure that the technical measures can be amended quickly according to the comitology procedure, provided that Article 202 of the EC Treaty is amended in such a way as to ensure that the European Parliament exercises substantial control over level 2 measures, and also to ensure the involvement of all market participants in an advisory committee, so as to get a flexible EU framework that reacts to market innovation or systemic needs;
6. Supports the view that the Basel rules carried into effect in the EU should apply to a broad range of banks and investment firms where this is appropriate in terms of the risk profile of the institution, in order to ensure a uniform standard of supervision and fair competition; regrets that the US authorities' plans to apply the most progressive aspects of the Basel agreements only to an extremely limited number of banks, and to exclude certain classes of investment firms altogether, make no contribution to achieving internationally comparable standards of supervision and unilaterally impose a cost burden on EU banks; calls, therefore, for an appropriate cost-benefit relationship to be taken into account when drawing up system requirements, so as to avoid any competitive disadvantages for the European economy; calls on the Commission to work closely with supervisory authorities of third countries, in particular with the US Federal Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission, to ensure a coordinated approach to implementation in the interest of maintaining a level playing field;

7. Stresses that there should be no question of the new capital adequacy system leading to a consolidation of the European banking sector or the placing of any institution in the financial services sector at a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis its international peers as a result of regulatory requirements, that the rules should be easily manageable for smaller institutions also, and that institutions which apply only the standardised approach must not be placed at a disadvantage; calls, in view of the considerable variations clearly indicated in QIS 3 in the impact of the capital adequacy requirements for institutions, for a transitional period with arrangements to allow all banks to adjust their risk structure to the new regime, e.g. by a floor/cap rule;

8. Takes the view that, for reasons of competitive equality, the risks undertaken by financial institutions, regardless of their legal form, should be treated in the same way;

9. Calls on credit institutions to determine creditworthiness in a constructive dialogue with customers and to present rating results to them in a transparent way;

10. Calls on the Commission to establish a framework for the disclosure by supervisory authorities of aggregate data on the impact of national implementation, so as to encourage a reasonable minimum convergence between the national states' respective supervisory practices, and to indicate how it envisages the future development of the framework of legislation in the EU;

11. Welcomes the Commission's intention, in contrast to the Basel Accord, to allow the permanent application of the standardised approach to certain parts of the lending portfolio after the introduction of the internal ratings based (IRB) approach; takes the view that this possibility of partial use of the IRB approach, especially in the area of outstanding State and bank debts, should likewise be provided for in the Basel Accord; maintains, in addition, that it ought to be possible, in agreement with the competent supervisory authority, to revert from the IRB approach to the standardised approach;

12. Welcomes the numerous improvements obtained in the course of negotiations as regards financing conditions for SMEs; in particular, regards as an important step the inclusion of lending to SMEs up to a ceiling of EUR 1 million in the regulatory retail portfolio; calls on the Commission to ascertain, however, whether the ceiling should be higher than EUR 1 million; stresses that the introduction of an additional quantitative granularity criterion (0.2 % limit) would constitute an unjustified and unnecessary charge on smaller banks' transactions with SMEs; to facilitate SME financing, calls on national regulatory authorities and banking supervision authorities to refrain from imposing formal data protection and banking secrecy obligations that would make it inordinately difficult for groups of credit institutions, while remaining independent, to form SME retail pools; calls for the risk weightings for SMEs to be reduced further via the retail loan threshold;

13. Calls for all numerical threshold values relating to SME financing to be regularly adjusted to the rate of inflation and to changes in financial practice;
14. Believes that a problem arises because an excessively strict definition of the term ‘default’, determined primarily according to the extent of the delay in repayment of a loan, leads in many cases to ‘artificial’ inflation of default figures and hence to overstatement of the actual risk; calls, to avert the above consequences and ensure that the definition of default can be applied in a practicable way, for the use of indicators for a lower probability of repayment to be left, as a matter of principle, to the discretion of supervisory authorities;

15. Calls for greater attention to be paid to the problems connected to the financing of start-ups; calls, in particular, for special arrangements for equity holdings for firms starting up and the introduction of an SME component for holdings in small and medium-sized enterprises already established; recommends that Member States and federations of business organisations use national, regional, or sector-based aid programmes, including such programmes under the venture capital action plan, to reduce the normally high degree of risk associated with bank loans to and holdings in SMEs which are starting up, so as to ensure that banks do not have to accept unreasonable risks compared with the capital adequacy rules;

16. Calls for particular attention to be paid to the requirements of public institutions which promote economic development and self-help schemes and insists that there must be no question of increasing the capital requirements in relation to lending by such institutions; believes, further, that favourable treatment should be accorded to equity holdings in joint institutions that are essential from the point of view of banking business, because it is only through such bodies that small and medium-sized banks can offer their customers a full range of banking services (head office, building society, insurance, computer centre, etc.);

17. Welcomes the possibility given to lenders to apply a favourable risk weighting (35%) to low-risk residential mortgage loans (paragraph 45 of the third consultation paper) and urges the Commission to introduce in the capital adequacy directive provisions equally aimed at reflecting the relative risk exposure of different mortgage products;

18. Welcomes the considerably extended opportunities offered by the new accord with regard to the use of collateral; calls on the Commission, however, to remedy the current, less favourable treatment of physical collateral and ensure that it is treated in the same way as financial collateral;

19. Regrets that no adequate study of the impact of the new rules on capital adequacy on financing conditions for SMEs has been carried out at European level; calls on the Commission to carry out the planned SME study as quickly as possible, to publicise its findings in good time before the prospective proposal for a directive and to take them fully into account;

20. Calls for arrangements under the new rules to ensure that, when debts are securitised, the aggregate capital requirements of all banks involved in a transaction do not exceed the capital requirements that would arise if the debts were not securitised; suggests, however, that the obligations applying to banks as regards debt securitisation be couched in such a way as to provide the transparency required in order to protect purchasers of asset-backed securities of this kind;

21. Takes the view that smaller investment firms without access to customers' money and financial instruments should also be able to cover their commercial risks by third-party insurance; welcomes the Commission's intention to exclude investment firms which do not engage in own-account trading from the minimum capital requirements for operational risks;

22. Considers that, in the case of banks and investment firms which have a relatively small lending portfolio in relation to their total volume of business, the introduction of a capital requirement for operational risks represents a significant burden, as such firms do not benefit from more suitable methods of assessing credit risk to the same extent as banks with larger lending portfolios; calls on the Commission, in the course of its discussions with market participants in respect of all trading book activities, to find solutions which fully reflect the specific characteristics of such firms and to undertake an impact study to achieve this;
23. Welcomes the Commission's intention to assign a lower risk weighting to mortgage bonds, in contrast to the Basel Committee; calls on the Commission at the same time, however, to assess mortgage bonds not according to the risk associated with the institution issuing the bonds, but according to the financial standing of the cover fund; urges the Commission to consider carefully any regulatory measures that would decrease the competitiveness of mortgage bonds with respect to similar funding techniques;

24. Hopes that the Commission will carefully consider the criteria for determining the capital requirements for project finance (specialised lending) operations, not least in the light of the new European infrastructure development plan;

25. Calls for flexible implementation of the supervisory review process (pillar II); considers, in particular, that extensive on-the-spot inspections can be justified only in the case of large, very complex institutions; calls on the Commission to establish a framework which avoids an excessively interventionist system of supervision and encourages a reasonable minimum of convergence between the national states' respective supervisory practices;

26. Is of the opinion that the latitude accorded to national legislative authorities must be limited where necessary so as to ensure that the operation of an integrated European financial market is not jeopardised and that market participants do not have to resort to arbitration by the supervisory authority;

27. Calls on the Commission, if possible before the directive is adopted, to produce an up-to-date analysis of the Member States' implementation practice regarding the various forms of own funds, including liabilities, under the current own funds directive — in other words, to update its report COM(2000) 74 (on the implementation of the own funds directive);

28. Stresses that double disclosures resulting from conflicting accounting and regulatory requirements under pillar III must be avoided, so as not to give rise to additional regulatory costs;

29. Calls on the Commission, as Basel II is transposed, to implement or adapt, as the case may be, the necessary data protection provisions; considers that the same should apply to those provisions of the proposed directive on consumer credit which govern data handling;

30. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

Economic and social cohesion


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission communication (COM(2003) 34),
— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism (A5-0267/2003),

A. whereas regional and cohesion policy plays a central role in the process of European integration and in supporting the single market and economic and monetary union,

B. whereas it is vital to stress the importance of this policy for boosting cohesion in an enlarged European Union which will experience a particular increase in disparities between levels of development in its various regions, and whereas the resources to be made available must match the new requirements,

C. whereas the bridging of differences and the fostering of long-term, balanced and polycentric development throughout the European Union are of vital importance,

D. whereas the guidelines for competitiveness and sustainable development decided on at the European Councils of Lisbon and Göteborg should continue to determine the priority objectives of the EU strategy in future decades,

E. whereas it expects that before the end of 2003 specific conclusions will be drawn and proposals made by the Commission in its third report on economic and social cohesion,

General remarks

1. Notes the need for a more accurate setting of targets and priorities, in order to improve still further ways of dealing with inequalities and the results of cohesion policies in the enlarged Union;

2. Endorses the Commission’s stance of rejecting attempts at the renationalisation of regional and cohesion policy, and welcomes its determination to maintain a genuine Community policy;

3. Supports the Commission’s view on the application of EU regional and cohesion policy to all the regions of the EU which meet the relevant criteria;

4. Considers that future regional policy, incorporating the ‘new’ economy and based on the knowledge economy, ought to take full account of the guidelines and proposals included in the European spatial development perspective (ESDP) established by the informal Council of Ministers (regional policy and spatial planning) in Potsdam in May 1999;

5. Insists that there is an urgent need for sectoral policies to make a greater contribution to the objective of cohesion, in particular those with a significant impact on the land, such as agriculture, fishing, transport, research and technology, education and training and information society policy;

6. Reiterates the need for greater coordination between the above policies and regional and cohesion policy;

7. Considers that special attention should be paid to achieving a proper balance and the best possible combination of the rural and urban dimensions of the development policy, at the same time targeting unemployment blackspots wherever they occur;
8. Stresses the need for a direct link between future regional policy and European competition policy, with particular reference to tax concessions and State aid in the regions;

9. Expresses once again its conviction that the current threshold of 0.45% of Community GDP allocated to the cohesion policy is a threshold beneath which it is not possible to fall without jeopardising the achievement of the objectives laid down in the Union's cohesion policy; also believes that an evaluation of the needs of cohesion policy is necessary in the immediate future in the context of the financial perspectives with a view to enlargement;

Objective 1

10. Emphasises the fact that the Commission ought to pay special attention to those regions suffering from the ‘statistical’ effects of enlargement, which lose their eligibility for Objective 1 as a result of the recalculation of EU GDP, by continuing to treat those regions as similar to Objective 1 areas with the equivalent level of support and administering aid in accordance with Article 87(3)(a);

11. Calls for the Commission to pay special attention to cases where regions have naturally emerged from Objective 1 status as a result of their own efforts but which also require adequate temporary financial support to consolidate their upward progress;

12. Considers that, under Article 299(2) of the Treaty, special attention should be paid to the ultra-peripheral regions and sparsely populated areas on the basis of Article 2, Protocol 6 in the Accession treaty for Austria, Sweden and Finland;

13. Stresses that the Commission should also pay special attention to the least favoured regions and island regions mentioned in Article 158;

14. Recognises that political and economic priority must continue to be given to the Objective 1 regions;

15. Accepts that the threshold of 75% of the average GDP in the EU Member States must remain the essential criterion for eligibility for Objective 1;

16. Draws attention to the vital role played by the Cohesion Fund in projects related to environmental protection and transport and stresses the importance of maintaining this fund, especially for the new Member States, ensuring in particular that the infrastructure financed by the Cohesion Fund in the beneficiary countries is not inconsistent with the priorities of the new policy of sustainable mobility set out in the White Paper on European transport policy for 2010 — time to decide (COM(2001) 370) and does not create distortion of competition between the Member States; also draws attention to the importance of coordinating these measures with Structural Funds programmes with the aim of enhancing regional sustainable development strategies;

17. Stresses the importance of the Cohesion Fund, particularly for the applicant countries, since those Member States which have a GDP of less than 90% of the EU average and are not members of the euro zone receive a combined grant from the Cohesion Fund and the Structural Funds for use in the environmental sector and for trans-European networks;

Objective 2

18. Welcomes the Commission’s recognition of the importance of Objective 2 in promoting economic and social cohesion and reducing disparities in development levels between the regions of the enlarged Union;

19. Supports the idea of a new Objective 2 to foster regional competitiveness, within the framework of balanced and sustainable polycentric development, in accordance with the Lisbon and Göteborg guidelines;

20. Stresses that the future Objective 2 should, as hitherto, apply to territorial units with structural problems, to receive support in line with their development levels and the extent of their problems;
21. Calls on the Commission to establish clear, objective Community criteria for determining the eligibility of Objective 2 regions, with a view to enabling thematic objectives (such as those set out in the second progress report on economic social cohesion) to be achieved;

22. Considers it imperative to act in the framework of coherent, global, regional economic development programmes and, as a matter of priority, on the main factors of regional competitiveness, namely accessibility — particularly in the case of rural, outlying, mountain and island areas, research and development, education and training and the information society;

23. Considers that regional areas in which permanent geographical handicaps (islands or mountains, low population density) hinder economic development, output and job creation and which are not eligible for other Structural Funds should be eligible for a reformed Objective 2 or for some other new specific Community initiative;

24. Draws attention to the need for more clarification of the scope of activities within the various objectives and calls, specifically, for the measures and funding to be moved from Objective 3 to the new Objective 2;

25. Insists on the need for an accurate definition of the relationship between regional policy and the rural development policy implemented within the framework of the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy and the socio-economic aid available from the structural section of the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance;

26. Backs the Commission in its regional approach to development, particularly the idea of a single programme and a single financial package per region;

27. Emphasises the need for clear and unambiguous criteria for the implementation of Objective 2, in order to achieve a balanced distribution of economic resources between the regions in accordance with actual requirements;

**Regional cooperation**

28. Stresses the need for consistency in the policy for regional cooperation in its three dimensions, namely cross-border (land or sea), trans-national and inter-regional;

29. Calls on the Commission to foster regional cooperation further, using the best methods possible and the experience acquired from positive Community initiatives, and to simplify procedures;

30. Calls on the Commission to submit proposals, on the basis of experience gained from Interreg, to improve the operation of regional cooperation, where appropriate by facilitating the financing of investment in infrastructure and the implementation of certain cross-border infrastructure projects under the new instruments of Community regional policy;

31. Recommends that innovative measures and pilot projects be maintained and strengthened after 2006;

**Simplification**

32. Endorses the Commission's main goal of simplifying the rules for implementing regional policy, particularly through increased consistency between targets and boosting the regional dimension in the implementation, management and planning of programmes and support measures; is in favour of the idea of a single fund approach per development objective;

33. Reminds the Commission of its request for tripartite contracts between the Commission, the Member State and the region;
34. Calls on the Commission to divide powers and responsibilities clearly amongst all those involved in the cohesion policy;

35. Considers that there should be much greater simplification of administrative procedures, particularly in respect of the bureaucracy surrounding the payments procedure (excessive checks in many instances, etc.);

36. Stresses once again its conviction that it is both necessary and feasible to achieve a proper balance between simplification and scrutiny;

37. Demands that in the framework of the revision of the Structural Funds regulations, the role of the partnership be strengthened given the unequal progress in applying partnership in the Member States; considers that the Commission should propose a harmonisation of the implementation and selection of partnership in regional policy;

* * *

38. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

P5_TA(2003)0360

Structurally disadvantaged regions

European Parliament resolution on structurally disadvantaged regions (islands, mountain regions, regions with low population density) in the context of cohesion policy, and their institutional prospects (2002/2119(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to its resolution of 24 April 1997 on development problems in the outermost regions of the European Union (1) and its resolution of 28 May 1998 on the problems of island regions in the European Union (2),

— having regard to its resolution of 25 October 2000 on Article 158 of the EC Treaty with regard to the status of islands (3),

— having regard to its resolution of 7 February 2002 on the Commission’s second report on economic and social cohesion (4),

— having regard to its resolution of 7 November 2002 on the first progress report from the Commission on economic and social cohesion (5),

— having regard to Article 154 of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Article 158 of the EC Treaty, in conjunction with Declaration No 30 annexed to that Treaty,

Tuesday 2 September 2003

A. whereas cohesion is one of the Union’s strategic objectives, aimed at securing its harmonious and homogenous overall development, in particular by removing factors which slow down development, for socio-economic reasons, or special geographical obstacles which undermine the competitiveness of and the quality of life in the areas concerned,

B. whereas the principle of regional economic and social cohesion, as regards its economic and social aspects, is designed to form Union territory into a polycentric whole making for equal opportunities for all regions,

C. whereas, although cohesion policy has so far achieved generally favourable results, as illustrated by the Commission’s second report, these should not be allowed to conceal the problems still outstanding and the remedies needed,

D. whereas, following enlargement, the Union will require a still more effective cohesion policy, given the vastly greater disparities there will be in a Community of 25 Member States,

E. whereas in the immediate future, financial support should be provided to help backward areas in the new Member States without overlooking the problems and delayed development of currently eligible areas, particularly those with permanent handicaps and existing Objective 1 areas, which will certainly not be overcome by juggling with statistics,

F. having regard to the Commission’s study on islands and outermost regions of 5 May 2003,

G. whereas cohesion policy must go beyond narrow economic criteria measured as a percentage of GDP and also encompass criteria that factor in the permanent structural features which hamper the economic and social development of the regions,

H. whereas the actions taken under Objectives 1 and 2 in regions with permanent handicaps have been random in nature, producing variable results, but failing to achieve the objective of development meeting the needs of the original situation,

I. whereas the outermost regions, which are characterised by permanent, severe and combined geographical, climatic and structural handicaps, owe their specific legal status chiefly to their great distance from the European mainland,
J. whereas the objective of cohesion should no longer be considered solely from a purely socio-economic point of view but also from a regional one, particularly since — as already noted in the Commission's Second Report on Economic and Social Cohesion — consideration of the regional dimension is fully compatible with an approach geared to the Union's thematic priorities,

K. whereas the principle of 'territorial cohesion' may be defined as seeking to establish a principle of fairness among European citizens, wherever they may live, with a view to offering the Union's inhabitants fair conditions of access to services of general interest, and guaranteeing optimum conditions of competitiveness, sustainable development and improvement of quality of life to all its regions, taking account in particular of the diversity of their geographical and demographic situations,

L. whereas insularity is both a geocultural factor — and thus an aspect that may need to be fully exploited as part of a development strategy — and a permanent handicap representing an additional constraint on competitiveness in the areas concerned,

M. whereas Article 158, although it does refer to islands, has not proved to be an adequate means of ensuring the implementation of the policies and specific measures required by such areas,

N. whereas the EU has 286 island regions with a total of around 10 million inhabitants,

O. whereas mountain regions, which comprise approximately 30 % of Union territory, are a specific feature of that territory and a part of its heritage, a heritage whose fragility calls for a clear-sighted policy of physical, economic and also cultural conservation,

P. whereas the sparsely populated areas of the Union suffer from highly specific handicaps, such as extremely sparse populations, cold climates and long distances within the regions as well as to the main European markets, creating a situation of permanent structural disadvantage that requires special long-term support,

Q. whereas the increasing population ageing in many European regions is one of the factors that might impede their social and economic development; whereas, therefore, European structural policy should allow for this point in the next reform,

R. whereas there are numerous cases in which the above-mentioned constraints are combined (such as mountainous islands, or depopulated mountain regions) or aggravated (for example groups of islands, very small islands, or areas with very low population density such as the north of Sweden or Finland),

S. whereas the farming systems of regions affected by permanent determinants (island regions, mountain regions, or regions with low population density) allow for permanent structural disparities which dictate and define the type of farming carried out in those regions; whereas Article 33(2)(a) of the EC Treaty refers to the particular nature of agricultural activity, which results from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions,

T. whereas the current system of state aids either disregards or takes inadequate account of the specific situation of these regions, even though it is clear that the aids seeking to compensate for the permanent constraints should be seen as necessary re-balancing measures rather than as distortions of the internal market,
U. whereas, in its resolution of 12 February 2003 on the Commission’s White Paper on transport policy (1), Parliament drew attention to the requirement for transport policy to help foster economic and social cohesion and deal with the specific nature of outlying, island and mountain regions, and regions with low population density and also pointed out the importance of meeting the particular needs of those areas,

V. whereas the EC Treaty lays down an obligation in relation to the outermost and island regions,

1. Stresses its belief that a Community cohesion policy is crucial for the development of the Union and provides essential ‘Community added value’ capable of boosting development prospects and flatly rejects any attempt to renationalise this policy;

2. Wishes to see cohesion policy focus on the objective of competitiveness by concentrating on all factors that influence economic development, ranging from human capital to research and from accessibility to infrastructure strengthening;

3. Firmly stresses that the principle of solidarity, which underpins the Community’s cohesion policy, should apply also to regions with special geographical obstacles to development, in other words island regions, mountain areas, and sparsely populated areas;

4. Regards the Community Initiative Programmes as cohesion measures, as they have succeeded in promoting cooperation between regions while acquiring significant experience in the field of partnerships;

5. Considers that, although the Treaty makes provision for measures to assist the outermost regions, no specific provision is made for other areas affected by permanent geographical handicaps;

6. Calls, in preparation for the next programming period, for recognition of the various special characteristics of regions which suffer from special obstacles to development because of their geography (islands, mountain regions and sparsely populated areas); considers that regions in which these various geographical handicaps slow down economic development, productive development and employment development, and which are not eligible under other Structural Funds, must be able to benefit from a revamped Objective 2;

7. Calls for a specific framework for intervention aimed at providing Community support for any activity seeking to bring about a lasting reduction in permanent structural constraints or to alleviate their consequences;

8. Further proposes that, independent of their level of eligibility for future structural policies (Objectives 1 or 2, or phasing out), regions suffering from such permanent constraints may, within their respective classifications, benefit from a Community co-funding rate upgraded from 5 % to 10 % depending on the severity of the constraints suffered, and in particular whether they are subject to combined or aggravated constraints;

9. Considers that the various bodies of the Union should consider how to apply Article 158 of the Treaty, which should be read in conjunction with Declaration No 30 annexed thereto, and requires specific coordinated measures to be taken to enable less favoured regions and island regions to compete on an equal footing with more advanced areas;

10. Calls on the Commission to launch an open debate, in preparation for the review of the structural policy regulations for the period 2007-2013, on the best way of making provision in the new rules for areas with permanent physical handicaps, so as to cater for their specific characteristics and optimise their development prospects;

11. Believes it necessary for the specific geophysical, cultural and economic features of mountain areas, which affect their development and influence the way of life of their inhabitants, to be duly taken into account in cohesion policy while recognising their individual features and making the most of their specific potential;

12. Calls for the Structural Fund regulations to include an explicit reference to mountain regions as being disadvantaged for the purpose of agricultural activities, similar to that contained in the common agricultural policy (Article 17 of the EAGGF Regulation);

13. Considers it vital to tackle the problems of mountain areas as part of a transnational and cross-border cooperation strategy capable of overcoming the inevitable fragmentation and accompanying inefficiency that result from a geographically restricted approach;

14. Believes that consideration should be given to including an explicit reference in the Treaty to areas of the Union with low population density according to Protocol 6 to the Act of Accession for Austria, Finland and Sweden; considers that this would allow more appropriate measures to be taken at both national and Community level to combat a development handicap which has its origins in permanent natural and geographical conditions, and would also allow these specific conditions to be reflected in other European Union policies such as competition policy, environmental policy and transport policy;

15. Acknowledges that long distances — to main European markets as well as within the regions — seriously hamper the competitiveness of the regions and their possibilities for development; urges that a wide-ranging assessment be carried out of the favourable effects information technology can have on sparsely populated areas; also calls for recognition of the unique cultural heritage and natural resources of the sparsely populated areas and their contribution to European added value;

16. Stresses the need, with a view to a future cohesion policy, for the EU, its Member States, the regions and local authorities to tackle the urgent problem of emigration and its causes, particularly in sparsely populated regions or those which are a considerable distance from central economic areas;

17. Believes that, as part of a more effective development strategy for islands, account must be taken in future regulations of the factors of isolation and difficulty of access referred to in the Treaty (in particular Article 158 and Declaration No 30 of the Treaty of Amsterdam) as criteria for eligibility under all actions planned under the cohesion policy;

18. Considers that the reform of Community competition policy must make it possible to enhance the impact of regional aid on regions with permanent geographical handicaps and to ensure that quality public services are preserved there;

19. Calls for Article 87(3)(a) of the EC Treaty on state aids to be amended so as to cover the case of regions affected by serious or permanent geographical or demographic determinants;

20. Also considers it necessary for other Community policies, particularly on transport and environmental protection, to take account of the specific characteristics of regions with permanent geographical handicaps in the context of a European regional development policy, thus providing coherent flanking measures for cohesion policy;
21. Points to the role that the major trans-European networks can play in order to overcome the handicap of inaccessibility and encourage competitiveness and territorial cohesion, and hopes that in future the TENs will focus more on areas with permanent handicaps;

22. Underlines the strategic importance of the European Spatial Development Perspective which, with a view to establishing a polycentric development model, can assist growth efforts in areas which, in addition to suffering from specific geographical handicaps, are generally remote from the central regions where economic activities are mostly concentrated; hopes that this strategic document will be reviewed, where appropriate, in the light of enlargement;

23. Considers it essential that the guidelines regarding state regional aids, which probably have a greater impact on the situation in these regions than do structural policies, should be redefined so that regions suffering from permanent structural constraints can benefit from reassessed net grant equivalent ceiling rates;

24. Calls on the European Intergovernmental Conference to include in the Union's constitutional treaty recognition of permanent geographical handicaps and the need for a Community strategy to overcome them;

25. Further proposes that a legal framework be set up conferring the necessary flexibility on provisions governing state aid, by amending Article 87(3)(a) of the existing Treaty to read as follows:

The following shall be compatible with the common market:

a) aid to promote the economic development of areas where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there is serious underemployment, or which suffer from serious or permanent demographic handicaps

26. Considers, therefore, that there is a need to seize the opportunity offered by the drafting of the forthcoming constitutional treaty to tackle simultaneously the situation of these various regions, clarifying the provisions of Article 158 concerning islands and taking into account the situation of mountain and sparsely populated areas;

27. Suggests, therefore, that Article 158 of the Treaty be amended (along the lines of Declaration No 30 on Island Regions, annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam) to include the following provision: ‘[The Community] takes account of the permanent structural handicaps linked to island status, mountainous geography and low population density, particularly when these factors are combined or aggravated. In order to improve the integration of these regions into the internal market under fair conditions, it shall implement, where justified, specific measures in proportion to the severity of the constraints suffered.’

28. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Committee of the Regions.
MINUTES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SITTING

IN THE CHAIR: Guido PODESTÀ
Vice-President

1. Opening of sitting

The sitting opened at 09.00.

2. Written declarations (Rule 51)

The following document had been received:

written declaration for entry in the Register (Rule 51) by Othmar Karas on the holding of a Europe-wide referendum on the EU Constitution (Constitutional Treaty) (16/2003).

In accordance with Rule 51(5), written declaration No 9/2003 lapsed as it had not obtained the required number of signatures.

3. EU-Cuba relations (debate)

Oral questions put by Elmar Brok, on behalf of the AFET Committee, to the Council and the Commission, on EU-Cuba relations (B5-0271/2003 and 0272/2003).

Elmar Brok moved the oral questions.

Franco Frattini (President-in-Office of the Council) spoke.

Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Gerardo Galeote Quecedo, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Raimon Obiols i Germà, on behalf of the PSE Group, Carles-Alfred Gasòliba i Böh, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Pedro Marset Campos, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Marie Anne Isler Béguin, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, José Ribeiro e Castro, on behalf of the UEN Group, Paul Couïteaux, on behalf of the EDD Group, Emma Bonino, Non-attached Member, José Ignacio Sálabranca Sánchez-Neyra, Johannes (Hannes) Swoboda, Jules Maaten, Philip Claeys, Charles Tannock, Concepció Ferrer, Poul Nielson and Marco Pannella.

Motions for resolutions to wind up the debate pursuant to Rule 42(5):

— Marie Anne Isler Béguin and Joost Lagendijk, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on EU-Cuba relationship (B5-0365/2003)

— Concepció Ferrer, Gerardo Galeote Quecedo and José Ignacio Sálabranca Sánchez-Neyra, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on relations between EU and Cuba (B5-0366/2003)
Wednesday 3 September 2003

— Jannis Sakellariou, on behalf of the PSE Group, on EU-Cuba relations (B5-0367/2003)
— Gerard Collins, Luís Queiró and José Ribeiro e Castro, on behalf of the UEN Group, on Cuba (B5-0368/2003)
— Bob van den Bos, on behalf of the ELDR Group, on EU-Cuba relations (B5-0369/2003)
— Pedro Marset Campos, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on EU-Cuba relations (B5-0370/2003)

The debate closed.


IN THE CHAIR: Pat COX
President

4. European Convention (debate)

Valéry Giscard d’Estaing (President of the European Convention) presented the draft Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe.

The following spoke: Gianfranco Fini and Franco Frattini (Presidents-in-Office of the Council).

Romano Prodi (President of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Íñigo Méndez de Vigo (President of the European Parliament’s delegation to the Convention) and Klaus Hänsch (First Vice-President of the delegation).

The following spoke: Hans-Gert Poettering, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Enrique Barón Crespo, on behalf of the PSE Group, Graham R. Watson, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Francis Wurtz, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Monica Frassoni, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Charles Pasqua, on behalf of the UEN Group, William Abitbol, on behalf of the EDD Group, and Georges Berthu, Non-attached Member.

The following spoke: Andrew Nicholas Duff (Second Vice-President of the European Parliament’s delegation to the Convention) and Valéry Giscard d’Estaing.

The debate closed.

5. Official welcome

On behalf of Parliament, the President welcomed members of a delegation from the Ukranian Parliament, led by Boris Tarasyuk, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had taken their seats in the official gallery.

IN THE CHAIR: David W. MARTIN
Vice-President

VOTING TIME

Details of voting (amendments, separate and split votes, etc.) appear in Annex 1 to the Minutes.
6. **Draft amending budget 3/2003** (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Qualified majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 1)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0361)

7. **EC-Guinea fishing agreement*** (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 2)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL, AMENDMENTS AND DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0362)

8. **Mid-term review of EU-Greenland fisheries protocol** (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 3)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0363)

9. **Minimum level of training of seafarers*** (vote)

(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 4)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Approved (P5_TA(2003)0364)

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0364)

10. Coordination of social security systems ***I (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 5)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Approved (P5_TA(2003)0365)

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0365)

The following spoke:

— Ria G.H.C. Oomen-Ruijten requested that amendment 42 be voted after amendment 55. The President established that there were no objections to this request.

11. DAPHNE II (2004-2008) ***I (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 6)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Approved (P5_TA(2003)0366)

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0366)
12. Economic accounts for agriculture ***I (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 7)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Approved (P5_TA(2003)0367)

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

 Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0367)

13. Legal bases and compliance with Community law (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 8)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0368)

The following spoke:

— the rapporteur had requested the deletion from paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of the reference to the ‘Convention’, with the reference to the ‘IGC’ being retained.

(The President had acceded to this request).

Manuel Medina Ortega had pointed out an error in the Spanish version of paragraph 4.

14. Implementing the social policy agenda (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 9)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0369)

The following spoke:

— the rapporteur, before the vote
— Anne E.M. Van Lancker, who proposed a linguistic change to the Dutch version of amendment 15, rendering nugatory the request by her group (PSE) for a split vote on this amendment (the rapporteur agreed to that proposal).

15. The rights and dignity of disabled people (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 10)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0370)

16. Explanations of vote

Written explanations of vote:

Explanations of vote submitted in writing under Rule 137(3) appear in the verbatim report of proceedings for this sitting.

Oral explanations of vote:

Report Poignant — A5-0152/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo

Report Lambert — A5-0226/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo

Report Gröner — A5-0280/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo

Report Izquierdo Rojo — A5-0268/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo

Report Koukiadis — A5-0180/2003
— Carlo Fatuzzo

— Brian Crowley and Carlo Fatuzzo
17. **Corrections to votes**

Voting corrections were submitted by the following Members:

Report Poignant — A5-0152/2003

— amendment 4
  against: Carlos Carnero González

Report Lambert — A5-0226/2003

— amendment 1
  against: Colette Flesch

— amendment 43
  for: Margrietus J. van den Berg
  abstention: Brian Simpson

— amendment 48
  abstention: Eryl Margaret McNally

Report Figueiredo — A5-0247/2003

— amendments 1 and 5 identical
  for: Arlindo Cunha

— amendment 17, first part
  for: Barbara Weiler, Claude Turmes

— amendment 17, second part
  against: Claude Turmes


— paragraph 10, second part
  for: Harlem Désir, Fodé Sylla
  abstention: Hans-Peter Martin

— paragraph 11, second part
  for: Fodé Sylla, Eryl Margaret McNally, Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines
  against: Arlene McCarthy

**END OF VOTING TIME**

(The sitting was suspended at 13.20 and resumed at 15.00.)

IN THE CHAIR: Pat COX

President

18. **Approval of Minutes of previous sitting**

The Minutes of the previous sitting were approved.

* * *

Giorgio Calò, a new Member (see Item 19 below), had signed the attendance register of Wednesday's sitting, but, for technical reasons, it had not been possible to include his name.
19. Membership of Parliament

The Italian competent authorities had given notice of the appointment of Giorgio Calò to replace Luciano Caveri, as Member of Parliament, with effect from 3 September 2003.

The President drew attention to the provisions of Rule 7(5).

20. Situation in Iraq (statements followed by debate)

Council and Commission statements: Situation in Iraq

Franco Frattini (President-in-Office of the Council) and Christopher Patten (Member of the Commission) made the statements.

The following spoke: Elmar Brok, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Enrique Barón Crespo, on behalf of the PSE Group, Graham R. Watson, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Pernille Frahm, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Daniel Marc Cohn-Bendit, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Gerard Collins, on behalf of the UEN Group, Bastiaan Belder, on behalf of the EDD Group, Emma Bonino, Non-attached Member, Philippe Morillon, Jannis Sakellarious, Nicholson of Winterbourne, Reinhold Messner, Paul Coûteaux, Dominique F.C. Souchet, Hartmut Nassauer, John Hume, Ulla Margrethe Sandbæk, Jonathan Evans, José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Franco Frattini and Christopher Patten.

The debate closed.

21. Human rights 2002 — The EU and combating torture (joint debate)


Oral question on the EU and combating torture by:

— Bob van den Bos, Nicholson of Winterbourne, Sarah Ludford, Elizabeth Lynne, Bill Newton Dunn, Johan Van Hecke and Joan Valls, on behalf of the ELDR Group;

— Nuala Ahern, Matti Wuori, Danielle Auroi, Kathalijne Maria Buitenweg, Alexander de Roo, Jan Dhaene, Raina A. Mercedes Ercherer, Jillian Evans, Monica Frassoni, Ian Stewart Hudghton, Jean Lambert, Alain Lipietz, Nelly Maes, Neil MacCormick, Heide Rühle and Inger Schörling, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group;

— Francis Wurtz, Pernille Frahm and André Brie, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group;

— Niall Andrews, Mary Elizabeth Banotti, Marco Cappato, Paulo Casaca, John Walls Cusnahan, Proinsias De Rossa, Koldo Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Glenys Kinnock, Torben Lund, Antonio Mussa, Ulla Margrethe Sandbæk, Catherine Stihler, Joke Swiebel, Anders Wijkman and Jan Marinus Wiersma;

(B5-0274/2003)

Bob van den Bos introduced his report and moved the oral question.
Roberto Antonione (President-in-Office of the Council), including in reply to the oral question.

Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Michael Gahler, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Michael Cashman, on behalf of the PSE Group, Johan Van Hecke, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Gérard Caudron, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Matti Wuori, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Arie M. Oostlander, Giovanni Claudio Fava, Sarah Ludford, Konstantinos Alyssandrakis, Lennart Sacrédeus, Véronique De Keyser, Alexandros Alavanos, Geoffrey Van Orden, Richard Howitt, Arlette Laguiller, Amalia Sartori, Antonione and Poul Nielson.

The debate closed.

Vote: Minutes of 4.9.2003, Item 11.

22. Fundamental rights in the EU in 2002 (debate)


Fodé Sylla (rapporteur) introduced his report.

The following spoke: António Vitorino (Member of the Commission) and Eurig Wyn (draftsman of the opinion of the CULT Committee).

IN THE CHAIR: Alonso José PUERTA

Vice-President

The following spoke: Anna Karamanou (draftsman of the opinion of the FEMM Committee), Thierry Cornillet, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Joke Swiebel, on behalf of the PSE Group, Olle Schmidt, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Alima Boumediene-Thiery, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Luís Queiró, on behalf of the UEN Group, Johannes (Hans) Blokland, on behalf of the EDD Group, Mario Borghezio, Non-attached Member, Hubert Pirker, Adeline Hazan, Josu Ortuondo Larrea, Koenraad Dillen, Fodé Sylla, who made a personal statement following Koenraad Dillen’s remarks, Jorge Salvador Hernández Mollar, Josu Ortuondo Larrea, who made a personal statement following Jorge Salvador Hernández Mollar’s remarks, Sérgio Sousa Pinto, Marco Pannella, Giacomo Santini, Olga Zrihen, Koldo Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso and Fodé Sylla.

The debate closed.

Vote: Minutes of 4.9.2003, Item 12.

23. Question Time (Council)

Parliament considered a number of questions to the Council (B5-0273/2003).

Question 1 by Camilo Nogueira Román: Migrants tragically drowned off the Union’s southern Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts.
Roberto Antonione (President-in-Office of the Council) answered the question and a supplementary by Josu Ortuondo Larrea (deputising for the author).

**Question 2** by Manuel Medina Ortega: Operation Ulysses.

Roberto Antonione answered the question and supplementaries by Manuel Medina Ortega and Bernd Posselt.

**Question 3** by Alexandros Alavanos: Position of the Italian EU Presidency regarding clandestine immigrants.

Roberto Antonione answered the question and a supplementary by Alexandros Alavanos.

**Question 4** by Malcolm Harbour: Competitiveness in the EU.

Roberto Antonione answered the question and supplementaries by Malcolm Harbour and Paul Rübig.

**Question 5** by Piia-Noora Kauppi: Continuation of the eVote initiative, which represents interactive Internet democracy, during Italy’s Presidency.

Roberto Antonione answered the question and a supplementary by Piia-Noora Kauppi.

**Question 6** by Mihail Papayannakis: Detainees in Iraq.

Roberto Antonione answered the question and a supplementary by Alexandros Alavanos (deputising for the author).

**Question 7** by María Izquierdo Rojo: Euro-Mediterranean dialogue and the status of women.

Roberto Antonione answered the question and a supplementary by María Izquierdo Rojo.

Questions which had not been answered for lack of time would receive written answers.

Council Question Time closed.

*(The sitting was suspended at 19.10 and resumed at 21.00.)*

**IN THE CHAIR: Joan COLOM I NAVAL**

*Vice-President*

**24. Water management in developing countries — Trade and development (debate)**


Paul A.A.J.G. Lannoye introduced the report.
Luisa Morgantini introduced the report.

Poul Nielsen (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Karsten Knolle, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Karin Scheele, on behalf of the PSE Group, Marij Johanna (Marieke) Sanders-ten Holte, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Hans Modrow, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Didier Rod, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Liam Hyland, on behalf of the UEN Group, Bastiaan Belder, on behalf of the EDD Group, Nirj Deva, Glenys Kinnock, Willy C.E.H. De Clercq, Armonia Bordes, Seán Ó Neachtain, Bent Hindrup Andersen, Eija-Riitta Anneli Korhola, Harlem Désir, Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines, Margrietus J. van den Berg, Bashir Khanbhai and Poul Nielsen.

The debate closed.


25. Health and poverty reduction in developing countries (debate)


John Bowis introduced the report.

Poul Nielsen (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: María Elena Valenciano Martínez-Orozco (draftsman of the opinion of the FEMM Committee), Jürgen Zimmerling, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Karin Junker, on behalf of the PSE Group, Gérard Caudron, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Didier Rod, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Eija-Riitta Anneli Korhola and Margriet J. van den Berg.

The debate closed.

Vote: Minutes of 4.9.2003, Item 15.

26. Participation of non-state actors in EC development policy (debate)


Richard Howitt introduced the report.

Poul Nielsen (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Bashir Khanbhai, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Francisca Sauquillo Pérez del Arco, on behalf of the PSE Group, Didier Rod, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Jürgen Zimmerling, Michael Gahler, Richard Howitt and Poul Nielsen.

The debate closed.

Vote: Minutes of 4.9.2003, Item 16.
27. **EC development policy** (debate)


Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez introduced the report.

Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The debate closed.


28. **Agenda for next sitting**

The President referred Members to the document ‘Agenda’ PE 334.347/OJJE.

29. **Closure of sitting**

The sitting closed at 23.45.

Julian Priestley
Secretary-General

José Alonso Puerta
Vice-President
The following signed:

Aaltosen, Abitbol, Adam, Ainardi, Alavanso, Almeida Garrett, Alyssandrakis, Andersen, Andreasen, Andé- 
Léourd, Andrews, Angelilli, Aparicio Sánchez, Arvidsson, Atkins, Attwooll, Aurol, Averoft, Avilés Perea, 
Ayuso González, Bakopoulou, Balf, Baltsas, Banotti, Barón Crespo, Bartolozzi, Bastos, Bayona de 
Perorgodo, Baezley, Bébear, Belder, Berend, Berengueruster, Berès, van den Berg, Bergaz Conesa, Berger, 
Berlato, Bernié, Berthu, Bertinotti, Beysens, Biglardi, Blak, Blakeur, Böge, Bösch, von Boetticher, 
Bonde, Bonino, Boogerd-Quaak, Booth, Bordes, Borgezio, van den Bos, Boudjenah, Boumediene-Thiery, 
Bourlanges, Bouman, Bowie, Bowis, Bradbourn, Breyer, Brié, Brienza, Brok, Brunetta, Buitenweg, 
Bullmann, van den Burg, Bushill-Matthews, Busk, Butel, Cattelan, Camisón Asensio, Campos, Camre, 
Pappato, Carloti, Carnero González, Carrilho, Casaca, Cashman, Caudron, Cauquil, Cercas, Cédera 
Morterero, Cesaro, Ceyhun, Chichester, Philip Claeys, Cocilo, Coelho, Cohn-Bendit, Collins, Colom i 
Nadal, Corbett, Corbey, Cornillet, Core, Paolo Costa, Raffaele Costa, Couto, Cox, Crowley, Cunha, 
Cushnahan, van Dam, Darras, Dau, Davies, De Clercq, Dehouse, De Keyser, Dela Alba, Dela Vedova, 
Dell'Utri, De Mita, Deprez, De Rosa, De Sarne, Desamps, Desir, De Veyrac, Dhaene, Díez 
Casado, Di Lello, Santor, Doi, Dijk, Dirksen, Di Pietro, Door, Doyle, Dürkop, Dührkop, Ertz, 
Dupsius, Dybkjær, Eberhard, Echberger, Els, Eriksson, Escopé, Ettl, Jillian Evans, Jonathan Evans, Färn, 
Farage, Fatuzzo, Fava, Ferber, Fernández Martín, Ferrández Lezaun, Ferreira, Ferrer, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fiori, 
Fitzsimons, Flautre, Fleming, Flüsch, Florenz, Folias, Ford, Formentini, Foster, Fourtou, Frahm, Frasse, 
Frassoni, Friedrich, Fruteau, Gahler, Gahrton, Galeote Quecedo, Garaud, García-Margallo y Marfil, Gargani, 
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Wijman, von Wogau, Wuermeling, Wuori, Wurtz, Wyn, Wyn, Xarchakos, Zabel, Zacharakis, Zappalà, 
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Observers

ANNEX I

RESULTS OF VOTES

Abbreviations and symbols

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<td>SEC</td>
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2. **EC-Guinea fishing agreement** *


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3. **Mid-term review of EU-Greenland fisheries protocol**


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4. **Minimum level of training of seafarers ***I**


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### 5. Coordination of social security systems ***I


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**vote: amended proposal**

**vote: legislative resolution**

Amendment 27 did not concern all language versions and was therefore not put to the vote [Rule 140(1)(d)]

**Requests for roll-call votes**

PPE-DE: am 56
Mr BUSHILL-MATTHEWS et al: ams 1, 2, 43, 45, 48

**Requests for split votes**

PSE

**am 44**

1st part: ‘to foster cooperation … and employment law’ [(ba) and (bb)]
2nd part: ‘to put forward … security schemes;’ [(bc)]

**Requests for separate vote**

PPE-DE: ams 2, 20, 43
PSE: ams 20, 43, 48, 56
Verts/ALE: ams 1, 20, 33, 42, 44, 49
UEN: ams 1, 20, 42, 43, 45

**Other information**

The PSE Group had withdrawn its signature from am 56.


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<td>35</td>
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<td>39</td>
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requests for roll-call votes

PSE: am 41, final vote

requests for split votes

PPE-DE

am 15

1st part: text as a whole except the words ‘and potential aggressors’
2nd part: those words

am 30

1st part: text as a whole except the words ‘and potential aggressors’
2nd part: those words

requests for separate vote

PPE-DE: ams 11, 35, 39
7. Economic accounts for agriculture ***I


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>RCV, etc.</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>RCV/EV — remarks</th>
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vote: amended proposal

vote: legislative resolution

Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote

8. Legal bases and compliance with Community law


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<th>Subject</th>
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<th>Author</th>
<th>RCV, etc.</th>
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<th>RCV/EV — remarks</th>
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9. Implementing the social policy agenda


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Wednesday 3 September 2003

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Requests for roll-call votes

PSE: ams 1, 2, 3, 4
Mr BUSHILL-MATTHEWS et al: ams 2, 4, 6, 8, 17

Requests for split votes

PSE

am 17

1st part: text as a whole except the words ‘and the right to impose lock-outs’
2nd part: those words

ELDR

§ 7, point (i)

1st part: text as a whole except the words ‘scheduling targets to bring about that reduction’
2nd part: remainder
§ 10
1st part: text as a whole except the words ‘as an inalienable individual right that cannot be foregone’
2nd part: those words
GUE/NGL

§ 3
1st part: up to ‘the Stability Pact’
2nd part: remainder
Requests for separate vote
ELDR: § 7, points (a), (g) and (h)
Other information
Mrs Cauquil had also signed am. 11.

10. The rights and dignity of disabled people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>RCV, etc.</th>
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vote: resolution (as a whole)

Requests for split votes
PSE

§ 10
1st part: text as a whole except the words ‘and organisations representing disabled people’
2nd part: those words

§ 11
1st part: text as a whole except the words ‘and representing’
2nd part: those words
ANNEX II

RESULTS OF ROLL-CALL VOTES

Poignant report A5-0152/2003
Amendment 4

For: 92

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbæk

ELDR: Boogerd-Quaak, Nordmann

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alavanos, Bakopoulou, Blak, Bordes, Boujenah, Brie, Caudron, Caquiel, Di Lello

Finolu, Fiebiger, Frassoni, Fratte, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Krivine, Laguiller,
Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Papayannakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid Herman, Schröder
Ilka, Seppänen, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Borghiezo, Gobbo, Speroni

PPE-DE: Wijkman

PSE: Carnero González, Martin David W., Weiler

UEN: Hyland

Verts/ALE: Aaltonen, Aurol, Boumediene-Thiery, Bouwman, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene,

Echerer, Evans Jillian, Flautre, Frassoni, Fratte, Gahrton, Huhne, Jensen, Lynne, Maaten, Manders, Monsonis Domingo,
Mulder, Newton Dunn, Nicholson of Winterbourne, Olsson, Paulsen, Petsal, Plooi van Gorsel, Pohjamo,
Procacci, Ries, Riis-Jorgensen, Sanders-tol Holte, Sbarbi, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sörensen, Thors, Väyrynen,
Vallvé, Van Hecke, Vermeir, Virrankoski, Wallis, Watson

Against: 415

EDD: Booth, Farage, Kuntz, Titford

ELDR: Andreasen, André Léonard, Attwooll, van den Bos, Busk, Costa Paolo, Davies, De Clercq, Di Pietro,

Duff, Dybkjær, Flech, Gasoliba i Böhm, Hulme, Jensen, Lynne, Maaten, Manders, Monsonis Domingo,
Mulder, Newton Dunn, Nicholson of Winterbourne, Olsson, Paulsen, Petsal, Plooi van Gorsel, Pohjamo,
Procacci, Ries, Riis-Jorgensen, Sanders-tol Holte, Sbarbi, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sörensen, Thors, Väyrynen,
Vallvé, Van Hecke, Vermeir, Virrankoski, Wallis, Watson

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Bonino, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Garaud, Hager, Ilgenfritz,

Kronberger, de La Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Turco

PPE-DE: Almeida Garrett, Arvidsson, Atkins, Averoff, Avilés, Perea, Balfe, Banotti, Bartolozzi, Bastos,

Bayona de Perogordo, Beazley, Bébér, Berend, Bodrato, van Boetticher, Bourlanges, Bowis, Bradbourn,
Brok, Brunetta, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Camišon Asensio, Cesaro, Chichester, Cocilovo, Coelho,
Cornillet, Corrie, Costa Raffaele, Cunha, Cunha, Dall, De Mit, De Mit, Deprez, De Sarnez,
Descamps, De Veyrac, Doorn, Ebner, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Fatuzzo, Ferber, Fernández Martín, Ferri,
Fiori, Florea, Foster, Fourtou, Gahler, Galeote Quecedo, García-Margallo y Marfil, Garcia-Orcoyen
Torno, Gargani, Gawronski, Gemelli, Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado, Glase, Goepel, Golomka, Goodwill, Graça
Moura, Grönfeldt Bergman, Grosch, Grossètée, Gutierrez-Cortines, Hannan, Hansen, Harbour,
Hatzidakis, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Hermange, Hernández Mollar, Herranz García, Hieronymi,
Hortefeux, Inglewood, Jackson, Jarzembski, Jégere, Karas, Kauppi, Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Kirkhope, Klamt, Klaß,
Knolle, Koch, Konrad, Korhola, Kratsa-Tsaropoulou, Lamassoure, Langen, Langenhagen, Lechler, Lehne,
Liese, Lisi, Lombardo, Lulling, Maat, McCartin, McMillan-Scott, Mann Thomas, Marin, Marinos, Marques,
Martens, Martin Hugues, Matikainen-Kallström, Mauro, Mayer Hans-Peter, Mayer Xaver, Méndez de Vigo,
Menne, Menrad, Mombaur, Moreira Da Silva, Morillon, Müller Emilia Franziska, Naranjo Escobar,
Nassauer, Nicholson, Niebler, Nisticò, Ojeda Sanz, Oomen-Ruijten, Oostlander, Oreja Arburia, Pacheco
Pereira, Pack, Pastorelli, Pérez Álvarez, Perry, Pex, Pirker, Piric, Posselt, Podestà, Poyet, Pomés Ruiz,
Posselt, Pronik, Purvis, Rack, Radwan, Roving, Rubig, Sacré de Graved, Salafaña Sánchez-Neyra, Santer,
Santini, Sartori, Scallon, Scapagnini, Schaffner, Schierhuber, Schleicher, Schmitt, Schnellhardt, Schröder
Jürgen, Schaiger, Smet, Sommer, Stemmarck, Stenzel, Stevenson, Sturdy, Sudre, Suominen, Tajani,
Tannock, Theato, Trakatellis, Valdivielso de Cué, Van Orden, Varela Suanzes-Carpegna, Vatanan,
Velzen, de Veyrin, Vidal-Quadrás Roca, Villiers, Vlasto, Wachtmeister, Wenzel-Perillo, Weronik,
Wuermeling, Xarchakos, Zabell, Zacharakis, Zappalà, Zimmerling

**UEN**: Andrews, Berlato, Biagiardo, Camre, Fitzsimons, Marchiani, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

**Abstention**: 11

**EDD**: Abitbol

**GUE/NGL**: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Patakis

**NI**: Claeys, Dillen, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois

**Poignant report A5-0152/2003**

**Amendment 10**

**For**: 93

**EDD**: Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclópe, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbak

**ELDR**: Boogerd-Quaak, Di Pietro

**GUE/NGL**: Ainardi, Alavanos, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Caquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebigter, Figueiro, Frhm, Fraise, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Kouollurianos, Krivine, Lagoil, Marek, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Papayannakis, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonch, Schmid Herman, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

**NI**: Kronberger, Raschhofer

**PPE-DE**: Wijkman

**UEN**: Fitzsimons


**Against**: 430

**EDD**: Abitbol, Booth, Farage, Kuntz, Titford

Wednesday 3 September 2003

NI: Berthu, Beyesen, Bonino, Borghezio, Cappato, Claey, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dillen, Dupuis, de Galle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Lang, de La Perriere, Schichkovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Stirbois, Turco


UEN: Andrews, Beltramo, Camre, Hyland, Musumeci, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Seghi, Turchi

Abstention: 8

NI: Garaud, Martinez

UEN: Bigliardo, Marchiani, Mussa, Pasqua, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas Mauro

Lambert report A5-0226/2003 Amendment 1

For: 25

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbak

ELDR: Boogerd Quaak, Flesch, Paulsen, Schmidt, Thors

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Patakis

NI: Borghezio, Gobbo, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Raschhofer, Speroni
Official Journal of the European Union

EN 25.3.2004 C 76 E/143

Wednesday 3 September 2003

PPE-DE: Oostlander

PSE: Grüner, Junker

UEN: Fitzsimons

Verts/ALE: Gahrton

Against: 488


Abstention: 42

Lambert report A5-0226/2003
Amendment 2

For: 227
Against: 281

EDD: Belder, Blokland, Booth, Coûteaux, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Titford


NI: Berthu, Bénysen, Garaud, Hager, de La Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet


UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Bigiardo, Camre, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, O Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 43

EDD: Abitbol, Bernié, Butel, Esclópe, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

NI: Bonino, Borghezio, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Gobbo, Pannella, Speroni, Turco

PSE: Adam, Bowe, Cashman, Corbett, Ford, Gill, Honeyball, Howitt, Kinnock, McAvan, McCarthy, McNally, Martin David W., Miller, Moraes, Murphy, O’Toole, Read, Simpson, Skinner, Stihler, Tiley, Watts, Whitehead, Wynn

UEN: Berlato

Lambert report A5-0226/2003
Amendment 43

For: 229

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam

ELDR: Boogerd Quaak, Flesch, Olsson, Sterckx, Thors, Van Hecke

NI: Claes, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Kronberger, Lang, Martínez, Raschhofer, Stirbois

PPE-DE: Glase, Wijkman


Against: 290

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Booth, Coûteaux, Farage, Kuntz, Sandbæk, Titford


NI: Berthu, Beysen, Hager, Ilgenfritz, de La Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Varaut

PSE: van den Berg, Lund, Thorning-Schmidt

UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Berlato, Bigliardo, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 42

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Escolpé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

NI: Bonino, Borghezio, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Gobbo, Pannella, Speroni, Turco

PSE: Adam, Bowe, Cashman, Corbett, Ford, Gill, Honeyball, Howitt, Kinnock, McAvan, McCarthy, McNally, Martin David W., Miller, Moraes, Murphy, O’Toole, Poos, Read, Skinner, Sousa Pinto, Stihler, Titley, Watts, Whitehead, Wynn

Lambert report A5-0226/2003
Amendment 45

For: 367

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


NI: Beysen, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, Martinez, Raschhofer, Stirbois


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alavanos, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjena, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid Herman, Schroder Ilka, Seppanen, Sylla, Uca, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Beysen, Borghiezo, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, de Galle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Gorostia Atxalaindabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, Martinez, Raschhofer, Sichrovsky, Serrano, Stibrbois


Against: 19

EDD: Abitbol, Coûteaux, Kuntz

ELDR: Costa Paolo
Wednesday 3 September 2003

NI: Berthu, de La Perriere, Souchet, Varaut
PPE-DE: Costa Raffaele, Mennea, Santini
PSE: Kreissl-Dörfler, Kuckelkorn, Marinho
UEN: Camre, Marchiani, Pasqua, Segni, Thomas-Mauro

Absention: 81

EDD: Booth, Farage, Titford
GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Korakas, Krivine, Laguiller, Patakis, Vachetta
NI: Bonino, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Pannella, Turco
UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Berlato, Bigliardo, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, O Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Türchi

Lambert report A5-0226/2003
Amendment 48

For: 443

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse
GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alavanos, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulous, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Koulourianos, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbanchi, Schmid Herman, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vinci, Wurtz
NI: Beysen, Borghezio, Gobbo, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Raschhofer, Sichrovsky, Speroni


**Against:** 64

**EDD:** Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Booth, Coûteaux, Farage, Kuntz, Sandbæk, Titford

**NI:** Berthu, de La Perriere, Souchet, Varaut

**PPE-DE:** Atkins, Bale, Beazley, Bowis, Bradbourn, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Cesaro, Chichester, Corrie, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Ferber, Foster, Goodwill, Hannon, Harbour, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Inglewood, Jackson, Khanbhai, Kirkhope, McMillan-Scott, Nicholson, Parish, Perry, Purvis, Scallon, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers

**UEN:** Angelilli, Bigliardo, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, PASqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro, Türchi

**Abstention:** 42

**GUE/NGL:** Bordes, Cauquil, Krivine, Laguiller, Vachetta

**NI:** Claey, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois

**PSE:** Adam, Bowe, Cashman, Corbett, Ford, Gill, Honeyball, Howitt, Kinnock, McAvan, McCarthy, Martin David W., Miller, Moraes, Murphy, O’Toole, Read, Schmid Gerhard, Simpson, Skinner, Stihler, Titley, Watts, Whitehead, Wynn

**UEN:** Musumeci

Gröner report A5-0280/2003

Amendment 41

**For:** 270

**EDD:** Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Coûteaux, Kuntz, Sandbæk

**ELDR:** Boogerd-Quaak, van den Bos, Dybkjær, Thors

**GUE/NGL:** Ainardi, Alavanos, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulou, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fruh, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové, Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Kouleurianos, Krivine, Laguiller, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Mejier, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Patakas, Puerta, Scarbanchi, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz
Wednesday 3 September 2003

NE: Borghezio, Gobbo, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Igenfriz, Kronberger, de La Perriere, Raschhofer, Souchet, Speroni, Varaut


UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Berlato, Bigliardo, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi


Against: 271

EDD: Belder, Blokland, Booth, van Dam, Farrage, Titford


NI: Berthu, Beyer, Claey, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Schirky, Stirbois


Abstention: 20

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclòp, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Lynne, Newton Dunn

NI: Bonino, Cappato, Dell'Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Pannella, Turco

PSE: Bösch, Roth-Behrendt, Schmid Gerhard, Wynn

UEN: Hyland

Gröner report A5-0280/2003
Resolution

For: 506

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclòp, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alavanos, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caadron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Krivine, Laguiller, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Puerta, Scarletch, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borghézio, Claey, Dilleen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga, Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Raschhofer, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Stirbois, Varaut

**For:** 532

**Izquierdo Rojo report A5-0268/2003 Resolution**

**For:** 532


**UEN:** Andrews, Angelilli, Berlato, Biglari, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Nabila, O’Neill, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi


**EDD:** Booth, Coûteaux, Farage, Kuntz, Titford

**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Patakis, Schröder Ilka

**NI:** Bonino, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Pannella, Turco

**PPE-DE:** Atkins, Balf, Beazley, Bowis, Bradbourn, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Corrie, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Foster, Goodwill, Hannan, Harbour, Heathon-Harris, Helmer, Inglewood, Jackson, Khabhaï, Kihaha, McMillan-Scott, Nicholson, Parish, Perry, Posselt, Purvis, Scallon, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers

**UEN:** Camre, Musumeci

**Abstention:** 53
NI: Berthu, Beyer, Borghiezio, Gobbo, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hagen, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, de La Perriere, Raschhofer, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Varaut


UEN: Andrews, Angellis, Bigliardón, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi


Against: 5

EDD: Booth, Farage, Titford

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis

PPE-DE: Cesaro
Abstention: 21

EDD: Abitbol

GUE/NGL: Bordas, Cauquil, Korakas, Laguiller, Patakis

NI: Bonino, Cassato, Clayes, Del’Alba, Della Vedova, Dillen, Dupuis, Garau, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Pannella, Stirbois, Turco

Figueiredo report A5-0247/2003
Amendments 1 and 5

For: 398

ELDR: André-Léonard, Thors

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alavanos, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulou, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjnah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frahm, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Karkas, Kratoulianos, Krivine, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Mejor, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid Herman, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Raschhofer, Schiebrovsky


**Against:** 141

**EDD:** Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Booth, Butel, Côteaux, van Dam, Eslopré, Farage, Kurtz, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbæk, Titford


**NI:** Berthu, Beyer, Borghezio, Claes, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Speroni, Stirbois, Varaut

**PPE-DE:** Arvidsson, Atkins, Balfe, Beazley, Bowis, Bradbourn, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Corrie, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Foster, Goodwill, Grönenfeld Bergman, Hannan, Harbour, Heathon-Harris, Helmer, Inglewood, Jackson, Kauppi, Khanbhai, Kirkhope, McMillan-Scott, Mauro, Mennea, Nicholson, Parish, Pérez Álvarez, Perry, Purvis, Scallon, Stenmarck, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers, Wachtmeister

**PSE:** Lund, Thorning-Schmidt

**UEN:** Andrews, Angelilli, Berlato, Bigliardo, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, O Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

**Abstention:** 14

**EDD:** Saint-Josse

**GUE/NGL:** Bordes, Cauquil, Fraisse, Herzog, Laguiller

**NI:** Bonino, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Pannella, Turco

**Verts/ALE:** Gahrton

**Figueiredo report A5-0257/2003**

**Amendment 17, 1st part**

**For:** 360

**GUE/NGL:** Ainardi, Alavonos, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Krivine, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijs, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid Herman, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

**NI:** Beysen, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Raschhofer, Sichrovsky


Against: 139

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, Booth, Côté, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Raymond, Sandback, Titford


GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

NI: Borghézio, Claey, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Lang, de La Perriere, Souchet, Speroni, Stirbois, Várat

PSE: Lund, Thorning-Schmidt


Abstention: 41

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Saint-Josse

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Patakis

NI: Bonino, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Martinez, Pannella, Turco

PSE: Adam, Bowe, Cashman, Corbett, Ford, Gill, Honeyball, Howitt, Kinnock, McCarthy, McNally, Martin David W., Miller, Moraes, Murphy, O’Toole, Read, Simpson, Skinner, Stihler, Titley, Watts, Whitehead, Wynn

UEN: Berlato

Figueiredo report A5-0257/2003 Amendment 17, 2nd part

For: 154

ELDR: André-Léonard, Sanders-ten Holte

GUE/NGL: Fraisse, Modrow

NI: Hager, Ilgenfritz, Sichrovsky


PSE: Dehousse, Marinho, Martínez Martínez

Verts/ALE: Turmes

Against: 333

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, Booth, Coûteaux, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Sandberg, Tiffof

Wednesday 3 September 2003


NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borgezieo, Claeyts, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobo, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Martínez, Souchet, Sporoni, Stirbois, Varaut


Abstention: 36

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Manders

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Pannella

PSE: Adam, Bowe, Cashman, Corbett, Ford, Gill, Honeyball, Howitt, Kinnock, McAvan, McCarthy, McNally, Miller, Moraes, Murphy, O’Toole, Read, Schmid Gerhard, Simpson, Skinner, Stihler, Titley, Watts, Whitehead, Wyn

Figueiredo report A5-0247/2003
Amendments 3 and 7

For: 395

ELDR: Attwooll, Boogerd-Quaak, van den Bos, Thors

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alavanos, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Krivine, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid Herman, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz
NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Raschhofer, Sichrovsky


Against: 128

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, Booth, Coûteaux, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Sandbæk, Titford


NI: Berthu, Beysen, Claeyts, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, de la Perriere, Martínez, Souchet, Stirbois, Varaut
Wednesday 3 September 2003


UEC: Andrews, Angelilli, Berlato, Bigliardo, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turci

Abstention: 25

EDD: Bernier, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Herzog, Korakas, Laguiller, Patakis

NI: Bonino, Borghezio, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gobbo, Pannella, Speroni, Turco

PPE-DE: Rübig, Xarchakos

PSE: Adam, Wynn

Figueiredo report A5-0247/2003
Amendments 4 and 8

For: 249

EDD: Beldner, Blomkamp, van Dam


NI: Claey, Dil, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxandabaso, Gronemberger, Lang, Martinez, Raschhofer, Stirbois

PPE-DE: Kauppi, Pomés Ruiz, Wijkman, Zappalà


Against: 279

EDD: Andersen, Bernié, Bonde, Butel, Coûteaux, Esclóp, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk, Tifftord


NI: Berthu, Bysen, Borghiezio, Gobbo, Hager, de La Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Varaut


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, O Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 8

NI: Cappato, Della Vedova, Garaud, Pannella, Turco

PSE: Lund, Thorning-Schmidt

**Lynne report A5-0270/2003**
**Paragraph 10, 2nd part**

For: 398

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Esclóp, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Aínardi, Alavanos, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boujdjenah, Brie, Cadron, Caqué, Di Lello Finioli, Fiebig, Figuerredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Herzog, Jóvez Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Laguiller, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid Herman, Schroeder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vinci, Wurtz
NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Stirbois, Varaut


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimmons, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, O' Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi


EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Booth, Butel, van Dam, Farage, Saint-Josse, Titford


Against: 125
Wednesday 3 September 2003

Abstention: 8

GUE/NGL: Krivine, Vachetta

NE: Bonino, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Pannella, Turco

Lynne report A5-0270/2003 Paragraph 11, 2nd part

For: 387

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Esclópè, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Amardi, Alavanos, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjena, Brie, Caudron, Caquiel, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fruh, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Kowlurianos, Laguiller, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Mejia, Modrow, Morgantini, Pataki, Puerta, Scarbanchi, Schmid Herman, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Uca, Vinci, Wurtz


UEN: Angellí, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Musumeci, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi
Wednesday 3 September 2003


**Against:** 111

**EDD:** Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Booth, Butel, Coûteaux, van Dam, Farage, Saint-Josse, Titford

**PPE-DE:** Gutiérrez-Cortines, Kauppi


**Abstention:** 11

**GUE/NGL:** Krivine, Vachetta

**NI:** Bonino, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Pannella, Turco

**PSE:** Martin Hans-Peter, Swoboda, Vairinhos

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TEXTS ADOPTED

P5_TA(2003)0361

Draft amending budget No 3/2003

The European Parliament,

— having regard to Article 272 of the EC Treaty and Article 177 of the Euratom Treaty,

— having regard to Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities (1) and particularly Articles 37 and 38 thereof,

— having regard to the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003, as finally adopted on 19 December 2002 (2),

— having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure (3),


— having regard to Rule 92 of and Annex IV to its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (A5-0261/2003),

A. whereas the draft amending budget No 3/2003 aims to enter in the 2003 budget the surplus from the 2002 financial year, amounting to EUR 7.4 billion,

B. whereas this surplus consists of various elements, the most important being the under-implementation of EU programmes to an amount of EUR 8.95 billion,

C. whereas, however, EUR 1 billion of the surplus was already included when adopting the 2003 budget,

D. whereas the exact and final amount of the surplus was dependent on the outcome of amending budgets Nos 1/2003 and 2/2003, each containing elements which might have affected the final result,

E. whereas the Council established draft amending budget No 3/2003 before the full completion of the procedures for amending budgets Nos 1/2003 and 2/2003,

1. Deplores the fact that the surplus for 2002 amounts to EUR 7.4 billion; notes, nevertheless, that it is a significant step forward compared to the amount of EUR 15 billion for 2001;

2. Agrees with the Council's modification of the preliminary draft amending budget No 3/2003;

3. Regrets, however, the timing of the Council's adoption of the draft amending budget, which should have been adopted only after full completion of the procedures for amending budgets Nos 1/2003 and 2/2003;

4. Has decided not to introduce budgetary amendments and to accept Council's draft amending budget No 3/2003;

5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

P5_TA(2003)0362

EC-Guinea fishing agreement *


(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal for a Council regulation (COM(2003) 107) (1),

— having regard to Articles 37 and 300(2) of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Article 300(3), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Council consulted Parliament (C5-0128/2003),

— having regard to Rules 67 and 97(7) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Fisheries (A5-0264/2003),

1. Approves the proposal for a Council regulation as amended and approves conclusion of the agreement;

2. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

(1) Not yet published in OJ.
Amendment 1

Article 3a (new)

**Article 3a**

Prior to the conclusion of any negotiations on the renewal of the current Agreement, the Commission shall submit to Parliament and the Council a report on the Agreement’s implementation. The report shall include a cost-benefit analysis which shall in turn ensure that the financial compensation for special measures for sustainable development contributes to improving the living conditions of the people of the country concerned.

Amendment 2

Article 3b (new)

**Article 3b**

On the basis of this report mentioned in Article 3a and after consulting the European Parliament, the Council shall, where appropriate, give the Commission a mandate to commence negotiations with a view to the adoption of a new protocol.

**P5_TA(2003)0363**

**Mid-term review of EU-Greenland fisheries protocol**

European Parliament resolution on a communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on mid-term review of the fourth fisheries protocol between the EU and Greenland (COM(2002) 697 — 2003/2035(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the communication from the Commission (COM(2002) 697),

— having regard to the conclusions of the Fisheries Council of 30 October 1997 with regard to international fisheries agreements,
Wednesday 3 September 2003

— having regard to its resolution of 16 May 2001 on the conclusion of the Fourth Protocol to the Agreement on fisheries between the European Economic Community, on the one hand, and the Government of Denmark and the local government of Greenland, on the other (1),

— having regard to its resolution of 17 January 2002 on the Commission Green Paper on the future of the common fisheries policy (2),

— having regard to its resolution of 20 November 2002 on the Commission communication on the reform of the common fisheries policy (‘Roadmap’) (3),


— having regard to the Court of Auditors’ Special Report 3/2001 concerning the Commission’s management of the international fisheries agreements (5), and the annual report on the 2001 financial year (6),

— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Fisheries and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (A5-0228/2003),

A. whereas international fisheries agreements between the Community and third countries must be governed by the same principles, without distinction, within an integrated framework for the conclusion of fisheries agreements, including the principles of governance, transparency and optimal use of the Union’s budgetary resources,

B. whereas the Treaty of withdrawal or Greenland Treaty, which governs relations between the Community and Greenland, provides for the unrestricted exporting of Greenland fisheries products to the Community in return for a fisheries agreement with satisfactory possibilities,

C. whereas the framework for relations between the Community and Greenland needs to be reassessed and, in the last phase of the European Convention and on the eve of an intergovernmental conference, this is the right time to make changes to Article 188 of the Treaty to make it possible to reach a cooperation agreement with Greenland, as well as a fisheries agreement,

D. whereas this agreement is the second most important agreement signed by the Community in terms of financial compensation, though not in terms of catch possibilities,

E. whereas the Court of Auditors has severely criticised the Commission’s management of fisheries agreements, and in particular the atypical features of this fisheries agreement and the fact that financial compensation is disproportionate by comparison with catches,

F. whereas, nevertheless, close relations need to be maintained between the Community and Greenland, and Greenland has an important role to play in maintaining sustainable development throughout the Arctic region, occupying a central position in the Nordic dimension of Union policy,

G. whereas, through the exchange of quotas, this fisheries agreement allows Community vessels to fish in the fishing grounds of Iceland, Norway and the Faroes,

H. whereas on the other hand this represents an injustice, since thanks to Community financial resources it is possible for vessels from those three countries to fish in Greenland’s fishing grounds, whilst other vessels from the Community fleet are not able to do so,

I. whereas this agreement is important for Greenland, given that the EUR 42.82 million per year in financial compensation represent 4% of its GDP, i.e. EUR 900 per head,

J. whereas financial cooperation has been increasing in each protocol, whilst fishing possibilities have been reduced,

K. whereas financial compensation must precisely reflect the commercial value of the rights obtained, without including other elements, and costs must be divided between the Community and shipowners in an appropriate way,

L. whereas the fishing rights obtained in an agreement must correspond to the actual catches, in terms of quantity and species, which can be expected from it on the basis of the available scientific reports,

M. whereas it is necessary for the Community fleet to make optimal use of fishing possibilities, avoiding a situation where quotas remain unused at the end of the year,

N. whereas the Community has extensive experience in setting up joint ventures with third countries, and joint ventures have beneficial effects for the Community and for the development of local fishing industries,

O. whereas, owing to the characteristics of the Greenland fishing industry and in the light of the experience of recent years, temporary partnerships between firms represent the most suitable instrument for cooperation between the Community and Greenland in the field of fisheries,

P. whereas the proposals made by the Commission for future cooperation with Greenland after 2006 are not restricted to fisheries aspects,

Q. whereas Greenland has Overseas Country and Territory status,

1. Welcomes the presentation of the mid-term review by the Commission and underlines that this is an important step by the Commission to meet the European Parliament’s request for the presentation of general assessment reports, including cost benefit analyses, before the start of negotiations on renewals or new protocols or agreements;

2. Recognises the special relationship between the European Union and Greenland, and the specific economic situation of Greenland;

3. Shares with the Commission the resolve to reach a general cooperation agreement between the Community and Greenland which will bring about closer relations between both parties and enable Greenland to participate in Community policies;

4. Recognises the need to provide financial assistance to Greenland, but rejects the present approach of including such assistance in the financial compensation linked to the fisheries agreement;

5. Calls on the Council to issue a mandate to the Commission to negotiate a revision of the current protocol in line with the comments made by the Court of Auditors and the European Parliament and, in particular, to separate non-fisheries-related elements from this agreement;

6. Endorses the proposal made by the Commission in its communication that the protocol be adjusted during the mid-term review so that catch quotas are allocated that are in line with scientific advice and some of the financial compensation is earmarked for supporting a consistent local fisheries policy;
7. Insists that non-fisheries-related aspects of relations between the EU and Greenland should be financed under heading 4 of the financial perspective (external action), or through the European Development Fund;

8. Urges the Council and Commission, as part of this mid-term review, to consider the need to share the cost of this agreement equitably between the Community and shipowners, in a similar way to the sharing of costs in the majority of international fisheries agreements;

9. Reiterates its request that the Commission draw up a cost-benefit analysis of this agreement;

10. Draws attention to the low use of the fishing possibilities laid down in the protocol and the consequent waste of Community financial resources;

11. Calls, therefore, for an improvement in the way in which catch rights on each species are determined, in line with the actual state of each stock, and for it to be possible for quotas which have been allocated and not used by the fleets of the Member States referred to in the protocol to be used by others, as laid down in fisheries agreements with financial compensation;

12. Calls on the Commission to boost the setting-up of joint ventures between the Community and Greenland and, in particular, temporary partnerships between undertakings, which may play an extremely important role in the development of the local economy and in increased utilisation of fishing rights; calls for some of the financial compensation to be earmarked for this purpose;

13. Demands that the Commission fulfil its obligation duly to report to Parliament on this agreement, at the stages of preparation, implementation, evaluation and mid-term review;

14. Asks to be involved in the process of negotiation with Greenland under the mid-term review procedure;

15. Underlines that, before the expiration of the current fourth protocol of the fisheries agreement in December 2006, the Commission shall present a proposal for a new protocol where the financial compensation only corresponds to the effective utilisation of fishing possibilities financed under chapter 11 03 (former chapter B7-80), and at the same time, a proposal for an agreement on financial assistance to Greenland in line with the normal budgetary rules on development cooperation;

16. Considers it appropriate that its competent committees draw up an own-initiative report to define the future relationship between the Community and Greenland from 2006 onwards;

17. Calls on the Greenland authorities to acknowledge the desirability of incorporating the appropriate amendments to improve this protocol during the mid-term review, without needing to await its expiry;

18. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the local government of Greenland.

P5_TA(2003)0364

Minimum level of training for seafarers ***I


(Codecision procedure: first reading)
The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2003) 1) (1),
— having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 80(2) of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0006/2003),
— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism and the opinion of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (A5-0152/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;
2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;
3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

(1) Not yet published in the OJ.

P5_TC1-COD(2003)0001


THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 80(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (1),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (1),

Whereas:


(2) In order to maintain and develop the level of knowledge and skills in the maritime sector in the EU, it is important to pay appropriate attention to maritime training and the status of seafarers in the EU.

(1) OJ C...
(3) It is essential to ensure that seafarers holding certificates issued by third countries and serving on board Community ships have a level of competence equivalent to that required by the Convention. Directive 2001/25/EC lays down procedures and common criteria for the recognition by the Member States of certificates issued by third countries.

(4) Directive 2001/25/EC provides for the reassessment of the procedures and criteria for the recognition of certificates issued by third countries and the approval of maritime training institutes and maritime education and training programmes and courses, in the light of the experience gained in applying the Directive.

(5) The practical implementation of Directive 2001/25/EC has shown that some adjustments to those procedures and criteria could contribute greatly towards the reliability of the system of recognition, while simplifying the monitoring and reporting obligations imposed on Member States.

(6) Compliance of third countries that provide training with the requirements of the STCW Convention can be assessed more effectively in a harmonised manner. The Commission should therefore be entrusted with this task on behalf of the whole Community.

(7) In order to ensure that a country which is recognised continues to comply fully with the requirements of the STCW Convention, the recognition should be reviewed regularly and extended if appropriate. The recognition of a third country not complying with the requirements of the STCW Convention should be withdrawn until deficiencies are redressed.

(8) Decisions to extend or withdraw recognition can be taken more effectively in a harmonised and centralised manner, at Community level. The Commission should therefore be entrusted with these tasks on behalf of the whole Community.

(9) The continuous monitoring of the compliance of the recognised third countries can be carried out more effectively in a harmonised and centralised manner.

(10) One of the tasks assigned to the European Maritime Safety Agency (the Agency) is to assist the Commission in the performance of any task assigned to it by Community legislation applicable to training, certification and watchkeeping of ships’ crews.

(11) The Agency should therefore assist the Commission in the performance of its tasks relating to the granting, extension and withdrawal of recognition of third countries. It should also assist the Commission in the monitoring of third countries’ compliance with the requirements of the STCW Convention.

(12) The STCW Convention specifies language requirements for certificates and endorsements attesting the issue of a certificate. The existing provisions of Directive 2001/25/EC should be brought into line with the relevant requirements of the Convention.

(13) The International Convention for the safety of life at sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS Convention) lays down language requirements for bridge-to-shore safety communications. Directive 2001/25/EC should be updated in accordance with the recent recent amendments to that Convention, which entered into force on 1 July 2002.

(14) It is necessary to provide for procedures for adapting this Directive to future changes in Community law.

(15) Directive 2001/25/EC should be amended accordingly,
HAVING ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

 Directive 2001/25/EC is amended as follows:

 (1) Article 5 is amended as follows:

 a) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

 '3. Certificates shall be issued in accordance with Regulation I/2, paragraph 1 of the STCW Convention'

 b) in paragraph 5 the following sentence is added:

 'Endorsements shall be issued in accordance with Article VI, paragraph 2 of the STCW Convention.'

 (2) In Article 17, point (e) is replaced by the following:

 'e) There are adequate means for communication between the ship and the shore-based authorities. These communications shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter V, Regulation 14, paragraph 4 of the SOLAS Convention.'

 (3) In Article 18, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

 '3. Seafarers who do not possess the certificates referred to in Article 4 may be allowed to serve on ships flying the flag of a Member State, provided a decision on the recognition of their appropriate certificates has been adopted through the procedure set out below:

 (a) A Member State which intends to recognise, by endorsement, appropriate certificates issued by a third country to a master, officer or radio operator, for service on ships flying its flag, shall submit a request for recognition of that third country to the Commission, stating its reasons.

 The Commission, assisted by the European Maritime Safety Agency (the Agency), and with the possible involvement of any Member State concerned, shall collect the information referred to in Annex II and shall carry out an assessment of the training and certification systems in the third country for which the request for recognition was submitted, in order to verify whether the country concerned meets all the requirements of the STCW Convention and whether appropriate measures have been taken to prevent fraud involving certificates of competency.

 (b) The decision on the recognition of a third country shall be taken by the Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 23(2), within three months from the date of the request for recognition. If granted, the recognition shall be valid subject to the provisions of Article 18a.

 (c) If no decision is taken on recognition of the third country concerned within the period laid down in point (b), the Member State submitting the request may decide to recognise the third country unilaterally until a decision is taken on the basis of Article 23(2).

 (d) A Member State may decide, with respect to ships flying its flag, to endorse certificates issued by the third countries recognised by the Commission, taking into account the provisions of Annex II(4) and (5).

 (e) Recognitions of certificates of competence issued a recognised third country and published in the Official Journal of the European Union, C series, before … (*) shall remain valid. These recognitions may be used by all Member States unless the Commission has subsequently withdrawn them pursuant to Article 18a.
The Commission shall draw up and update a list of the third countries that have been recognised. The list shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, C Series.

(*) 18 months after the entry into force of the Directive.

(4) The following Articles 18a and 18b are inserted:

'Article 18a

1. Notwithstanding the criteria specified in Annex II, when a Member State considers that a recognised third country no longer complies with the requirements of the STCW Convention, it shall notify the Commission immediately, giving substantiated reasons therefor. The Commission shall without delay refer the matter to the Committee referred to in Article 23.

2. Notwithstanding the criteria specified in Annex II, when the Commission considers that a recognised third country no longer complies with the requirements of the STCW Convention, it shall notify the Member States immediately, giving substantiated reasons therefor. The Commission shall without delay refer the matter to the Committee referred to in Article 23.

3. When a Member State intends to withdraw the endorsements of all certificates issued by a third country it shall without delay inform the Commission and the other Member States of its intention, giving substantiated reasons therefor.

4. The Commission, assisted by the Agency, shall reassess the recognition of the third country concerned in order to verify whether that country failed to comply with the requirements of the STCW Convention.

5. Where there are indications that a particular maritime training institute no longer complies with the requirements of the STCW Convention, the Commission shall notify the country concerned that recognition of that country’s certificates will be withdrawn within two months unless measures are taken to ensure compliance with all the requirements of the STCW Convention.

6. The decision on the withdrawal of the recognition shall be taken in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 23(2), within two months from the date of the communication made by the Member State. The Member States concerned shall take appropriate measures to implement the decision.

7. Endorsements attesting recognition of certificates, issued in accordance with Article 5(6) before the date on which the decision to withdraw recognition of the third country is taken, shall remain valid. However, seafarers holding such endorsements may not claim an endorsement recognising a higher qualification, unless that upgrading is based solely on additional seagoing service.

'Article 18b

1. The third countries that have been recognised under the procedure referred to in Article 18(3)(b), including those referred to in Article 18(3)(f), shall be reassessed by the Commission, with the assistance of the Agency, on a regular basis and at least every five years to verify whether they fulfil the relevant criteria set out in Annex II and whether appropriate measures have been taken to prevent fraud involving certificates of competence.

2. The Commission shall define the priority criteria for assessment of third countries on the basis of performance data provided by the Port State control pursuant to Article 20, as well as the information relating to the reports of the independent assessments carried out by third countries pursuant to section A-I/7 of the STCW Code.

3. The Commission shall provide the Member States with a report on the results of the assessment.'
(5) In Article 22, paragraph 1, the following sentence is added:

‘This Directive may also be amended in accordance with the same procedure in order to apply, for the purposes of this Directive, any relevant amendments to Community legislation.’

(6) Annex II is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by … (*) at the latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

Not later than … (**) , the Commission shall submit an evaluation report to the European Parliament and the Council, based on a detailed analysis and evaluation of the provisions of the IMO Convention, the implementation thereof and new insights gained with regard to the correlation between safety and the level of training of ships’ crews.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at ….,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

(*) 18 months after the entry into force of this Directive.

(**) Five years after the date of entry into force of the Directive.

ANNEX

Annex II to Directive 2001/25/EC is replaced by the following:

‘ANNEX II

CRITERIA FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THIRD COUNTRIES THAT HAVE ISSUED A CERTIFICATE OR UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF WHICH WAS ISSUED A CERTIFICATE, REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 18(3)(a)

1. The third country must be a Party to the STCW Convention.'
2. The third country must have been identified by the Maritime Safety Committee as having demonstrated that full and complete effect is given to the requirements of the STCW Convention.

3. The **Commission, assisted by the Agency and with the possible involvement of any** Member State concerned, must have confirmed, through all necessary measures, which may include the inspection of facilities and procedures, that the requirements concerning the standard of competence, the issue and endorsement of certificates and record keeping are fully complied with, and that a quality standards system has been established pursuant to Regulation I/8 of the STCW Convention.

4. The Member State is in the process of agreeing an undertaking with the third country concerned that prompt notification will be given of any significant change in the arrangements for training and certification provided in accordance with the STCW Convention.

5. The Member State has introduced measures to ensure that seafarers who present for recognition certificates for functions at management level have an appropriate knowledge of the maritime legislation of the Member State relevant to the functions they are permitted to perform.

6. If a Member State wishes to supplement assessment of compliance of a third country by evaluating certain maritime training institutes, it shall proceed according to the provisions of section A-I/6 of the STCW Code.

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**P5_TA(2003)0365**

**Coordination of social security systems ***I**


(Codecision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(1998) 779) (1),

— having regard to Article 251(2) of the EC Treaty and Articles 18, 42 and 308 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C4-0137/1999),

— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (A5-0226/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

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P5_TC1-COD(1998)0360


THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 18, 42 and 308 thereof,

Having regard to the Commission proposal (1) presented after consultation with the social partners and the Administrative Commission on Social Security for Migrant Workers,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (2),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (3),

Whereas:

(1) Whereas the rules for coordination of national social security legislations fall within the framework of free movement for persons and should contribute towards improving their standard of living and conditions of employment;

(2) Whereas the close link between social security legislation and those contractual provisions which complement or replace such legislation and which have been the subject of a decision of the public authorities rendering them compulsory or extending their scope calls for a similar protection with regard to the application of those provisions as that afforded by this Regulation, in particular as far as aggregation of periods of insurance and the waiving of residence clauses for entitlement to benefits is concerned;

(3) Whereas, due to the large differences existing between national legislations in terms of the persons covered, it is preferable to lay down the principle that the Regulation applies to all persons who are or have been subject to the social security legislation of a Member State;

(4) Whereas the principle of equal treatment is of particular importance for frontier workers, who face particular problems because they do not reside in the State of employment;

(5) Whereas it is necessary to respect the special characteristics of national social security legislations and to draw up only a system of coordination;

(2) OJ C 75, 15.3.2000, p. 29.
(6) Whereas it is necessary, within the framework of such coordination, to guarantee within the Community equality of treatment under the various national legislations to the persons involved;

(7) Whereas there is a need for greater convergence between rules, such as those determining residence in the agreements on double taxation and Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 of 14 June 1971 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, to self-employed persons and to members of their families moving within the Community;

(8) Whereas the coordination rules must guarantee that persons moving within the Community and their dependants and their survivors retain the rights and the advantages acquired and in the course of being acquired;

(9) Whereas these objectives must be attained in particular by aggregation of all the periods taken into account under the various national legislations for the purpose of acquiring and retaining the right to benefits and of calculating the amount of benefits, and by the provision of benefits for the various categories of persons covered by the Regulation;

(10) Whereas, within the Community, it is not in principle justified to make social security rights dependent on the place of residence of the person involved; nevertheless, in specific cases, in particular as regards special benefits linked to the economic and social context of the person involved, the place of residence could be taken into account;

(11) Whereas it is necessary to subject persons moving within the Community to the social security scheme of only one single Member State in order to avoid overlapping of national legislations applicable and the complications which could result therefrom;

(12) Whereas, with a view to guaranteeing the equality of treatment of all persons occupied in the territory of a Member State as effectively as possible, it is appropriate to determine as the legislation applicable, as a general rule, that of the Member State in which the person involved pursues his activity as an employed or self-employed person, in full respect and mutual recognition of relevant regulation in the Member State of origin;

(13) Whereas, in specific situations which justify other criteria of applicability, it is necessary to derogate from this general rule;

(14) Whereas, in the field of sickness and maternity benefits, persons living or staying in a Member State other than the competent Member State should be afforded protection;

(15) Whereas the specific position of pension claimants and pensioners and the members of their families makes it necessary to have provisions governing sickness insurance adapted to this situation;

(16) Whereas for invalidity benefits a system of coordination should be drawn up which respects the specific characteristics of national legislations, in particular as regards recognition of invalidity and aggravation thereof;

(17) Whereas it is necessary to devise a system for the award of old-age benefits and survivors' benefits where the person involved has been subject to the legislation of one or more Member States;

(18) Whereas there is a need to determine the amount of a pension calculated in accordance with the method used for aggregation and pro rata calculation and guaranteed by Community law where the application of national legislation, including rules concerning reduction, suspension or withdrawal, is less favourable than the aforementioned method;

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Whereas, to protect migrant workers and their survivors against excessively stringent application of the national rules concerning reduction, suspension or withdrawal, it is necessary to include provisions strictly governing the application of such rules;

Whereas, in respect of benefits for accidents at work and occupational diseases, rules should be laid down, for the purpose of affording protection, covering the situation of persons residing or staying in a Member State other than the competent Member State;

Whereas it is necessary to include death grants in sickness benefits in kind;

Whereas, in order to permit mobility of persons under improved conditions, it is necessary to ensure closer coordination between the unemployment insurance schemes and the unemployment assistance schemes of all the Member States;

Whereas it is therefore particularly appropriate, in order to facilitate the search for employment in the various Member States, to grant to an unemployed worker, within precise limits, the unemployment benefits provided for by the legislation of the Member State to which he was last subject;

Whereas, in order to avoid unwanted loss of benefits, there is a need to lay down specific coordination rules for pre-retirement benefits;

Whereas, in order to avoid unwarranted overlapping of benefits, there is a need to lay down rules of priority in the case of overlapping of rights to family benefits pursuant to the legislation of the competent State and pursuant to the legislation of the country of residence of the members of the family;

Whereas it is necessary to establish an Administrative Commission consisting of a government representative from each of the Member States, charged in particular with dealing with all administrative questions or questions of interpretation arising from the provisions of this Regulation, and with promoting further cooperation between the Member States;

Whereas the development and use of telematic services for the exchange of information has been found to require the creation of a Technical Commission, under the aegis of the Administrative Commission on Social Security for Migrant Workers, with specific responsibilities in the field of data-processing;

Whereas the use of telematic services for exchanging data between institutions requires provisions guaranteeing that the documents exchanged by electronic means are accepted as equivalent to paper documents;

 Whereas such exchanges are to be carried out in accordance with the Community provisions on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data;

Whereas it is necessary to lay down special provisions which correspond to the special characteristics of the national legislations in order to facilitate the application of the rules of coordination;

Whereas, in accordance with the call for simplification made at the Edinburgh Council of December 1992 and in the interests of transparency and readability, it is appropriate to simplify the coordination rules;

Whereas it is necessary to repeal Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71, by introducing a new Regulation;

Whereas this is in accordance with the provisions of the third paragraph of Article 5 of the Treaty,
HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Persons covered

1. This Regulation shall apply to nationals of a Member State or stateless persons or refugees resident in the territory of a Member State who are or have been subject to the social security legislation of one or more Member States, as well as to the members of their families and to their survivors.

2. It shall also apply to the survivors of persons who have been subject to the legislation of one or more Member States, irrespective of the nationality of such persons, where their survivors are nationals of a Member State or stateless persons or refugees residing within the territory of one of the Member States.

Article 2
Matters covered

1. This Regulation shall apply to all social security legislations concerning the following in particular:
   a) sickness;
   b) maternity and equivalent paternity;
   c) invalidity;
   d) old age;
   e) accidents at work and occupational diseases;
   f) survival;
   g) death;
   h) unemployment;
   i) pre-retirement;
   j) the family.

2. This Regulation shall apply to general and special social security schemes, whether contributory or non-contributory, and to schemes relating to the obligations of an employer or shipowner.

3. The provisions of Title III of this Regulation shall not, however, affect the legislative provisions of any Member State concerning a shipowner's obligations.

4. This Regulation shall not apply to social assistance.

Article 3
Equality of treatment

1. Subject to the special provisions of this Regulation, persons to whom this Regulation applies shall enjoy the same benefits and be subject to the same obligations under the legislation of any Member State as the nationals thereof.
2. Any Member State whose laws, regulations or administrative provisions attribute legal effects to the occurrence of certain facts or events shall, to the extent necessary, take account of the same facts or events occurring in any other Member State as though they had taken place in national territory.

3. A benefit accorded under the legislation of a Member State shall, for application of the legislation of another Member State, be considered to be a benefit accorded under the legislation of that latter Member State.

4. Subject to the derogations and in the light of the special implementing provisions laid down by this Regulation:

a) where, under the legislation of the competent State, the receipt of social security benefits and other income has certain legal effects, the relevant provisions of that legislation shall also apply to the receipt of equivalent benefits acquired under the legislation of another Member State or to income acquired in another Member State;

b) where, under the legislation of the competent Member State, legal effects are attributed to the occurrence of certain facts or events, that Member State shall take account of like facts or events occurring in any Member State as though they had taken place in its own territory.

Article 4
Aggregation of periods

Subject to the special provisions of this Regulation, the competent institution of a Member State whose legislation makes the acquisition, retention, duration or recovery of the right to benefits, coverage by legislation or optional or continued voluntary insurance conditional upon the completion of periods of insurance, employment, self-employment or residence shall, to the extent necessary, take account of periods of insurance, employment, self-employment or residence completed under the legislation of any other Member State as though they were periods completed under the legislation which it administers.

Article 5
Waiving of residence rules

Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, cash benefits payable under the legislation of one or more Member States or under this Regulation may not be refused or subjected to any reduction, amendment, suspension, withdrawal or confiscation on account of the fact that the beneficiary or the members of his family reside in the territory of a Member State other than that in which the institution responsible for providing benefits is located.

Article 6
Relations between this Regulation and other coordination instruments

1. This Regulation shall replace any social security convention applicable between Member States falling under its scope. Certain provisions of social security conventions entered into by the Member States prior to the entry into force of the Regulation shall, however, continue to apply provided that they are more favourable to the beneficiaries or if they arise from specific historical circumstances and their effect is limited in time. For these provisions to remain applicable, they shall be included in Annex ..., also specifying if, on objective grounds, it is not possible to extend some of these provisions to all persons to whom the Regulation applies.
2. Two or more Member States may, as the need arises, conclude conventions with each other based on the principles and in the spirit of this Regulation.

**Article 7**

**Declarations by the Member States on the scope of this Regulation**

1. The Member States shall submit notifications of the legislation and schemes referred to in Article 2, the conventions entered into as referred to in Article 6(2), the declarations referred to in Article ... and the minimum benefits referred to in Article ..., as well as substantive amendments made subsequently. Such notifications shall indicate the date of entry into force of the laws and schemes in question or, in the case of the declarations provided for in Article ..., the date from which this Regulation will apply to the schemes specified in the declarations by the Member States.

2. These notifications shall be forwarded to the Commission in the last month of every calendar year, also setting out where appropriate what laws, amendments etc. will be in force during the next calendar year, and their contents shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

**Article 8**

**Prevention of overlapping of benefits**

Unless otherwise specified, this Regulation can neither confer nor maintain the right to several benefits of the same kind for one and the same period of compulsory insurance.

**Article 9**

**Definitions**

For the purposes of applying of this Regulation:

(a) activity as an employed person’ means any activity or equivalent situation treated as such for the purposes of the social security legislation of the Member State in whose territory such activity or equivalent situation obtains;

(b) activity as a self-employed person’ means any activity or equivalent situation treated as such for the purposes of the social security legislation of the Member State in whose territory such activity or equivalent situation obtains;

(c) frontier worker’ means any person pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person in the territory of a Member State and who resides in the territory of another Member State to which he returns as a rule daily or at least once a week;

(d) refugee’ shall have the meaning assigned to it in Article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed in Geneva on 28 July 1951;

(e) stateless person’ shall have the meaning assigned to it in Article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, signed in New York on 28 September 1954;

(f) civil servant’ means a person considered to be such or treated as such by the Member State to which the administration employing him is subject;

(g) insured person’ means any person satisfying the conditions required under the legislation of the competent State to have the right to benefits, taking account of the provisions of this Regulation;
(h) member of the family’ means:

i) for application of this Regulation, except Chapter 1 of Title III on sickness, maternity and paternity:

any person with derived rights and defined or recognised as a member of the family or designated as a member of the household by the legislation under which the benefits are provided;

ii) with regard to benefits in kind pursuant to Title III, Chapter 1:

any person defined or recognised as a member of the family or designated as a member of the household by the legislation of the Member State within whose territory he resides.

If the legislation of a Member State which is applicable pursuant to the first subparagraph does not make a distinction between the members of the family and other persons to whom it is applicable, the spouse, minor children, and dependent children who have reached the age of majority shall be considered members of the family.

If, under the legislation which is applicable pursuant to the first and second subparagraphs, a person is only considered a member of the family or member of the household if he lives under the same roof as the insured person or pensioner, this condition shall be considered satisfied if the person in question is mainly dependent on the insured person or pensioner.

(i) residence’ means the place where a person habitually resides and where the habitual centre of his interests is also located;

(j) stay’ means temporary residence;

(k) legislation’ means, in respect of each Member State, laws, regulations and other statutory provisions and all other implementing measures relating to the social security branches covered by Article 2(1).

This term includes contractual provisions which have been the subject of a decision by the public authorities rendering them compulsory or extending their scope.

This term also includes the social security conventions concluded between two or more Member States or between one or more Member States and one or more States not belonging to the European Union.

This term excludes contractual provisions. However, it includes those contractual provisions which serve to implement an insurance obligation arising from the laws and regulations referred to in the first subparagraph or which have been the subject of a decision by the public authorities which makes them obligatory or extends their scope, provided that the Member State concerned makes a declaration to that effect, notified to the President of the European Parliament and the President of the Council of the European Union. Such declaration shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

(l) competent authority’ means, in respect of each Member State, the Minister, Ministers or other equivalent authority responsible for social security schemes throughout or in any part of the territory of the State in question;

(m) Administrative Commission’ means the commission referred to in Article 57;

(n) institution’ means, in respect of each Member State, the body or authority responsible for administering all or part of the legislation;
(o) competent institution’ means:

i) the institution with which the person involved is insured at the time of the application for benefit;

or

ii) the institution from which the person involved is entitled or would be entitled to benefits if he or a member or members of his family resided in the territory of the Member State in which the institution is situated;

or

iii) the institution designated by the competent authority of the Member State concerned;

or

iv) in the case of a scheme relating to an employer’s obligations in respect of the benefits set out in Article 2(1), either the employer or the insurer involved or, in default thereof, the body or authority designated by the competent authority of the Member State concerned;

(p) institutions of the place of residence’ and ‘institutions of the place of stay’ mean respectively the institution which is competent to provide benefits in the place where the person involved resides and the institution which is competent to provide benefits in the place where the person involved is staying, in accordance with the legislation administered by that institution or, where no such institution exists, the institution designated by the competent authority of the Member State concerned;

(q) competent State’ means the Member State in whose territory the competent institution is situated;

(r) period of insurance’ means periods of contribution, employment or activity as a self-employed person as defined or recognised as periods of insurance by the legislation under which they were completed or considered as completed, and all periods treated as such, where they are regarded by the said legislation as equivalent to periods of insurance;

(s) period of employment’ or ‘period of activity as a self-employed person’ means periods so defined or recognised by the legislation under which they were completed, and all periods treated as such, where they are regarded by the said legislation as equivalent to periods of employment or to periods of activity as a self-employed person;

(t) periods of residence’ means periods so defined or recognised by the legislation under which they were completed or considered as completed;

(u) pension’ covers not only pensions but also lump-sum benefits which can be substituted for them and payments in the form of reimbursement of contributions and, subject to the provisions of Title III, revaluation increases or supplementary allowances;

(v) pre-retirement benefits’ means all cash benefits,

other than an unemployment benefit or an early old-age benefit, provided from a specified age to workers who have reduced, ceased or suspended their remunerative activities until the age at which they qualify for an old-age pension or an early retirement pension, the receipt of which is not conditional upon the person involved being available to the employment services of the competent State; ‘early old-age benefit’ means a benefit provided before the normal pension entitlement age required is reached and which either continues to be provided once the said age is reached or is replaced by another old-age benefit;
(w) death grants’ means any one-off payment in the event of death exclusive of the lump-sum benefits referred to in point (u).

TITLE II
DETERMINATION OF THE LEGISLATION TO WHICH A PERSON IS SUBJECT

Article 10
General rules

1. Persons to whom this Regulation applies shall be subject to the legislation of a single Member State only. Such legislation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Title.

2. For application of this Title, persons entitled to a benefit, other than an invalidity or old-age benefit, by virtue of pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person, shall be deemed to be pursuing the said activity.

3. For the purposes of this Title, work normally done on board a vessel at sea flying the flag of a Member State shall be deemed to be work done in the territory of the said Member State. However, a person employed on board a vessel flying the flag of a Member State and remunerated for such employment by an undertaking or a person whose registered office or place of business is in the territory of another Member State shall be subject to the legislation of the latter State if he is resident in the territory of that State; the undertaking or person paying the remuneration shall be considered as the employer for the purposes of the said legislation.

4. Subject to Articles 11 to 15:

a) a person pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person in the territory of a Member State shall be subject to the legislation of that State;

b) civil servants and personnel treated as such shall be subject to the legislation of the Member State to which the administration employing them is subject;

c) a person called up or recalled for service in the armed forces or for civilian service of a Member State shall be subject to the legislation of that State;

d) any person other than those mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c) shall be subject to the legislation of the Member State in whose territory they reside, without prejudice to other provisions of this Regulation guaranteeing them benefits pursuant to the legislation of one or more other Member States.

Article 11
Special rules in the event of posting

1. A person who pursues an activity as an employed person in the territory of a Member State on behalf of an employer which normally carries out its activities there and who is posted by that employer to the territory of another Member State to perform work on that employer’s behalf shall continue to be subject to the legislation of the first Member State, provided that the anticipated duration of that work does not exceed twenty-four months and that he is not sent to replace another person.

2. A person normally pursuing an activity as a self-employed person in the territory of a Member State who goes to perform a similar activity in the territory of another Member State shall continue to be subject to the legislation of the first Member State, provided that the anticipated duration of such work does not exceed twenty-four months.
Article 12
Pursuit of activities in the territory of two or more Member States

1. A person normally pursuing an activity as an employed person in the territory of two or more Member States shall be subject:

   a) to the legislation of the Member State in whose territory he resides if he pursues a substantial and principal activity in that territory;

   b) to the legislation of the Member State in whose territory the registered office or place of business of the undertaking or employer employing him is situated, if he does not pursue substantial activities in the territory of the Member State where he resides.

2. A person normally pursuing an activity as a self-employed person in the territory of two or more Member States shall be subject:

   a) to the legislation of the Member State in whose territory he resides if he pursues a substantial activity in that territory;

   b) to the legislation of the Member State in the territory where the centre of interest of his activities is located, if he does not pursue a substantial activity in the territory of the Member State where he resides.

3. A person who normally pursues an activity as an employed person and an activity as a self-employed person in the territory of different Member States shall be subject to the legislation of the Member State in whose territory he pursues an activity as an employed person or, if he pursues such an activity in the territory of two or more Member States, to the legislation determined in accordance with paragraph 1.

4. A person who is employed as a civil servant by one Member State and who pursues an activity as an employed person and/or as a self-employed person in the territory of one or more other Member States shall be subject to the legislation of the Member State in which he is insured as a civil servant.

5. A person referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be treated, for the purposes of applying the legislations determined in accordance with these provisions, as though he were pursuing all his activities as an employed or self-employed person in the territory of the Member State concerned.

Article 13
Rules concerning voluntary insurance or optional continued insurance

1. Articles 10 to 12 shall not apply to voluntary insurance or to optional continued insurance unless, in respect of one of the branches referred to in Article 2(1), only a voluntary scheme of insurance exists in a Member State.

2. Where, by virtue of its legislation, the person concerned is subject to compulsory insurance in one Member State, he may not be subject to a required voluntary insurance scheme or an optional continued insurance scheme in another Member State, intended to provide similar cover. In all other cases in which, for a given sector, there is a choice between several voluntary insurance schemes or optional continued insurance schemes the person concerned shall join only the scheme of his choice.

3. However, in respect of invalidity, old age and death (pensions), the person involved may join the voluntary or optional continued insurance scheme of a Member State, even if he is compulsorily subject to the legislation of another Member State, provided that he has been subject, at some stage in his career, to the legislation of the first State because or as a consequence of a professional activity and insofar as such overlapping is explicitly or implicitly allowed pursuant to the legislation of the first Member State.
4. If the legislation of any Member State makes admission to voluntary insurance or optional continued insurance conditional upon residence in the territory of that State, the equal treatment of residence in the territory of another Member State as provided under Article 3(4)(b) shall only apply to persons who have been subject, at some earlier stage, to the legislation of the first State because of their pursuit of an activity as an employed person or as a self-employed person.

Article 14

Special rules regarding auxiliary staff of the European Communities

Auxiliary staff of the European Communities may opt to be subject to the legislation of the Member State in whose territory they are employed, to the legislation of the Member State to which they were last subject or to the legislation of the Member State whose nationals they are, in respect of provisions other than those relating to family allowances, the granting of which is governed by the scheme applicable to such staff. This right of option, which may be exercised once only, shall take effect from the date of entry into service.

Article 15

Exceptions to the provisions of Articles 10 to 14

1. Two or more Member States, the competent authorities of these States or the bodies designated by these authorities may by common agreement provide for exceptions to the provisions of Articles 10 to 14 in the interest of certain categories of persons or of certain persons.

2. The recipient of a pension due under the legislation of a Member State or of pensions due under the legislation of several Member States who resides in the territory of another Member State may at his request be exempted from application of the legislation of the latter State provided that he is not subject to that legislation on account of pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person.

TITLE III

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF BENEFIT

CHAPTER 1

SICKNESS, MATERNITY AND PATERNITY

Article 16

Residence in a Member State other than the competent State

Persons insured against expenditure related to sickness or maternity, or the members of their family who reside in the territory of a Member State other than the competent State, shall receive in the State of residence benefits in kind, including death grants, provided, on behalf of the competent institution, by the institution of the place of residence, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation administered by that institution as though they were insured pursuant to the said legislation. They shall also receive in the State of residence the cash benefits provided by the competent institution in accordance with the provisions of the legislation which it administers.

Article 17

Stay in the competent State although residence is situated in a Member State other than the competent State

1. The persons referred to in Article 16 may also obtain benefits in the territory of the competent State. Such benefits shall be provided by the competent institution and at its own expense, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation of that State, as though the person involved resided in it.
2. Members of the family of a frontier worker shall also be entitled to benefits in the State of employment of that worker.

Article 18
Stay outside the competent State — General rules

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, an insured person and the members of his family staying in a Member State other than the competent State shall be entitled to the benefits in kind which become medically necessary during their stay, taking into account the nature of the benefits and the expected length of the stay. The benefits in kind shall be provided on behalf of the competent institution by the institution of the place of stay, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation administered by that institution, as though they were insured pursuant to the said legislation.

2. The Administrative Commission shall establish a list of benefits in kind which, in order to be provided during a stay in another Member State, require for practical reasons a prior agreement between the person involved and the institution providing the care.

Article 19
Authorisation to receive appropriate treatment outside the competent State

1. Save as otherwise provided under this Regulation, an insured person travelling to another Member State with the purpose of receiving benefits in kind during the stay shall seek authorisation from the competent institution where such benefits involve in-patient treatment.

2. An insured person who is authorised by the competent institution to go to the territory of another Member State to receive there the treatment appropriate to his condition shall receive the benefits in kind provided, on behalf of the competent institution, by the institution of the place of stay, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation administered by that institution, as though he were insured pursuant to the said legislation. The authorisation must be accorded where the treatment in question is among the benefits provided for by the legislation in the Member State where the person involved resides and where he cannot be given such treatment within a time-limit which is medically justifiable, taking account of his current state of health and the probable course of the illness.

3. The provisions in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the members of an insured person’s family.

4. If the members of the family of an insured person reside in the territory of a Member State other than the Member State in which the insured person resides, and this Member State has opted for reimbursement on the basis of fixed amounts, the cost of the benefits in kind referred to in paragraph 2 shall be borne by the institution of the place of residence of the members of the family. In this case, for the purposes of applying paragraph 1, the institution of the place of residence of the members of the family shall be considered to be the competent institution.

Article 20
Calculation of and examination for cash benefits

1. Insured persons or members of their family residing or staying in a Member State other than the competent State shall be entitled to cash benefits from the competent institution in accordance with the legislation applicable to that institution. By agreement between the competent institution and the institution of the place of residence or stay, such benefits may, however, be provided by the institution of the place of residence or stay at the expense of the competent institution in accordance with the legislation of the competent State.

2. The competent institution of a Member State, whose legislation stipulates that the calculation of cash benefits shall be founded on average income or on an average contribution basis, shall determine such average income or average contribution basis exclusively by reference to the incomes confirmed as having been paid or contribution bases applied during the periods completed under the said legislation.
3. The competent institution of a Member State, whose legislation provides that the calculation of cash benefits shall be based on standard income, shall take account exclusively of the standard income, or where appropriate, of the average of standard incomes for the periods competed under the said legislation.

4. To be eligible for benefits under this article insured persons shall — if they are frontier workers and their state of health so allows — be required to submit to examination and reintegration measures in the competent State, in accordance with the legislation of that State.

5. Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall also apply if the legislation applicable to the competent institution lays down a specific reference period, and that period corresponds in the case in question either wholly or partly to the periods which the person concerned has completed under the legislation of one or more other Member States.

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**Article 21**

**Pension recipients — benefits in kind**

1. A recipient of one or more pensions and the members of his family shall receive in the State of residence benefits in kind, including death grants, provided, on behalf of all the States paying a pension, by the institution of the place of residence, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation it administers as though he were the recipient of one or more pensions due under the said legislation alone.

2. A pensioner who in the five years preceding the commencement of an old-age or invalidity pension has been employed or self-employed for at least two years as a frontier worker shall be entitled to benefits in kind in the territory of the Member State in which he was employed or self-employed as a frontier worker.

3. The cost of the benefits shall be divided among the Member States paying a pension proportional to the periods completed in each Member State, to the extent that the person involved would have been entitled to benefits pursuant to the legislation of each Member State concerned if he resided in their territory.

4. Where the other pensioners insured in the State of residence are subject to contributions, the pension recipient in question shall likewise be subject thereto. The yield from such contributions shall be divided among the State paying a pension proportional to the periods completed in each Member State.

5. Two or more Member States, or the competent authorities of those States, may provide for other methods of reimbursement or waive all reimbursement between the institutions coming under their jurisdiction.

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**Article 22**

**Pension recipients and members of their families — cash benefits**

A pension recipient or claimant and the members of his family shall receive cash benefits in accordance with the provisions contained in the Chapter on invalidity.

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**Article 23**

**Pension claimants and members of their families**

Articles 21 and 22 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a person who, during the investigation of a claim for a pension, ceases to be entitled to sickness benefits, including death grants, under the legislation of the Member State which was last competent.
Article 24

Right to benefits existing in the country of residence

Where the members of the family reside in the territory of a Member State under whose legislation the right to benefits in kind, including death grants, is not subject to conditions of insurance or employment, the benefits in kind provided to them shall be considered as being on behalf of the institution which administers the legislation pursuant to which the person is insured, unless the spouse or the person looking after the children pursues an activity as an employed or self-employed person in the territory of the said Member State.

Article 25

Substantial benefits in kind

1. A person or a member of his family who has had a right to a prosthesis, a major appliance or other substantial benefits in kind recognised by the institution of a Member State before he becomes insured pursuant to the legislation administered by the institution of another Member State, shall receive such benefits at the expense of the first institution, even if they are accorded after the said person has already become insured pursuant to the legislation administered by the second institution.

2. The Administrative Commission shall draw up the list of benefits to which the provisions of paragraph 1 apply.

Article 26

Aggregation of periods for seasonal workers

Article 4 shall apply to seasonal workers, even in respect of periods prior to any break in insurance exceeding the period allowed by the legislation of the competent State, provided, however, that the person involved has not ceased to be insured for a period exceeding four months.

Article 27

Reimbursements between institutions

1. The benefits in kind, including death grants, provided by the institution of a Member State on behalf of the institution of another Member State pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter shall give rise to full reimbursement, as determined and effected in accordance with the arrangements set out in the Implementing Regulation referred to in Article 72, on production of proof of actual expenditure.

2. Two or more Member States, or the competent authorities of such States, may provide for other methods of reimbursement or waive all reimbursement between the institutions coming under their jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 2

INVALIDITY

Article 28

General provision

Persons who have been subject to the legislations of two or more Member States shall receive benefits in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3 which shall apply mutatis mutandis.
Article 29
Consideration by a Member State of periods of compensation for incapacity to work provided by another Member State

The competent institution of a Member State whose legislation makes the granting of invalidity benefits conditional on the fact that, for a specified period, the person involved received cash benefits for sickness or was incapable of working, shall take into account any period during which he received, under the legislation of another Member State, in respect of incapacity to work cash benefits for sickness or maintenance of his income or invalidity benefits, as though it were a period during which he had been provided with cash benefits for sickness pursuant to the legislation it administers or during which he had been incapable of working within the meaning of the said legislation.

Article 30
Aggravation of invalidity

In the case of aggravation of an invalidity for which a person is receiving benefits under the legislation of two or more Member States, the benefits shall be accorded to him, taking the aggravation into account, in accordance with this Chapter.

Article 31
Determination of the institution responsible for providing benefits when provision of invalidity benefits is resumed

1. If provision of benefits is to be resumed after suspension, such provision shall, without prejudice to Article 32, be the responsibility of the institution or institutions which were responsible for provision of the benefits at the time of their suspension.

2. If, after withdrawal of benefits, the condition of the person involved warrants the granting of further benefits, they shall be accorded in keeping with this Chapter.

Article 32
Conversion of invalidity benefits into old-age benefits

1. Invalidity benefits shall be converted into old-age benefits, where appropriate, under the conditions laid down by the legislation or legislations under which they were accorded and in keeping with the provisions of Chapter 3.

2. Where a person receiving invalidity benefits can establish a claim to old-age benefits under the legislation of one or more Member States, in accordance with Article 33, any institution which is responsible for providing invalidity benefits under the legislation of a Member State shall continue to provide such a person with the invalidity benefits to which he is entitled under the legislation which it administers until the provisions of paragraph 1 become applicable in respect of that institution or, if not, as long as the person involved fulfils the conditions for such benefits.

CHAPTER 3
OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' PENSIONS

Article 33
General provisions for the award of benefits where a person has been subject to the legislation of two or more Member States

1. All the competent institutions must proceed to award benefits, in respect of all the legislations concerned, as soon as a request for award has been submitted, unless the person involved expressly requests deferment of the award of the old-age benefits of one or more Member States or if he does not simultaneously fulfil the conditions required under all the legislations of the Member States to which he has been subject, taking into account aggregation of periods of insurance or of residence.
2. If the person involved does not fulfil, at a given moment, the conditions required under all the legislations of the Member States, the institutions administering a legislation whose conditions have been fulfilled must take into consideration, when performing the calculation in accordance with Article 35(1)(a) or (2), the periods completed under the legislations whose conditions have not been fulfilled only if this gives rise to a higher amount of benefit.

3. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis when the person involved has expressly requested deferment of the award of the old-age benefit.

4. A new calculation shall be performed automatically as and when the conditions required under the other legislations are fulfilled or when a person requests the award of an old-age benefit deferred in accordance with paragraph 1.

5. The increases in or supplements to pensions in respect of children or orphans shall be accorded in keeping with the provisions of this Chapter.

Article 34
Consideration of periods of insurance or residence for the acquisition, retention or recovery of the right to benefits

1. The competent institution of a Member State shall take into account all periods of insurance and/or residence completed under the legislation of any other Member State, whether under a general scheme or a special scheme.

2. For granting benefits under a special scheme, if the applicable legislation so requires, the periods completed in the other Member States shall be taken into account only if they have been completed under a corresponding scheme or, in default thereof, in the same occupation or, where appropriate, in the same employment.

3. If the insured person does not fulfil the conditions required to receive the benefits of a special scheme, the periods shall be taken into account, in the State concerned, for granting the benefits of the general scheme or, in default thereof, of the scheme applicable to manual or clerical workers, as the case may be.

4. The periods which have given rise to benefits under a special scheme of a Member State shall likewise be taken into account for granting the benefits of the general scheme or, in default thereof, of the scheme applicable to manual or clerical workers, as the case may be.

Article 35
Award of benefits

1. If the conditions required under the legislation of a Member State for entitlement to benefits are satisfied without recourse to aggregation of periods, the competent institution shall calculate the amount of benefit which will be due:

   a) on the one hand, only pursuant to the provisions of the legislation which it administers (national pension);

   b) on the other, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (pro-rata pension).

2. If the conditions required under the legislation of a Member State for entitlement to benefits are satisfied only through aggregation of periods:

   (a) The competent institution shall calculate the theoretical amount of the benefit to which the person involved could lay claim if all the periods of insurance and/or of residence which he has completed under the legislations of the other Member States had been completed under the legislation which it administers, on the date of the award of the benefit. If, under this legislation, the amount does not depend on the duration of the periods completed, the amount shall be regarded as being the theoretical amount.
(b) The competent institution shall then establish the actual amount of the benefit (pro rata) by applying to the theoretical amount the ratio between (i) the duration of only the periods completed prior to materialisation of the risk under the legislation which the institution administers and (ii) the total duration of the periods completed prior to materialisation of the risk under the legislation of all the Member States concerned.

3. Where appropriate, the competent institution shall apply to the amount calculated in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above all the rules relating to reduction, suspension or withdrawal under the legislation pursuant to which the benefit is due, within the limits provided for by the provisions of Articles 36 to 38 of this Chapter.

4. The insured person shall be entitled to receive from the competent institution of each country whichever of the amounts — that due through application of national law or that which would be due through application of Community law — is higher.

Article 36
Rules relating to reduction, suspension or withdrawal applicable to benefits in respect of invalidity, old age or survivors pursuant to the legislations of the Member States (Rules to prevent overlapping) — General provisions

1. Save as otherwise provided for in this Chapter, the rules relating to reduction, suspension or withdrawal under the legislation of a Member State in cases of a benefit overlapping with other social security benefits pertaining to the same period of compulsory insurance or with any other forms of income may be invoked against the beneficiary even where such benefits were acquired under the legislation of another Member State or where such incomes were acquired in the territory of another Member State.

2. The rules to prevent overlapping contained in the legislation of a Member State in the case of a person in receipt of invalidity benefits or early old-age benefits pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person may be invoked against such a person even though he is pursuing his activity in the territory of another Member State.

3. Any overlapping of invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits calculated or provided on the basis of insurance and/or residence periods completed by the same person shall be considered to be overlapping of benefits of the same kind.

4. Overlapping of benefits which cannot be considered to be of the same kind within the meaning of paragraph 3 shall be considered to be overlapping of benefits of a different kind.

5. The competent institution must take into consideration the benefits or incomes acquired abroad only if the legislation which it administers makes explicit provision therefor.

6. The competent institution must take into account the amount of benefits to be paid by another Member State before deduction of tax, social security contributions and other individual deductions.

7. The competent institution must not take account of the amount of benefits acquired under the legislation of another Member State on the basis of voluntary insurance or continued optional insurance.

8. If a single Member State applies rules to prevent overlapping because the person involved receives benefits of the same kind or of a different kind pursuant to the legislation of other Member States or incomes acquired in the territory of other Member States, the benefit due may be reduced solely by the total amount of benefits due pursuant to the legislation of the other Member States or by the incomes acquired in their territory.
Article 37

Overlapping of benefits of the same kind due under the legislation of two or more Member States — Special provisions

1. The rules to prevent overlapping provided for under the legislation of a Member State shall not apply to a benefit calculated in accordance with Article 35(2) — pro rata.

2. A benefit calculated in accordance with Article 35(1)(a) — national benefit — may be reduced, suspended or withdrawn by application of the rules to prevent overlapping provided for under the legislation of a Member State only if it is:

a) a benefit, the amount of which does not depend on the duration of insurance or residence periods,

or

b) a benefit, the amount of which is determined on the basis of a credited period between the materialisation of the risk and a later date, overlapping with either:

i) a benefit of the same kind, except where an agreement has been concluded between two or more Member States to avoid the same credited period being taken into account two or more times:

or

ii) a benefit, the amount of which does not depend on the duration of insurance or residence periods.

Article 38

Overlapping of one or more national benefits with one or more benefits of a different kind or with other incomes where two or more Member States are concerned — Special provisions

1. If the receipt of benefits of a different kind or other incomes engenders application of the rules to prevent overlapping as regards:

a) two or more benefits calculated in accordance with national legislation, the competent institutions must divide the amounts, which would not be paid in the event of strict application of the rules to prevent overlapping, by the number of benefits subject to the said rules;

b) two or more benefits calculated in accordance with the pro rata method, the competent institutions shall take into account the benefit or benefits of the other Member States or the other incomes and all the elements stipulated for applying the rules to prevent overlapping as a function of the ratio between the periods of insurance and/or residence established for the calculation referred to in Article 35(2)(b) (pro rata) of such benefits;

c) one or more benefits calculated in accordance with national legislation and one or more pro rata benefits, the competent institutions shall apply the rules to prevent overlapping:

i) in accordance with subparagraph (a) as regards national benefits;

ii) in accordance with subparagraph (b) as regards pro rata benefits.

2. The competent institution shall not apply the stipulated division in respect of national benefits if the legislation which it administers provides for account to be taken of benefits of a different kind and/or of other incomes and all the elements for calculating part of their amount determined as a function of the ratio between the periods of insurance referred to in Article 35(2)(b).

3. All the abovementioned provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis where the legislation of one or more Member States provides that a benefit cannot be granted in the case where a person receives a benefit of a different kind pursuant to the legislation of another Member State or other incomes.
Article 39

Additional provisions for the calculation of benefits

1. For the calculation of the theoretical and pro rata amounts referred to in Article 35(2), the following rules shall apply:

   a) the competent institution shall take into consideration the maximum duration required under the legislation which it administers if the total duration of the periods of insurance and/or residence completed prior to materialisation of the risk under the legislations of all the Member States concerned exceeds the said maximum duration. This provision shall not apply to benefits whose amount does not depend on the duration of the periods of insurance;

   b) the competent institution shall take into account overlapping periods in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Implementing Regulation referred to in Article 72;

   c) if the legislation of a Member State provides that the benefits shall be calculated on the basis of incomes, contributions, increases or amounts (average, proportional, fixed or credited), the competent institution shall:

      i) determine the basis, average or proportional, for calculation of the benefits in accordance with only periods of insurance completed pursuant to the legislation which it administers;

      ii) utilise, in order to determine the amount to be calculated in accordance with the periods of insurance and/or residence completed under the legislation of the other Member States, the same average, proportional, fixed or credited elements determined or recorded for the periods of insurance completed under the legislation which it administers.

2. The theoretical amount of a benefit calculated on the basis of the elements referred to in the preceding paragraph must be duly revalued and increased as though the person involved had continued to pursue his activity under the same conditions in the Member State concerned.

Article 40

Award of a supplement where the total of benefits due under the legislations of the various Member States does not amount to the minimum laid down by the legislation of the recipient's State of residence

A recipient of benefits to whom this Chapter has been applied may not be awarded a benefit which is less than the minimum benefit fixed, for a period of insurance or residence equal to all the periods taken into account for the award in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, by the legislation of the State where he resides and under which a benefit is due to him.

The competent institution of that State shall pay him throughout the period of his residence in its territory a supplement equal to the difference between the total of the benefits due pursuant to this Chapter and the amount of the minimum benefit.

Article 41

Revaluation and recalculation of benefits

1. If, by reason of an increase in the cost of living or changes in the level of incomes or other reasons for adjustment, the benefits of the States concerned are altered by a certain percentage or amount, such percentage or amount must be applied directly to the benefits determined in accordance with Article 35, without the need for a recalculation in accordance with that Article.

2. On the other hand, if the method of determining benefits or the rules for calculating benefits should be altered, a recalculation shall be carried out in accordance with Article 35.
CHAPTER 4
ACCIDENTS AT WORK AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Article 42
Right to benefits in kind and in cash

1. Without prejudice to the more favourable provisions of paragraph 2, Articles 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 27 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the benefits relating to accidents at work and occupational diseases.

2. The victim of an accident at work or occupational disease staying in a Member State other than the competent State shall receive the special benefits in kind of the scheme covering accidents at work and occupational diseases provided, on behalf of the competent institution, by the institution of the place of stay in accordance with the provisions of the legislation which it administers as though he were insured pursuant to the said legislation.

Article 43
Benefits for an occupational disease where the person involved has been exposed to the same risk in several Member States

1. When the victim of an occupational disease has, under the legislation of two or more Member States, pursued an activity which by its nature is likely to cause the said disease, the benefits that he or his survivors may claim shall be awarded exclusively under the legislation of the last of those States whose conditions are satisfied, taking into account, where appropriate, paragraphs 2 to 4.

2. If, under the legislation of a Member State, the granting of benefits in respect of an occupational disease is subject to the condition that the disease in question was first medically diagnosed in its territory, such condition shall be deemed to be satisfied if the disease was first diagnosed in the territory of another Member State.

3. If, under the legislation of a Member State, the granting of benefits in respect of an occupational disease is subject to the condition that the disease in question was diagnosed within a specific time limit following cessation of the last activity which was likely to cause such a disease, the competent institution of that State, when checking the time at which such last activity was pursued, shall take into account, to the extent necessary, similar activities pursued under the legislation of any other Member State as though they had been pursued under the legislation of the first State.

4. If, under the legislation of a Member State, the granting of benefits in respect of an occupational disease is subject to the condition that an activity likely to cause the disease in question was pursued for a certain length of time, the competent institution of that State shall take into account, to the extent necessary, periods during which such activity was pursued under the legislation of any other Member State as though it had been pursued under the legislation of the first State.

Article 44
Calculation of cash benefits

1. The competent institution of a Member State, whose legislation provides that the calculation of cash benefits shall be based on average income, shall determine such average income exclusively by reference to the incomes confirmed as having been paid during the periods completed under the said legislation.

2. The competent institution of a Member State, whose legislation provides that the calculation of cash benefits shall be based on standard income, shall take account exclusively of the standard income, or where appropriate, of the average of standard incomes for the periods completed under the said legislation.
Article 45
Costs of transporting a victim

1. The competent institution of a Member State whose legislation provides for meeting the costs of transporting a victim, either to his place of residence or to a hospital, shall meet such costs to the corresponding place in the territory of another Member State where the victim resides.

2. The competent institution of a Member State whose legislation provides for the costs of transporting the body of a victim to the place of burial shall, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation which it administers, meet such costs to the corresponding place in the territory of another Member State where the victim was residing at the time of the accident.

Article 46
Aggravation of an occupational disease for which compensation has been awarded

In the event of aggravation of an occupational disease for which a victim has received or is receiving compensation under the legislation of a Member State, the following rules shall apply:

a) if the person involved has not, while in receipt of benefits, pursued an activity as an employed or self-employed person under the legislation of another Member State likely to cause or aggravate the disease in question, the competent institution of the first Member State shall be bound to meet the cost of the benefits under the provisions of the legislation which it administers, taking into account the aggravation;

b) if the person involved, while in receipt of benefits, has pursued such an activity under the legislation of another Member State, the competent institution of the first Member State shall be bound to meet the cost of the benefits under the legislation which it administers without taking the aggravation into account. The competent institution of the second Member State shall grant a supplement to the person involved, the amount of which shall be equal to the difference between the amount of benefits due after the aggravation and the amount which would have been due prior to the aggravation under the legislation which it administers if the disease in question had occurred under the legislation of that Member State;

c) the rules concerning reduction, suspension or withdrawal laid down by the legislation of a Member State shall not be invoked against persons receiving benefits awarded by institutions of two Member States in accordance with subparagraph (b).

Article 47
Rules for taking into account the special features of certain legislations

1. If there is no insurance against accidents at work or occupational diseases in the territory of the Member State in which the person involved finds himself, or if such insurance exists but there is no institution responsible for providing benefits in kind, those benefits shall be provided by the institution of the place of stay or residence responsible for providing benefit in kind in the event of sickness.

2. Where the legislation of the competent State makes wholly cost-free benefits in kind conditional upon use of the medical service organised by the employer, benefits in kind provided in another Member State shall be deemed to have been provided by such a medical service.

3. Where the legislation of the competent State includes a scheme relating to the obligations of the employer, the benefits in kind provided in another Member State shall be deemed to have been provided at the request of the competent institution.

4. Where the nature of the scheme of the competent State relating to compensation for accidents at work is not that of compulsory insurance, the provision of benefits in kind shall be made directly by the employer or by the insurer involved.
5. Where the legislation of a Member State provides explicitly or implicitly that accidents at work or occupational diseases which have occurred or have been confirmed previously shall be taken into consideration in order to assess the degree of incapacity so as to acquire a right to benefits, or to determine the amount thereof, the competent institution of that Member State shall also take into consideration accidents at work or occupational diseases which have occurred or have been confirmed previously under the legislation of another Member State as though they had occurred or had been confirmed under the legislation which it administers.

6. Where the legislation of a Member State provides explicitly or implicitly that accidents at work or occupational diseases which have occurred or have been confirmed subsequently shall be taken into consideration in order to assess the degree of incapacity so as to acquire the right to benefits, or to determine the amount thereof, the competent institution of that Member State shall also take into consideration accidents at work or occupational diseases which have occurred or have been confirmed subsequently under the legislation of another Member State, as though they had occurred or had been confirmed under the legislation which it administers, but only where:

a) no compensation is due in respect of the accident at work or the occupational disease which had occurred or had been confirmed previously under the legislation which it administers;

and

b) no compensation is due under the legislation of the other Member State in respect of the accident at work or the occupational disease which had occurred or had been confirmed subsequently, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5.

Article 48

Scheme applicable where there are several schemes in the country of stay or residence — Maximum duration of benefits

1. If the legislation of the country of stay or residence has several insurance schemes, the provisions applicable to victims of an accident at work staying or residing in a Member State other than the competent State shall be those of the scheme for manual workers in the steel industry. However, if that legislation includes a special scheme for workers in mines and undertakings treated as such, the provisions of that scheme shall apply to the said category of workers where the institution of the place of stay or residence to which they submit their claim is competent to administer that scheme.

2. If the legislation of a Member State fixes a maximum period during which benefits may be granted, the institution which administers that legislation may take into account any period during which the benefits have already been provided by the institution of another Member State.

CHAPTER 5

UNEMPLOYMENT

Article 49

Special rule on aggregation of periods of insurance, employment or activity as a self-employed person

1. The competent institution of a Member State whose legislation makes the acquisition, retention or recovery of the right to benefits conditional upon the completion of either periods of insurance, of employment or of activity as a self-employed person shall, to the extent necessary, take account of periods of insurance, employment or activity as a self-employed person completed under the legislation of any other Member State as though they were periods of insurance, employment or activity as a self-employed person completed under the legislation which it administers.
However, when the legislation applicable makes the right to benefits conditional on completion of periods of insurance, the periods of employment or of activity as a self-employed person completed under the legislation of another Member State shall not be taken into account unless such periods would have been considered to be periods of insurance if they had been completed under the said legislation.

2. Application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be conditional on the person involved having completed ultimately:

— either periods of insurance;
— or periods of employment;
— or periods of activity as a self-employed person;

in accordance with the provisions of the legislation under which the benefits are claimed.

3. Where the length of the period during which benefits may be granted depends on the duration of periods of insurance, employment or activity as a self-employed person, the provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply.

**Article 50**

**Calculation of benefits**

The competent institution of a Member State whose legislation provides that the calculation of benefits shall be based on the amount of the previous income shall take into account exclusively the income received by the person involved in respect of his last employment under the said legislation. However, if the person involved had been in his last employment under the said legislation for less than four weeks, the benefits shall be calculated on the basis of the normal income corresponding, in the place where the competent institution is located, to an equivalent or similar employment to his last employment under the legislation of another Member State.

**Article 51**

**Unemployed persons going to a Member State other than the competent State**

1. A person insured against unemployment going to another Member State in order to seek work there shall retain his entitlement to unemployment benefits in cash under the following conditions and within the following limits:

a) before his departure he must have been registered as a person seeking work and have remained available to the employment services of the competent State for at least four weeks after becoming unemployed. However, the competent services or institutions may authorise his departure before such time has expired.

b) within seven days of the date on which the person involved ceased to be available to the employment services of the State which he left, he must register as a person seeking work with the employment services of the Member State to which he has gone, be subject to the control procedure organised there and adhere to the conditions laid down under the legislation of the said State. In exceptional cases, this period may be extended by the competent services or institutions.

c) the person involved shall adhere to the conditions governing receipt of unemployment benefits other than the benefits in kind referred to in paragraph 2 as laid down by the legislation of the State to which he has gone in order to seek work.

d) entitlement to benefits shall be retained for a maximum period of six months from the date when the unemployed person ceased to be available to the employment services of the State which he left, provided that the total duration for which the benefits are granted does not exceed the duration of the period of benefits he was entitled to pursuant to the legislation of that State. The benefits shall be provided by the competent institution in accordance with the legislation which it administers and at its own expense.
2. A person referred to in paragraph 1 shall, in the territory of the State to which he had gone in order to seek work, receive unemployment benefits, other than cash benefits, whose aim is to facilitate access to work under the same conditions as its own nationals receiving an unemployment benefit within the meaning of this Regulation. Receipt of benefits shall be conditional on adherence to the conditions laid down by the legislation of the State in which the unemployed person is seeking work and the benefits shall be provided by the said State and as its own expense.

3. If the person involved returns to the competent State before the expiry of the period during which he is entitled to benefits pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1(d), he shall continue to be entitled to benefits under the legislation of that State; he shall lose all entitlement to benefits pursuant to the legislation of the competent State if he does not return there before the expiry of the said period. In exceptional cases, this period may be extended by the competent services or institutions.

4. The arrangements for cooperation and mutual assistance between the institutions and services of the competent State and the State to which the person goes in order to seek work shall be laid down in the Implementing Regulation referred to in Article 72.

**Article 52**

Unemployed persons who, during their last employment, resided in a Member State other than the competent State

A person insured against unemployment who, during his last activity as an employed or self-employed person, resided in the territory of a Member State other than the competent State and who makes himself available to the employment services in the territory of the State in which he resides, shall receive the benefits provided by the competent institution in accordance with the provisions of the legislation of the competent State as though he were available to the employment services of the said State.

**CHAPTER 6**

**PRE-RETIREMENT**

**Article 53**

Specific rule on aggregation of periods of insurance or employment

1. The competent institution of a Member State whose legislation makes the acquisition, retention or recovery of the right to benefits conditional upon the completion of either periods of insurance or employment shall, to the extent necessary, take account of periods of insurance or employment completed under the legislation of any other Member State as though they were periods of insurance or employment completed under the legislation which it administers.

However, when the legislation applicable makes the right to benefits conditional on completion of periods of insurance, the periods of employment completed under the legislation of another Member State shall not be taken into account unless such periods would have been considered to be periods of insurance if they had been completed under the said legislation.

2. Application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be conditional on the person involved having completed ultimately:

— either periods of insurance;

— or periods of employment;

in accordance with the provisions of the legislation under which the benefits are claimed.
CHAPTER 7
FAMILY BENEFITS, BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF PENSIONERS AND FOR ORPHANS

Article 54
Priority rules in the event of overlapping of benefit entitlements

Where, during the same period and for the same family member, family benefits, benefits for orphans or for dependent children of pensioners are due from several Member States pursuant to their legislation or this Regulation, the competent institution of the Member State whose legislation lays down the highest amount of benefits shall grant all of the said amount. The cost shall be divided equally among the Member States concerned, by reimbursement among competent institutions to the limit of the amount laid down by the legislations which they administer.

Article 55
Provision of benefits — person actually maintaining the members of the family

If the family benefits, benefits for orphans or for dependent children of pensioners are not used for the maintenance of the members of the family by the person to whom they should be provided, the competent institution shall discharge its legal obligations by providing the said benefits to the natural or legal person actually maintaining the members of the family.

CHAPTER 8
SPECIAL BENEFITS

Article 56

1. This Article shall apply to special non-contributory cash benefits which are provided under legislation which, because of its personal scope, objectives and/or conditions for entitlement, has characteristics both of the social security legislation referred to in Article 2(1) and of social assistance.

2. For the purposes of applying this chapter, ‘special non-contributory cash benefits’ means those:

a) which are intended to provide either:

i) supplementary, substitute or ancillary cover against the risks covered by the branches of social security referred to in Article 2(1), and which guarantee to the persons concerned a minimum subsistence income having regard to the economic and social situation in the Member State concerned; or

ii) solely specific protection for the disabled, closely linked to the said person’s social environment in the Member State concerned, and

b) the financing of which exclusively derives from compulsory taxation intended to cover general public expenditure and the conditions for granting and for calculating the benefits are not dependent on any contribution in respect of the beneficiary. However, benefits granted to supplement a contributory benefit shall not be considered to be contributory benefits for this reason alone,
and

c) which are listed in Annex I.

3. The provisions of Article 5 and of the other chapters of Title III shall not apply to the benefits referred to in paragraph 2.

4. Persons to whom this Regulation applies shall be granted the benefits referred to in paragraph 2 exclusively in the territory of the Member State in which they reside, in accordance with the legislation of that State. Such benefits shall be granted by and at the expense of the institution of the place of residence.

TITLE IV
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION FOR THE COORDINATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS

Article 57
Composition and working methods

1. The Administrative Commission for the Coordination of Social Security Systems (hereinafter called ‘the Administrative Commission’) attached to the Commission shall be made up of a representative of each of the Member States, assisted, where necessary, by expert advisers. A representative of the Commission shall attend the meetings of the Administrative Commission in an advisory capacity.

2. The rules of the Administrative Commission shall be drawn up by mutual agreement among its members.

3. The secretarial services of the Administrative Commission shall be provided by the Commission.

Article 58
Tasks of the Administrative Commission

The Administrative Commission shall have the following duties:

(a) to deal with all administrative questions and questions of interpretation arising from the provisions of this Regulation and subsequent Regulations, or from any agreement or arrangement concluded thereunder, without prejudice to the right of the authorities, institutions and persons involved to have recourse to the procedures and tribunals provided for by the legislations of Member States, by this Regulation or by the Treaty;

(b) to foster and develop cooperation between Member States in social security matters;

(c) to foster institutional cooperation between Member States aimed at seeking solutions to specific problems concerning the social security of frontier workers, including those concerning their social security contributions and their entitlement to benefits and services;

(d) to find a solution in the event that the rights of a person or group of persons are affected by a persistent divergence of interpretation or application of this Regulation between two or more institutions concerned, where a solution has not been found in the framework of Article 60;

(e) to put forward proposals to the Member States for preventing any adverse impact on frontier workers resulting from changes in the organisation and funding of social security schemes;
(f) to modernise procedures for exchanging information, in particular by adapting the information flow between institutions for the purposes of telematic exchange, taking account of the development of data-processing in each Member State; the Administrative Commission shall adopt the common architecture rules for the telematic services, in particular on security and the use of standards; it shall lay down provisions for the operation of the common part of the telematic services;

(g) to undertake any other function coming within its competence under the provisions of this Regulation and the Implementing Regulation or any agreement or arrangement made thereunder;

(h) to make any proposals of use to the Commission for working out subsequent Regulations and for the revision of this and subsequent Regulations.

Article 59
Technical Commission for Data-Processing

1. A Technical Commission for Data-Processing (hereinafter called the ‘Technical Commission’) shall be attached to the Administrative Commission. The Technical Commission shall deliver reports and a reasoned opinion before decisions are taken by the Administrative Commission pursuant to Article 58(f). The working methods and the composition of the Technical Commission shall be determined by the Administrative Commission.

2. The Technical Commission shall:

a) gather together the relevant technical documents and undertake the studies and work required to accomplish its tasks;

b) submit to the Administrative Commission the reports and reasoned opinions referred to in paragraph 1;

c) carry out all other tasks and studies on matters referred to it by the Administrative Commission.

TITLE V
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 60
Cooperation between competent authorities

1. The competent authorities of Member States shall communicate to each other all information regarding:

a) measures taken to implement this Regulation;

b) changes in their legislation which are likely to affect the implementation of this Regulation;

c) proposed changes in their legislation affecting taxation, social protection, medical expenses and employment law that affect the social security entitlements of migrant workers and in particular of frontier workers.

2. In the event that problems occur for a person or group of persons which derive from the application of this Regulation, the institutions concerned shall contact each other in order to find a solution within a reasonable period of time.

3. For application of this Regulation, the authorities and institutions of Member States shall lend their good offices and act as though implementing their own legislation. The administrative assistance furnished by the said authorities and institutions shall, as a rule, be free of charge. However, the competent authorities of the Member States may agree to certain expenses being reimbursed.
4. The authorities and institutions of Member States may, for application of this Regulation, communicate directly with one another and with the persons involved or their representatives.

5. The authorities, institutions and tribunals of one Member State may not reject applications or other documents submitted to them on the grounds that they are written in an official language of another Member State.

Article 61
Protection of personal data

1. Where, under this Regulation or under the Implementing Regulation referred to in Article 72, the authorities or institutions of a Member State communicate personal data to the authorities or institutions of another Member State, such communication shall be subject to the legal provisions governing protection of data laid down by the Member State transmitting the data. Any subsequent communication as well as the storage, alteration and destruction of the data shall be subject to the provisions of the legislation on data protection of the receiving Member State.

2. Transmission of data required to apply this Regulation and its Implementing Regulation by one Member State to another Member State must be effected in conformity with Community provisions governing protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data.

Article 62
Data-processing

1. The Member States shall progressively use telematic services for the electronic exchange between institutions of the data required to apply the Regulation and its Implementing Regulation. The purpose in utilising telematic services is to allow effective application of the Regulation and its Implementing Regulation, and to expedite the granting and payment of benefits. The Commission shall lend its support to activities of common interest as soon as the Member States have established such telematic services.

2. Each Member State shall be responsible for managing its own part of the telematic services in accordance with the Community provisions on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data.

3. An electronic message sent by an institution in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation and the Implementing Regulation may not be rejected by any authority or institution of another Member State on the grounds that it was received by electronic means, once the receiving institution has declared its ability to receive electronic messages. Reproduction and recording of such messages shall be presumed to be a correct and accurate reproduction of the original document or representation of the information it relates to, unless there is proof to the contrary.

An electronic message shall be considered valid if the computer system on which the message is recorded contains the safeguards necessary in order to avoid any alteration, disclosure or access to the recording. It shall at any time be possible to reproduce the recorded information in an immediately readable form. When an electronic message is transferred from one social security institution to another, appropriate security measures shall be taken in accordance with the Community provisions governing protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data.
**Article 63**

Funding of activities in the social security field

In connection with this Regulation, the Commission may fund:

— activities aimed at improving exchanges of information between the social security authorities and institutions of the Member States, including the electronic exchange of data;

— any other activity such as studies and meetings of experts as well as activities aimed at informing the citizens and professional groups concerned about the rights deriving from this Regulation, in particular by means of publications and organising conferences and seminars.

**Article 64**

Exemptions from or reductions of taxes — Exemption from authentication

1. Any exemption from or reduction of taxes, stamp duty, notarial or registration fees provided for in the legislation of one Member State in respect of certificates or documents required to be produced in application of the legislation of that State shall be extended to similar certificates or documents required to be produced in application of the legislation of another Member State or of this Regulation.

2. All statements, documents and certificates of any kind whatsoever required to be produced in application of this Regulation shall be exempt from authentication by diplomatic or consular authorities.

**Article 65**

Claims, declarations or appeals submitted to an authority, institution or tribunal of a Member State other than the competent State

Any claim, declaration or appeal which should have been submitted, in application of the legislation of one Member State, within a specified period to an authority, institution or tribunal of that State shall be admissible if it is submitted within the same period to a corresponding authority, institution or tribunal of another Member State. In such a case the authority, institution, or tribunal receiving the claim, declaration or appeal shall forward it without delay to the competent authority, institution or tribunal of the former State either directly or through the competent authorities of the Member State concerned. The date on which such claims, declarations or appeals were submitted to the authority, institution or tribunal of the second State shall be considered as the date of their submission to the competent authority, institution or tribunal.

**Article 66**

Medical examinations

1. Medical examinations provided for by the legislation of one Member State may be carried out at the request of the competent institution, in the territory of another Member State, by the institution of the place of stay or residence of the person entitled to benefits, under the conditions laid down in the Implementing Regulation referred to in Article 72 or, in default thereof, under the conditions agreed between the competent authorities of the Member States concerned.

2. Medical examinations carried out under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 shall be considered to have been carried out in the territory of the competent State.

**Article 67**

Transfers from one Member State to another of sums of money due pursuant to this Regulation

Where appropriate, money transfers effected in application of this Regulation shall be made in accordance with the relevant agreements in force between the Member States concerned at the time of transfer. Where no such agreements are in force between two Member States, the competent authorities of the said States or the authorities responsible for international payments shall, by mutual agreement, determine the measures necessary for effecting such transfers.
Article 68
Special provisions for implementing the legislations of certain Member States

Special provisions for implementing the legislations of certain Member States necessary to guarantee the rights deriving from this Regulation or which lay down more favourable rules for those concerned are referred to in Annex II.

Article 69
Collection of contributions and recovery of benefits provided but not due

1. Collection of contributions due to an institution of one Member State and recovery of benefits provided by the institution of one Member State but not due may be effected in the territory of another Member State in accordance with the administrative procedure and with the guarantees and privileges applicable to the collection of contributions due to the corresponding institution of the latter State and the recovery of benefits provided by it but not due.

2. Enforceable decisions of the judicial and administrative authorities relating to the collection of contributions, interest and fixed charges or to the recovery of benefits provided but not due pursuant to the legislation of a Member State against which there is no further appeal shall be enforced at the request of the competent institution in the territory of another Member State in accordance with the procedures laid down by the legislation of that latter State. Such decisions shall be declared enforceable in the territory of the Member State in which the institution addressed by the competent institution is situated insofar as the legislation of that Member State so requires.

3. Claims of an institution of a Member State shall in enforcement, bankruptcy or settlement proceedings in the territory of another Member State enjoy the same privileges as the legislation of that latter Member State accords to claims of the same kind.

4. The procedure for implementing the provisions of this Article shall be governed, where necessary, by the Implementing Regulation referred to in Article 72 or by means of agreements between Member States.

Article 70
Rights of institutions responsible for providing benefits against liable third parties

1. If a person receives benefits pursuant to the legislation of one Member State in respect of an injury resulting from events occurring in the territory of another State, any rights of the institution responsible for providing benefits against a third party liable to provide compensation for the injury shall be governed by the following rules:

   a) where the institution responsible for providing benefits is, pursuant to the legislation which it administers, subrogated to the rights which the beneficiary has against the third party, such subrogation shall be recognised by each Member State;

   b) where the institution responsible for providing benefits has a direct right against the third party, each Member State shall recognise such rights.

2. If a person receives benefits pursuant to the legislation of one Member State in respect of an injury resulting from events occurring in the territory of another Member State, the provisions of the said legislation which determine in which cases the civil liability of employers or of the persons employed by them is to be excluded shall apply with regard to the said person or to the competent institution.

The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to any rights of the institution responsible for providing benefit against an employer or the persons employed by him in cases where their liability is not excluded.
3. Where, in accordance with the provisions of Article 27(2), two or more Member States or the competent authorities of those States have concluded an agreement to waive reimbursement between institutions under their jurisdiction, any rights arising against a liable third party shall be governed by the following rules:

a) where the institution of the Member State of stay or residence accords benefits to a person in respect of an injury sustained in its territory, that institution, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation which it administers, shall exercise the right to subrogation or direct action against the third party liable to provide compensation for the injury.

b) for application of (a):

i) the person receiving benefits shall be deemed to be insured with the institution of the place of stay or residence, and

ii) that institution shall be deemed to be the institution responsible for providing benefits.

c) the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall remain applicable in respect of any benefits not covered by the waiver agreement referred to in this paragraph.

TITLE VI
TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 71
Transitional provisions

1. No rights shall be acquired under this Regulation for any period prior to its date of application in the territory of the Member State concerned.

2. Any period of insurance and, where appropriate, any period of employment or residence completed under the legislation of a Member State prior to the date of application of this Regulation in the territory of that Member State shall be taken into consideration for determination of rights acquired under the provisions of this Regulation.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1, a right shall be acquired, under this Regulation, even if it relates to a contingency arising prior to its date of application in the territory of the Member State concerned.

4. Any benefit which has not been awarded or which has been suspended by reason of the nationality or place of residence of the person involved shall, at the request of the person involved, be awarded or resumed with effect from the date of application of this Regulation in the territory of the Member State concerned, provided that the rights for which benefits were previously awarded have not given rise to a lump-sum payment.

5. The rights of a person to whom a pension was awarded prior to the date of application of this Regulation in the territory of the Member State concerned may, at the request of the person involved, be reviewed, account being taken of the provisions of this Regulation.

6. If a request referred to in paragraph 4 or 5 is submitted within two years from the date of application of this Regulation in the territory of the Member State concerned, the rights acquired pursuant to this Regulation shall have effect from that date, and the provisions of the legislation of any Member State concerning the forfeiture or lapse of rights may not be invoked against the persons involved.
7. If a request referred to in paragraph 4 or 5 is submitted after the expiry of the two-year period following the date of application of this Regulation in the territory of the Member State concerned, rights not forfeited or not lapsed shall have effect from the date on which the request was submitted, subject to any more favourable provisions under the legislation of any Member State.

8. If, through application of this Regulation, a person was subject to the legislation of a Member State other than the one to whose legislation he is subject pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71, such person shall not be subject to the legislation of that other Member State unless he so requests. Such request must be submitted to the competent institution of the Member State whose legislation is applicable pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 within two years from the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 72
Implementing Regulation

A subsequent Regulation shall lay down the procedure for implementing this Regulation. The said Implementing Regulation must be adopted no later than one year after adoption of this Regulation.

Article 73
Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day after its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. It shall apply from the date of entry into force of the Implementing Regulation mentioned in Article 72.

Article 52 shall, as far as Luxembourg is concerned, enter into force on the first day of the fifth year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 74
Repeal

Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 of 21 March 1972 fixing the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, to self-employed persons and to members of their families moving within the Community (*) are herewith repealed.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at ….

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

ANNEX I

(Article 56)

Special benefits
A. Belgium

B. Denmark

C. Germany

D. Spain

E. France

F. Greece

G. Ireland

H. Italy

I. Luxembourg

J. Netherlands

K. Austria

L. Portugal

M. Finland

N. Sweden

O. United Kingdom
ANNEX II

(Article 68)

Special provisions for implementing the legislations of certain Member States

A. Belgium

B. Denmark

C. Germany

D. Spain

E. France

F. Greece

G. Ireland

H. Italy

I. Luxembourg

J. Netherlands

K. Austria

L. Portugal

M. Finland

N. Sweden

O. United Kingdom
P5_TA(2003)0366

DAPHNE II (2004-2008) ***I


(Codecision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2003) 54) (1),


— having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 152 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0060/2003),

— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Women’s Rights and Equal Opportunities and the opinions of the Committee on Budgets and the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs) (A5-0280/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;

2. Considers that the financial statement of the Commission proposal as amended is only compatible with the ceiling of heading 3 of the Financial Perspective through a reprogramming of existing policies to be agreed by the budgetary authority within the revised ceiling;

3. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

4. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and the Commission.

(1) Not yet published in OJ.

P5_TC1-COD(2003)0025


THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 152 thereof,
Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (1),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (2),

Whereas:

(1) Physical, sexual and psychological violence against children, young people and women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life, constitute a breach of their right to life, safety, freedom, dignity and physical and emotional integrity and pose a serious threat to the physical and mental health of the victims of such violence. The effects of such violence are so widespread throughout the Community as to constitute a major health scourge and an obstacle to the enjoyment of safe, free and just citizenship.

(2) Some groups of women, such as women belonging to minority groups, refugee women, women migrants, women in poverty living in rural or remote communities, women in institutions or in detention, female children, lesbian women, women with disabilities, elderly women, are particularly vulnerable to violence.

(3) It is important and necessary to recognise the serious immediate and long-term implications of violence for health, psychological and social development, and for the equal opportunities of those concerned, for individuals, families and communities, and the high social and economic costs to society as a whole.

(4) According to the World Health Organisation’s definition, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. A World Health Assembly resolution (1) adopted at the 49th World Health Assembly in Geneva in 1996 declares that violence is a leading world-wide public health problem. The World report on violence and health presented by the World Health Organisation in Brussels on 3 October 2002 recommends to promote primary prevention responses, to strengthen responses for victims of violence and to increase collaboration and exchange of information on violence prevention.

(5) These principles are recognised in numerous conventions, declarations and protocols claimed by the main International Institutions such as the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Conference on Women and the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. This important work performed by international organisations should be complemented by that of the European Union. Indeed, Article 3(p) of the Treaty requires Community action to include a contribution to the attainment of a high level of health protection.

(6) The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (1) reaffirms inter alia the rights to dignity, equality and solidarity. It includes a number of specific provisions to protect and promote the physical and mental integrity, equal treatment for men and women, the rights of the child and non-discrimination, as well as to prohibit inhuman or degrading treatment, slavery and forced labour, and child labour.

The Commission has been called upon to draw up and implement action programmes to combat such violence by the European Parliament, inter alia in its resolutions of 19 May 2000 on the Commission’s communication entitled ‘Further actions in the fight against trafficking in women’ (1), and of 20 September 2001 on female genital mutilation (2).


The Daphne programme (2000-2003) has received an overwhelming response and clearly meets a deeply felt need within the voluntary sector. The funded projects have already started to have multiplying effects on activities by non governmental organisations and institutions in Europe. During its first phase, this programme has already substantially contributed to the development of EU policy on violence, trafficking, sexual abuse and pornography, with implications well beyond the boundaries of the European Union, as mentioned in the mid-term report of the Daphne programme.

The programme will pay attention to the situation of street children — a situation which is becoming dramatic not only in the developing countries, but also in the cities of the applicant countries, as street children are not only victims of traffickers in drugs and human beings, but also suffer violence and sexual abuse. If these children are to be reintegrated into society, a programme is needed which provides answers to social and family problems and takes account of these children’s needs.

In its resolution of 4 September 2002 on the mid-term review of the 2000-2003 Daphne programme, the European Parliament stresses that the Daphne programme meets a basic need for effective strategies to combat violence and that it must continue beyond 2003, and calls on the Commission to submit a proposal for a new action programme which incorporates all experience acquired since 1997 and which is allocated appropriate funding.

It is desirable to ensure continuity for the projects supported by the Daphne programme (2000-2003), to carry on building on the experiences gained and to provide opportunities for ongoing European added value stemming from these experiences and, to this end to renew the programme for a second phase.

The Community can provide added value to the actions predominantly to be undertaken by Member States concerning the prevention of violence, abuse and sexual exploitation perpetrated against women, young people and children and the protection of victims and groups at risk through the dissemination and exchange of information and experience, the promotion of an innovative approach, the joint establishment of priorities, the development of networking as appropriate, the selection of Community-wide projects and the motivation and mobilisation of all parties concerned. This shall also encompass women and children brought to the Member States through human trafficking. The Community can also identify and stimulate good practice.

(14) This programme can bring added value by identifying and stimulating good practice, by encouraging innovation and by exchanging relevant experience of actions undertaken in the Member States, including an exchange of information relating to the various laws, sanctions and the results achieved. In order to achieve the objectives of the programme and use the resources available in the most efficient way, the areas in which work is to be done must be carefully chosen by selecting projects which offer a greater Community added value and show the way towards trying out and disseminating innovative ideas to prevent and combat violence, in the context of a multidisciplinary approach.

(15) Therefore, in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty, the objectives of the proposed action (to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, young people and women) can be better achieved by the Community, due to the need of a co-ordinated and multidisciplinary approach favouring the setting up of transnational frameworks for training, information, study and exchange of good practice, and the selection of Community-wide projects. This Decision confines itself to the minimum required in order to achieve those objectives and does not go beyond what is necessary for that purpose.

(16) This phase of the programme should be of a five-year duration in order to allow sufficient time for actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives set and for lessons and experience to be collated and integrated in good practice across the European Union.

(17) In accordance with Article 2 of Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (1), measures for the implementation of this Decision should be adopted by use of the advisory procedure provided for in Article 3 of that Decision.

(18) This Decision establishes a financial framework for the entire duration of the programme which is to be the principal point of reference for the budgetary authority, within the meaning of point 33 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure (2).

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1
Subject matter and scope

The second phase of the Daphne programme to prevent all forms of violence against children, young people and women and to protect victims and groups at risk (‘the programme’) is hereby established for the period 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2008; it may be extended.

For the purposes of this programme, ‘children’ shall include adolescents up to the age of 18 years, in accordance with international instruments relating to the rights of the child.

However, projects with activities particularly designed for beneficiary groups such as, for example, ‘teenagers’ (13-19 years old) or people 12-25 years old, will be considered as targeting the category of so-called ‘young people’.

Article 2
Programme objectives

1. The programme shall contribute to the general objective of providing citizens with a high level of protection from violence, including protection of physical and mental health.

The aim of the programme shall be to prevent and combat all forms of violence occurring in the public or the private domain, against children, young people, women — including those brought to the Member States through human trafficking — and victims of female genital mutilation, by taking preventive measures and by providing support for victims, including in particular the prevention of future exposure to violence, and to assist and encourage non-governmental organisations and other organisations active in this field.

2. The actions to be implemented under the programme, as set out in the Annex, are intended:

a) to promote transnational actions:
   i) to set up multidisciplinary networks, particularly in support of victims of violence and groups at risk;
   ii) to ensure the expansion of the knowledge base, the exchange of information and the identification and dissemination of good practice, including through training, study visits and staff exchange;
   iii) to raise awareness among targeted audiences such as specific professions, competent authorities and identified sectors of the general public with a view both to improving understanding and promoting the adoption of zero tolerance towards violence and to encouraging support for victims and the reporting of incidences of violence to the appropriate authorities;
   iv) to study phenomena related to violence and possible methods of preventing it, and to explore and address the root causes of violence at all levels of society;

b) to implement complementary actions, on the initiative of the Commission, such as studies, the formulation of indicators, data gathering, statistics broken down by gender and by age, seminars, and meetings of experts or other activities to reinforce the programme's knowledge base and to disseminate the information obtained under the programme.

Article 3
Access to the programme

1. The programme shall be open to participation by public or private organisations and institutions (local authorities at municipal level, university departments and research centres) working to prevent violence against children, young people and women or to protect against such violence or to provide support for victims or contributing to raise awareness on the issue of violence against children, young people and women.

2. The programme shall be open to the participation of:

a) the EEA countries, in accordance with the conditions established in the EEA Agreement,

b) the associated central and eastern European countries, in accordance with the conditions established in the European Agreements, in their additional protocols and in the decisions of the respective Association Councils,

c) Cyprus, Malta and Turkey on the basis of bilateral agreements to be concluded with these countries,

d) Other third countries, when this serves the aims of the projects, in particular Eastern European and Central Asian countries, in accordance with their Partnership and Cooperation Agreements, and ACP and Mediterranean countries, in the framework of their respective agreements.

3. To be eligible for funding under the programme, projects shall involve at least two Member States, have a maximum duration of two years and be geared to the objectives set out in Article 2.
4. The Commission shall endeavour to ensure the participation of all countries to which the programme is open, and in particular encourage the participation of NGOs, notably self-help groups.

Article 4
Activities under the programme

1. The programme shall comprise the following types of activities:

a) identification and exchanges of good practice and work experience with a view, in particular, to implementing preventive measures and assistance for victims;

b) mapping surveys, studies and research;

c) field work with the involvement of the beneficiaries, particularly children and youth, in all phases of project design, implementation and evaluation;

d) creation of sustainable multidisciplinary networks;

e) training and design of educational packages together with the associations involved in the fight against violence and in victim support;

f) development and implementation of treatment programmes for aggressors, on the one side, and for victims and potential victims on the other side;

g) development and implementation of awareness-raising activities targeted to specific audiences, design of materials to supplement those already available, or adaptation and use of existing materials in other geographical areas or for other target groups together with the associations involved in the fight against violence and in victim support;

h) dissemination of the results obtained under the Daphne programme including their adaptation, transfer and use by other beneficiaries or in other geographical areas.

2. Any product (study, material, educational package etc.) financed or co-financed by this programme shall be electronically available to the public free of charge.

Article 5
Budget

1. The financial framework for the implementation of the programme for the period 2004 to 2008 is hereby set at EUR 50 million. The commitment appropriations scheduled after the year 2006 are subject to an agreement of the budgetary authority on the financial perspective beyond 2006.

2. The annual appropriations shall be authorised by the budgetary authority within the limits of the financial perspective.

3. Funding decisions shall be followed by grant agreements between the Commission and the beneficiaries of the grant.

4. The proportion of financial support from the Community budget shall not exceed 80 % of the total cost of the project.

However, the complementary actions referred to in Article 2(2b) may be financed up to 100 %, subject to a ceiling of 15 % of the programme's total annual financial allocation.

Article 6
Implementation of the programme

1. The Commission shall be responsible for the management and implementation of the programme.
2. The Commission shall ensure a balanced approach, in respect of the three target groups, namely children, young people — particularly girls — and women, with regard to the implementation of the programme.

3. The Commission shall ensure a balanced approach, in terms of project scale, by reserving a share of the annual budget for large-scale projects, enabling wider partnerships to implement extended activities.

4. The measures necessary for the implementation of this Decision shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure set out in Article 7(2).

**Article 7**

**Committee**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a gender-balanced Committee, composed of representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, the advisory procedure laid down in Article 3 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to Article 7(3) and Article 8 thereof.

**Article 8**

**Consistency and complementarity**

*In the implementation of the programme, the Commission shall, in cooperation with the Member States, ensure the overall consistency and complementarity with relevant Community policies, instruments and actions having an impact on the field of violence against children, young people and women. This could involve the possibility of including complementary projects financed through other Community programmes.*

**Article 9**

**Monitoring and evaluation**

1. The Commission shall take all the measures necessary to ensure the monitoring and continuous evaluation of the programme taking account of the general and specific objectives set out in Article 1 and in the Annex.

2. At mid-term and by mid-2006 at the latest, the Commission shall present an evaluation report to the European Parliament and to the Council, assessing the relevance, utility, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the Daphne II activities achieved so far. This report will include an ex-ante evaluation in order to support possible future action.

*Moreover, in parallel to the presentation of the preliminary draft budget, the Commission shall forward to the budgetary authority an output of the qualitative and quantitative evaluation resulting from the comparison between the annual implementation plan and the performance progress.*

3. The European Parliament may, if needed, request from the Commission a report on the work achieved by funded projects and the complementary actions, in particular those actions to extract and deduce policy issues, as a useful informative tool to evaluate the need for political action.

4. On completion of the programme, the Commission shall submit a final report to the European Parliament and to the Council.
5. The reports referred to under paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article will also be sent to the European Economic and Social Committee and to the Committee of the Regions.

Article 10
Entry into force

This Decision shall enter into force on the 20th day following the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Done at …,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

ANNEX

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

I. TRANSNATIONAL ACTIONS:

1. Identification and exchange of good practice and experience

Objective: to support and encourage the exchange, adaptation and use of good practice for application in other contexts or geographical areas.

To stimulate and promote the exchange of good practice at Community level on support for and protection of children, young people and women — victims or groups at risk — with special emphasis on the following areas:

a) prevention (general or targeting specific groups);

b) protection and support to victims (psychological, medical, social, educational and legal assistance, the provision of accommodation, the removal and protection of victims, training and reintegration into the social and working life);

c) procedures to protect the best interests of children, young people and women who are the victims of violence;

d) measurement of the real impact of the different types of violence on victims and society within Europe, in order to establish an appropriate response

2. Mapping surveys, studies and research

Objective: to study phenomena related to violence.

To support research activities, gender- and age-based studies and mapping surveys in the field of violence, in order, inter alia:

a) to explore and assess the various causes, circumstances and mechanisms of the emergence and growth of violence;
b) to analyse and compare existing prevention and protection models;

c) to develop prevention and protection practice;

d) to assess the impact of violence, also in terms of health, both on victims and on society as a whole, including the economic costs;

e) to study the scope for developing filters which prevent the forwarding of child pornography material via the Internet;

f) to develop programmes to study the situation of street children in cities and encourage specific reintegration measures.

3. Field work with the involvement of the beneficiaries

Objective: to actively implement proven methods in the prevention and protection from violence.

To support the implementation of methods, training modules and assistance (psychological, medical, social, educational, legal, reintegration) directly involving the beneficiaries.

4. Creation of sustainable multidisciplinary networks

Objective: to support and encourage both non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other organisations, including local public authorities (at municipal level) active in the fight against violence, to work together.

To support the establishment and strengthening of multidisciplinary networks and to encourage and support co-operation between NGOs and the various organisations and public bodies, in order to improve the level of knowledge and understanding of one another's roles and to provide comprehensive multidisciplinary support to victims of violence and to those at risk.

The networks will, in particular, carry out activities to address the problems of violence geared to:

a) producing a common framework for the analysis of violence, including the definition of different types of violence, the causes of violence and all its consequences, and for the implementation of appropriate multi-sector responses;

b) assessing the types and effectiveness of measures and practices for the prevention and detection of violence, and for the provision of support for victims of violence, in particular to ensure that they are never again exposed to violence;

c) promoting activities to tackle this problem at both international and national level.

5. Training and design of educational packages

Objective: to develop educational packages on the prevention of violence.

To design and test educational packages on the prevention of violence against children, young people and women, as well as on conflict management, for use in schools, adult educational institutions, associations, undertakings, public institutions and NGOs.

6. Development and implementation of treatment programmes

Objective: to develop and implement treatments for aggressors, on the one side, and for victims and potential victims on the other, with the aim of preventing violence.
To detect the possible causes, circumstances and mechanisms of the emergence and growth of violence including the nature and motivation of perpetrators of violence and exploiters of commercial violence such as sexual exploitation.

To develop, test and implement treatments based on the above findings.

7. Awareness-raising activities targeted to specific audiences

Objective: to raise awareness and the level of understanding of violence and the prevention of violence against children, young people and women with the aim of promoting zero tolerance of violence, the provision of support to victims and groups at risk, and the reporting of incidences of violence.

The following types of actions, amongst others, are eligible for support:

a) development and implementation of information and awareness-raising activities aimed at children, young people and women, in particular on the potential risks of violence and ways of avoiding them; other publics to be targeted could also include specific professions such as teachers, educators, medical doctors, social workers, lawyers, police authorities, the media, etc;

b) development of Community-wide information sources to assist and inform NGOs and public bodies about publicly available information relevant to the field of violence, the means of preventing it and the rehabilitation of victims, compiled by governmental, non-governmental, academic and other sources; this should enable information to be integrated into all the relevant information systems;

c) encouragement of the introduction of measures to increase reporting to the authorities of violence against women, children and young people and different forms of trade in women and children for sexual exploitation;

d) promotion of publicity campaigns, using the mass media, focusing on the condemnation of violence and the provision of support for victims in the form of psychological, moral and practical assistance.

The design of materials to supplement those already available, or their adaptation for use in other geographical areas or for other target groups will be encouraged.

II. COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS

In order to ensure that all areas of the programme are fully covered, even in the absence of proposals — or suitable proposals — for a given area, the Commission will carry out more proactive activities to fill any gaps.

Consequently, the programme will finance complementary actions, on the Commission's initiative, in the following areas, inter alia:

a) the development of indicators on violence, so that the quantified impact of policies and projects can be measured. This should be based on existing experience and strengthened by means of a permanent monitoring mechanism to record progress and identify gaps relating to all forms of violence against women;

b) the establishment of a procedure for regular and sustainable data collection, preferably with the assistance of Eurostat, in order to be able to quantify violence in the Union more accurately;

c) the setting up, in conjunction with Interpol and Europol, of a European database for missing persons which would include specifically recorded details of missing persons believed to be the victims of traffickers;
d) the extraction and deduction of policy issues, wherever possible, from the work achieved by funded projects, with the aim of suggesting common policies on violence at Community level and reinforcing judicial practice;

e) the establishment of a think-tank to provide guidelines and orientations to the Commission on the social, cultural and political context in order to facilitate the priorities for the selection of projects and complementary actions. The think-tank would be composed of representatives of the European Parliament’s competent committee and include representatives of major non-governmental organisations in the field of violence;

f) the analysis/evaluation of the projects financed in order to prepare for a European year against violence;

g) to dissemination, on a Europe-wide scale, of good practices stemming from funded projects; this can be achieved by various means:

1) producing and distributing written material, CD-ROMs, video films, Internet sites, and introducing campaigns and television advertising;

(2) cooperating as closely as possible with the mass media;

(3) seconding or organising exchanges of experienced staff from one organisation to another, in order to assist with the implementation of new solutions or practices that have proven to be effective elsewhere;

(4) enabling a single NGO to use, adapt or transfer Daphne results to another Union area or another category of beneficiary;

(5) establishing a help-desk to assist non-governmental organisations, especially from the new Member States, to elaborate their projects, to liaise with other partners and to use and benefit from the Daphne acquis;

h) the carrying out of feasibility studies and surveys with a view to initiating a European year of action against violence;

i) the organisation of seminars for all stakeholders involved in funded projects in order to improve management and networking capability and to support information exchange;

j) the carrying out of studies and the organisation of meetings of experts and seminars directly connected with the realisation of the action of which they form an integral part.

In addition, the Commission may have recourse, in carrying out the programme, to technical assistance organisations, the financing of which will be provided for within the overall financial framework and, under the same conditions, to experts.

P5_TA(2003)0367

Economic accounts for agriculture ***I


(Codecision procedure: first reading)
Wednesday 3 September 2003

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2003) 50) (1),

— having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 285 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0020/2003),

— having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A5-0268/2003),

1. Approves the Commission proposal;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend its proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

(1) Not yet published in OJ.

P5_TA(2003)0368

Legal bases and compliance with Community law

European Parliament resolution on legal bases and compliance with Community law (2001/2151(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to Rule 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market (A5-0180/2003),

A. having regard to the various legislative proposals put forward by the Commission, in particular the proposals for directives of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of the environment through criminal law (1), on the criminal-law protection of the Community’s financial interests (2), on measures and procedures to ensure the enforcement of intellectual property rights (COM(2003) 46), on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of sanctions, including criminal sanctions, for pollution offences (COM(2003) 92) and the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on official feed and food controls (COM(2003) 52), seeking to ensure greater compliance with Community legislation through recourse to criminal law,

B. whereas the effective application of Community law is one of the main concerns of Community bodies and is a fundamental obligation for Member States,

C. whereas the goal of effective implementation of international law appears on several occasions and in various forms in the Treaty, for example in the references to the need to take measures and to take action to ensure that such measures are effective,

D. whereas, in the proposals in question, the aim is to require the Member States, on the basis of Community legislation (mixed method), to impose criminal sanctions for certain serious infringements of Community law, and not directly to lay down criminal-law rules or achieve criminal-law harmonisation,

E. whereas it is necessary to examine whether the EC Treaty provides legal bases enabling the Community to require Member States to lay down criminal sanctions to ensure compliance with Community law and, if so, where the limits would lie in relation to the provisions of Title VI of the Treaty on European Union,

F. whereas it is necessary to determine the scope of the Community's competence to oblige Member States to impose penalties for breaches of Community law, which could range from the simple criminalisation of certain types of conduct or infringements, to the harmonisation of penalties or even the approximation of provisions on judicial competence,

G. whereas Parliament is in favour of giving the Community legislator the legal capacity to require Member States to lay down sanctions to ensure compliance with Community law,

H. whereas the uncertainty as to whether the Community is competent to require Member States to impose criminal penalties for serious breaches of Community law, and as to the conditions and scope of this requirement, has led to hesitation over making use of this possibility,

I. whereas the European Parliament has expressed concern at the lack of legal certainty deriving from the coexistence of two parallel legal frameworks, the first and third pillars,

J. whereas the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union will shortly become binding,

K. whereas the case law of the Court of Justice does not rule out the possibility that the measures needed to ensure the application and effectiveness of Community law may involve criminal penalties,

L. whereas the case law of the Court of Justice in this area remains limited and the Court has not yet had the opportunity to express its views on the limits and characteristics of the Community's power to oblige the Member States to impose criminal sanctions,

1. Points out that, in accordance with the principle of loyalty laid down in Article 10 of the EC Treaty, Member States are required to ensure that breaches of Community law are punished by sanctions which are effective, proportionate and dissuasive, similar to those which apply to comparable breaches of national law and that the Community legislator can thus establish the principle of these sanctions;

2. Considers that the Community legislator has the legal capacity to require Member States to lay down sanctions that are sufficiently dissuasive to ensure compliance with Community law;

3. Considers that, while the EC Treaty does not provide a legal basis enabling the European Union itself to make provision for a general legal basis for criminal sanctions to ensure compliance with obligations, Article 10 of the Treaty nevertheless provides a general legal basis for requiring Member States to ensure compliance with Community law through various penalties, including criminal penalties, and that there is a legal basis for defining in broad terms the types of conduct which should be criminalised and the conditions for so doing:
4. Calls on the Council to comply with Articles 29 and 47 of the Treaty on European Union, which clearly establish the primacy of the EC Treaty over the EU Treaty and hence the fact that an instrument based on Title VI of the EU Treaty cannot be adopted when the EC Treaty provides the possibility of achieving the same objective;

5. Considers that the Community's competence to require Member States to make provision for criminal penalties must be limited, as the law stands at present, to cases in which the Community legislator considers that compliance with Community law can only be safeguarded by such means;

6. Points out that the case law of the Court of Justice, under which Member States are required to ensure penalties which are effective, dissuasive and proportionate, similar to those laid down for breaches of national law, falls within the framework of the obligation of loyal cooperation provided for by Article 10 and includes, a fortiori, the Community's right to make provision for such an obligation;

7. Considers that, although Article 10 of the EC Treaty requires Member States to take all measures, including criminal law measures, to deal effectively with breaches of Community law, under no circumstances does it require Member States to adopt specific criminal law measures, if effective application of Community law can be secured through less stringent measures in accordance with the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity;

8. Considers that the Commission, in its capacity as guardian of Community interests, should be able to lodge complaints or bring civil actions, at least in cases where the Member States are accorded an equivalent right;

9. Calls on the IGC to examine the current situation, which is unsatisfactory, and clearly define the Community's competence in criminal matters, setting forth clearly its scope and, where appropriate, its limits and, if the pillar structure is retained, to also determine its limits and its relationship with the Community pillar;

10. Calls on the IGC to establish a corpus of substantive criminal law for offences affecting the common European interest or common European policies;

11. Calls on the IGC to define at European level the general principles of criminal law that should govern the Member States' obligations as regards the adoption of criminal penalties (principles of legality, non-retroactivity of sentences, ne bis in idem, etc.);

12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.

P5_TA(2003)0369

Implementing the social policy agenda

European Parliament resolution on the scoreboard on implementing the social policy agenda (COM(2003) 57 — 2003/2097(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission communication (COM(2003) 57),
having regard to the Presidency Conclusions of the Nice European Council of 7, 8 and 9 December 2000 and to Annex I on the European social agenda,

— having regard to the Presidency Conclusions of the Stockholm European Council of 23 and 24 March 2001,

— having regard to the Presidency Conclusions of the Barcelona European Council of 15 and 16 March 2002,

— having regard to its resolution of 25 October 2000 (1) on the Commission communication on the social policy agenda,

— having regard to its resolution of 7 February 2002 (2) on the Commission communication on the scoreboard on implementing the social policy agenda,

— having regard to its resolution of 4 September 2002 (3) on the Commission communication on the scoreboard on implementing the social policy agenda,

— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (A5-0247/2003),

A. whereas the purpose of the yearly scoreboard used to assess implementation of the social policy agenda, which the Commission submits to Parliament, should be to keep track of achievements, warn of delays in the implementation of the projected measures, and form the basis for proposed adjustments to remedy gaps and shortcomings at the practical level or to tackle such new problems as might have arisen in the intervening period,

B. whereas economic activity is slowing down at an alarming rate; whereas the recent spring forecasts are adding to the fears of a rise in unemployment, poverty and social exclusion, which are giving cause for particular anxiety in the economically and socially weaker regions — a fact which is hampering economic and social cohesion,

C. whereas economic growth, education and the creation of high-quality jobs are the most effective means of tackling social exclusion,

D. whereas immigrants, women, people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups are continuing to encounter significant obstacles on the labour market,

E. whereas in order to achieve the Lisbon goals by 2010, it will be necessary to create more than 15 million new high-quality jobs with associated rights; whereas the spring forecasts suggest that this target might not be met,

F. whereas the structural weaknesses identified on the labour market are largely to blame for lasting poverty and social exclusion, which are being aggravated by other factors such as health problems and disability, family break-ups, a lack of basic training and housing problems,

G. whereas the most recent income figures show that 15 % of the population, that is to say about 56 million people, are at risk of poverty, since they are living below a threshold defined to be 60 % of the national average income; whereas 9 % of the EU’s population face a persistent risk of poverty, since they have remained in that position for at least two out of the last three years,

H. whereas social security is vital to reduce the risk of poverty; whereas without welfare transfers, the poverty risk would have amounted to 24 % (if one excludes pensions from the definition of welfare transfers) or 40 % (including pensions),

I. whereas at the last spring European Council in Brussels of 20-21 March 2003, an Employment Task Force was set up,

J. whereas the relocation of multinational companies causes unemployment rates to rise in the areas affected by the displacement, and whereas, therefore, both society and the undertakings concerned should make every effort to minimise the adverse consequences,

K. whereas the mid-term review of the 2000-2006 Structural Fund programmes, due to be carried out this year, offers an opportunity to coordinate Structural Fund programmes, especially under the European Social Fund, with the aims set out in the national action plans for social inclusion, the second series of which is being drawn up by the Member States,

L. whereas school drop-out rates are still very high in some Member States; whereas an insufficient effort has been made in the provision of childcare facilities and in the area of pre-school education; whereas the levels of investment in education, training, and lifelong learning are still unsatisfactory; whereas the figures available point to an underinvestment in human capital,

M. whereas tools and policies to help improve the social situation in the Union are still proving slow to produce,

N. whereas, in view of the accession of the ten applicant countries which have weaker social indicators, it is necessary to redouble efforts to enable progress to be made towards economic and social cohesion, in terms of a better quality of life and greater social justice,

1. Notes the Commission communication on the scoreboard on implementing the social policy agenda and hopes that the forthcoming mid-term review report will take Parliament’s opinions into account and focus in particular on the costs incurred in not introducing high-quality social policy;

2. Considers that the value of the scoreboard will increase in proportion to the extent to which it provides a picture of the implementation of the social agenda in a relatively long-term perspective rather than merely reporting on the Commission’s work in the previous year and its plans for the current year; hopes that the next scoreboard will indicate to what extent the objectives of the revised social agenda have been achieved;

3. Deplores the continuing high levels, in some Member States, of both unemployment and poverty, including lasting poverty, and calls for the solutions to these problems to be treated as a priority in Community policies, not least in the mid-term review of the Structural Funds and the Stability Pact; to this end, calls on Member States, in conjunction with the social partners and other stakeholders, to step up efforts to implement the Employment Guidelines;

4. Is concerned about the remaining prevalent weaknesses identified in the scoreboard which must be urgently tackled and which include the continuing high levels of long-term unemployment, the continued low employment rates for women, the unequal distribution of employment rates according to age levels — older and younger workers in particular being confronted with significant obstacles to the labour market — and the persistence of regional labour market bottlenecks and skill shortages;

5. Repeats its call for the policy initiatives announced in the social policy agenda to be put into effect, to that end making use of the scoreboard, which in each instance should specify the policy method employed (legislation, state of play regarding the open method of coordination, negotiation with the social partners, newly devised indicators, warnings given, etc.), the parties responsible and the time frames;
6. Notes the setting-up of an Employment Task Force chaired by Wim Kok; urges that the objectives of the Employment Task Force should be more clearly defined, particularly since bodies in this area already exist; expects it to increase the readiness to implement the Employment Strategy in the Member States and calls for close cooperation between the Task Force, the Commission and the Employment Committee; welcomes the setting-up of the Tripartite Social Summit; expects to be involved in the work arising from these initiatives and, in future, to be consulted in relation to the setting-up of such new bodies and working parties;

7. Deplores the fact that the Commission is still failing to provide new initiatives in areas already highlighted by Parliament and urges that such initiatives be rapidly drawn up, specifically with a view to:

a) incorporating a social dimension in competition policy whereby, especially in Commission decisions on company mergers, factors related to employment, vocational training, access to high-quality services of general interest, industrial relations and regional development would be taken into account;

b) revising Council Directive 94/45/EC (1) on the establishment of a European Works Council, as already promised for 2002; underlines that its key objectives should include (i) extending the scope and strengthening the information and consultation rights in the event of restructuring and (ii) the provision of better working facilities for employees' representatives in the European Works Councils;

c) revising Council Directive 93/104/EC (2) on working time, taking into account the recent rulings of the Court of Justice of the European Communities;

d) drafting a directive on individual dismissals;

e) defining at European level the right to take collective action, particularly the right to strike;

f) drafting a directive on social protection for new forms of employment;

g) amending Directive 92/85/EEC (3) on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding, in the spirit of the proposals contained in the European Parliament's resolution of 6 July 2000 (4), particularly concerning the duration of maternity leave;

h) defining criteria for the recognition of disabilities and adopting an action plan aimed at effective prevention of musculoskeletal injuries at work;

i) laying down an incentive and support framework to develop the social economy, bearing in mind its role in creating jobs and improving the quality of life, especially for people in deprived areas;

j) establishing effective intervention procedures in the area of company relocations, especially where the companies concerned have received Community and national support, in order both to protect employment and other workers' rights and to prevent development being hamstrung in the regions and sectors in which companies are based, taking into account the aforesaid resolution of 4 September 2002;

k) adopting a legislative initiative introducing prior assessment of the cross-border effects of social and tax legislation, taking into account Parliament's earlier decisions;

(1) OJ L 254, 30.9.1994, p.64.
(3) OJ L 348, 28.11.1992, p. 3.
l) devising an indicator to gauge the reduction in the inequalities between women and men in terms of unpaid working time and, as part of the current review of the European Employment Strategy, scheduling targets to bring about that reduction;

m) producing a green paper on illiteracy and social exclusion and, ultimately, drawing up an action plan in consultation with the Member States, including the enlargement countries, on how these very real problems can best be tackled, and setting up a European illiteracy monitoring centre, as part of an existing centre, for example the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, and special support measures for areas affected by illiteracy, with a view to its eradication;

n) adopting an appropriate legal basis for the development of the societal dialogue and providing financial support to enable NGOs whose objectives are in line with the objectives of the Social Agenda to contribute to the European Social Agenda;

o) adopting an initiative making it easier to reconcile work and family life by adjusting working time along the lines to be agreed through negotiation between the social partners, in the context of initiatives concerning the quality of work;

8. Notes the work programme of the social dialogue for 2003-2005; calls on the Commission to support the actions of the social partners and to use its right of initiative to further develop the European regulatory framework;

9. Calls on the Commission to propose a revision of Directive 93/104/EC so as to clarify the definition of working time and the period of availability for work;

10. Calls on the Commission to respond to the request made in Parliament’s position of 12 June 2002 (1) on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women by submitting a proposal for a directive, based on Article 141(3) of the Treaty, recognising paid paternity leave as an inalienable individual right that cannot be forgone, bearing in mind that the fact that women have to be absent from work because they are exercising their right to maternity leave — when there is no compulsory paid paternity leave — is one of the main reasons for discrimination against them;

11. Hopes that the Second Round Table on Poverty and Social Exclusion, due to be held in Turin on 16 and 17 October 2003, will be a defining moment in assessing the outcome of the implementation of the first national action plans for social inclusion; also hopes that it will contribute to the implementation of an effective social inclusion policy, which the second national plans for social inclusion, now being drawn up by the Member States, must treat as a priority, focusing in particular on the integration of immigrants, education, including lifelong learning, and vocational training;

12. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure the correct, full and timely implementation of existing directives, in particular those adopted on the basis of Article 13 of the Treaty; also calls on the Commission not to hesitate in pursuing infringement actions against Member States in this regard;

13. Welcomes the communication from the Commission on the joint report concerning ‘Increasing labour force participation and promoting active ageing’ (COM(2002) 9); welcomes the recent agreement between the European social partners on older employees in the trade sector; stresses that in the next few years, active and coordinated measures relating to the employment of older people must be further developed by the Commission, Member States and social partners;

14. Insists on the need to submit, during the European Year of People with Disabilities, a proposal for a directive, based on Article 13 of the Treaty, with a view to combating discrimination on grounds of disability;

15. Points to the need for increased investment in the provision of childcare facilities and in the area of pre-school education, given that the current levels are still unsatisfactory; also calls for greater investment in education, training and lifelong learning in several Member States, objectives in respect of which a system of guaranteed public, free and quality education is of vital importance, with particular regard to information technologies, in order to address the problem of the high rates of school drop-outs and of those seeking early retirement, to improve educational and training conditions, to pave the way for women to participate in the labour market and to promote efforts to reconcile work and family life for men and women;

16. Stresses the importance of measures to combat undeclared work; welcomes the article relating to this in the proposed Guidelines for the Employment Policies of the Member States (COM(2003) 176); reiterates its call for the Commission to adopt initiatives to combat undeclared work, including the assignment of special status to jobs which do not fall within the standard categories, such as domestic work and child care;

17. Points out that, in view of the accession of the ten applicant countries which have weaker social indicators, it will be necessary to redouble efforts to enable progress to be made towards economic and social convergence in terms of a better quality of life and greater social justice;

18. Hopes that the European Union will continue to support and contribute directly to an understanding of the full scale of the problem of poverty and social exclusion in the outermost regions, with a view to devising social inclusion policies for those regions and promoting specific support measures in various areas;

19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

P5_TA(2003)0370

The rights and dignity of the disabled


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission Communication (COM(2003) 16),

— having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (CESE 407/2003),

— having regard to Article 13 TEC and Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights ( 1) on combating discrimination including on the basis of disability, and having regard to Article 6 TEU and to Article 14 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which prohibits all forms of discrimination,

— having regard to Article 26 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights on the integration of disabled people and their right to benefit from measures designed to ensure this,

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— having regard to its resolutions on sign languages of 17 June 1988 (1) and of 18 November 1998 (2) and to its resolution of 4 April 2001 (3) on a barrier-free Europe for disabled people and its position of 15 November 2001 (4) on the European Year of People with Disabilities 2003,

— having regard to the principles expressed in the Madrid Declaration (March 2002) and to the practical results of European Union initiatives such as ‘Districts’ (1983-1987), ‘Helios I’ (1987-1991) and ‘Helios II’ (1993-1997), and the current Community action programme (2001-2006) to combat all discrimination, including discrimination on the grounds of disability,

— having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons 1971, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons 1975, the UN ‘Standard Rules for the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities’ 1993 and all other human rights instruments,

— having regard to the conclusions of the 2002 meeting of the UN Ad Hoc Committee on a comprehensive and integral international Convention on the protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, as set up by Resolution 56/168,

— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs (A5-0270/2003),

A. whereas the approximately 600 million disabled people in the world are often among the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable, with over two-thirds living in developing countries, and whereas, in many countries, they continue to be excluded and denied fundamental human rights, such as education and access to gainful employment, and still lack access to the built environment as well as to information and communication,

B. whereas there are around 40 million people in the European Union with various types of disabilities,

C. whereas the situation of disabled people ought to be assessed from the perspective of human rights and not from one of charity, which means viewing disabled people as people with rights and not as problem-generators,

D. whereas many people with intellectual, psychiatric and physical disabilities in some countries are still kept in institutions, in many cases as a result of a lack of tailored facilities allowing for an independent life, and are sometimes subjected to indignities and inhuman treatment (such as being restrained in locked cage-beds or in other ways),

E. whereas this year marks the 10th anniversary of the UN Standard Rules for disabled people, which is not however a legally binding instrument,

F. whereas 2003 is also the European Year of People with Disabilities and the start of the second successive Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled People (2003-2012) and whereas the period 2000-2009 has been designated as the African Decade of Disabled People,

G. whereas there is a need to enhance the profile of issues relating to disability in order to raise public awareness in the present and future EU Member States,

H. whereas individual sign languages and alphabets have evolved independently within Member States,

1. Welcomes the fact that by virtue of Council Decision 2001/903/EC (1) the Council of the European Union declared 2003 the ‘European Year of People with Disabilities’ as a means of profiling the issues relating to disability and giving political impetus at both EU and international level to equal rights for disabled people;

2. Welcomes the initiative of the Government of Mexico and the UN General Assembly to set up an Ad Hoc Committee to consider proposals for an international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of disabled persons; welcomes the decision of the Ad Hoc Committee in 2003 to establish a Working Group to prepare and present a draft text which would be the basis for negotiation when drawing up the draft Convention by UN Member States and Observers at the next Ad Hoc Committee, as well as a basis for the participation of disabled people's NGOs;

3. Welcomes the Commission Communication setting out its position regarding this possible Convention and stresses that while the Commission is calling for a UN Convention it has failed to provide any timetable for a future comprehensive EU Directive on disabled people's rights; nor has it made any real political commitments to mainstream disabled people's rights within its development cooperation policy;

4. Notes that the EU Member States do not have specific regulations that take into account the special circumstances of disabled people in general terms, and that their judicial systems perpetuate great disparities in this area;

5. Notes that the measures the European Union has adopted with regard to disabled people have been minimal and relate almost exclusively to the establishing of a general framework for equal treatment in employment in the context of the combating of discrimination laid down in Article 13 TEC;

6. Insists that the European Union must lead the way, regardless of the outcome of the UN proceedings, in introducing a Directive on the rights of disabled people;

7. Calls on the Member States to include in the future European Union Constitution, in the Article relating to the objectives of the European Union, a specific reference to the 'protection of the rights of disabled people';

8. Recommends that all measures proposed on the legal basis of Article 13 TEC should move from unanimity to qualified majority voting;

9. Insists that the outcome of this process must be a legally binding Convention with an effective monitoring mechanism, similar to the six human rights conventions that have already been adopted by the UN, including the three specific Conventions on combating discrimination against children and women and racial discrimination; calls on EU Member States to agree to work towards this outcome and to help make the future Convention meaningful in even the poorest countries of the world by prioritising disabled people and their rights within EU and national development and cooperation policies;

10. Believes that the current and future EU Member States must play a leading role in making sure organisations of disabled people and organisations representing disabled people are fully involved in the drafting and monitoring of the implementation of the Convention; calls for the European Parliament also to be involved in this process as part of the EU contribution;

11. Believes that the viewpoint of disabled people themselves must form part of the negotiations and emphasises the importance of ensuring that families, parents and guardians have an input into the process and that organisations of and representing disabled people should also be actively involved in the process;

12. Considers that the objectives of the Convention should be:

— to afford disabled people full protection of their human rights,

— to clarify existing rights and tailor them to the needs of disabled people including by tackling barriers that hinder the full enjoyment of rights,

— to facilitate the fulfilment of the aspirations of disabled people, and to help them unlock their potential,

— to prioritise disabled people on policy agendas and to increase international cooperation and knowledge,

— to have a permanent mechanism for monitoring the human rights of disabled people in the world;

13. Considers that all the parties concerned would reap practical benefits, since the precise obligations in the sphere of disability of the States party to that Convention and of the European Union would be clarified, and civil society would also be able to focus on a coherent set of standards rather than on the six different current sets of human rights standards adopted by the UN;

14. Considers that the Convention should be binding on all States parties;

15. Believes that a future Convention on the rights of disabled people should be based on and include the following principles:

— the rights-based approach emphasising human rights (civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural) already included in various treaties, and tailoring them to the needs of disabled people,

— acknowledgement of the need to provide for both the general and impairment-specific needs of disabled people, including those with ‘hidden’ disabilities, thereby recognising the diversity of disabled people, in particular persons with multiple and severe disabilities and their families,

— the development of information campaigns targeting the relevant persons (teachers, doctors and parents) on the so-called ‘hidden’ disabilities which in fact clearly manifest themselves in daily life and life at school,

— full involvement of disabled people, organisations of disabled people and organisations representing disabled people in the establishment of national and international policies and bodies which affect them,

— recognition of the reality that many disabled people are confronted with multiple discrimination on grounds of gender, race, age etc.;

16. Considers that, wherever possible, the rights should be legally enforceable with concrete deadlines for their achievement;

17. Believes that the definition of disability should cover all persons with disabilities, irrespective of the level of severity, define disability as the interaction of a person with an impairment and the social barriers, both environmental and attitudinal, and that the definition of discrimination should broadly reflect the one used in Council Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000 establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation (1) and include direct and indirect discrimination, reasonable accommodation (adjustments) and harassment;

18. Considers that legally enforceable rights should be combined with actions to support the full participation of disabled people in society and to combat prejudice and false images of disabled people;

19. Calls on the UN Member States to make sure that at least the following rights of disabled people are specified in the future Convention:

(a) Right to quality of life

— Protection from degrading and inhumane treatment and institutionalisation;

(b) Access to employment

— The promotion of the integration of disabled people in the field of employment and training,

— The removal of all legal and administrative barriers to employment,

— The prohibition of any form of discrimination in recruitment, management practices and promotion in the workplace, including the refusal to provide reasonable accommodation (adjustments); Directive 2000/78/EC provides a good model for such an article,

— The right of disabled people to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value;

(c) Access to education and vocational training

— The right to an education of equal quality that furthers the development, independence and participation of both disabled adults and disabled children in society. This may be achieved either ideally through full and equal access to mainstream education, with the resources, tools and other support (such as access to new technologies) needed to enable participation and development or, if necessary to meet the individual’s particular needs, by special education alongside children and young people with similar disabilities. In both cases, sufficient financial resources should be provided,

— The right of equal access to the whole range of tertiary education, including vocational education, and to be provided with the resources, tools and other support (such as access to new technologies) needed to enable disabled students to participate fully in such courses and activities so that they can complete their education/training,

— The right to appropriate vocational training for people who voluntarily assist disabled adults and children, to enable specific assistance tailored to the various forms of disability to be provided;

(d) Right to inclusion

— Prevention and gradual removal of any barriers to accessing buildings and facilities (including access for assistance dogs) and public transport (including stations, services and transport information available in accessible formats),

— The right to live independently and with dignity in the community, instead of an institution, with the right to accessible housing and/or supported accommodation, together with other support services, where appropriate, to facilitate independent living.
The right to be able to access the technical equipment and assistance necessary to raise the level of independence of disabled people,

Non-discriminatory access to goods and services, guaranteed by adequate laws,

All agencies and organisations should have disability awareness training for all their personnel;

(e) Civil and political rights

Equal citizenship rights and non-discrimination in immigration rules,

The right to a free and secret vote with adequate information and facilities (accessible polling stations, mobile or postal voting, ballot papers and information on candidates and political parties available in accessible formats and plain language), as well as the right to be elected,

Promotion of the involvement of disabled people in public life and their right to take part in formulation of policies and co-determine decisions directly and/or indirectly affecting them, making sure that all legislation has disability impact assessments,

The right to freedom of expression (recognition of sign language, Braille),

The right to obtain information, including public documents, in clear, simple language, without jargon and in accessible formats (including adequate design for notes and coins so that they can be recognised by blind and visually impaired people);

(f) Access to financial support

The right to sufficient and suitable public financial assistance, permitting a decent life,

The right to compensation, under social security programmes, for the extra costs related to the specific needs of disabled people and their carers where relevant;

(g) Access to healthcare

The right to equal access to health services (including by providing balanced and objective information in accessible formats about available health services),

The right to own consent and authorisation in relation to personal treatments and procedures and, where it becomes necessary to restrict the rights of mentally disabled people, the establishment of adequate legal safeguards and periodic review in order to avoid any abuse,

The right to access personal data and information in relation to one’s own healthcare situation,

The right to be treated and advised by medical staff who have had disability awareness training;
(h) Access to culture and leisure
— The right to accessible television, broadcasting and internet (including audio description, sign language interpretation and subtitling of programmes, where appropriate),
— The right to equal access to and participation in all recreational, cultural and sports facilities,
— Integration of disabled people into mainstream sport and sporting competitions;

(i) Equality before the law and the right to justice
— The right to legal counsel and free interpretation, translation services or communication guides, where needed, whilst not discriminating against anyone who cannot communicate verbally,
— The right to victims’ protection and compensation that is sensitive to the special circumstances arising from being disabled,
— The right to become a practising lawyer, judge or juror and to be given any assistance that may be necessary to enable these tasks to be performed;

20. Believes that a UN Monitoring Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities should be composed of a majority of disabled people and should be established as a strong and effective monitoring system to identify measures to enhance and surmount obstacles to proper implementation of the Convention by:
— evaluating reports submitted periodically by States Parties and NGOs on the progress and problems encountered in implementing the Convention and making recommendations to these States,
— identifying areas of cooperation among States, and between them and competent agencies that facilitate implementation of the Convention,
— receiving complaints from individuals or NGOs and responding to requests for independent enquiries;

21. Instructs on its President to forward this resolution to the United Nations, the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States and the future Member States and the government of Mexico.
1. Opening of sitting

The sitting opened at 10.05.

The President recalled that it was the fortieth anniversary of the death of Robert Schuman, President of the European Parliamentary Assembly from 1958 to 1960 and one of the founding fathers of the European Communities.

2. Documents received

The following documents had been received:

1) from the Council and Commission:

     referred to responsible JURI
     opinion LIBE
     legal basis Article 61 EC

   — Opinion of the Commission pursuant to Article 251(2), third subparagraph, point (c) of the EC Treaty, on the European Parliament's amendments to the Council's Common Position regarding the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights, and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 295/91 (COM(2003) 496 — C5-0396/2003 — 2001/0305(COD))
     referred to responsible RETT
     opinion ENVI
     legal basis Article 80 (2) EC

     referred to responsible JURI
     opinion ECON, ITRE, EMPL, ENVI
     legal basis Article 47 (2) EC, Article 55 EC, Article 95 EC

referred to responsible JURI
opinion ECON, ITRE, EMPL, ENVI

legal basis Article 47(2) EC, Article 55 EC, Article 95 EC


referred to responsible ENVI
opinion BUDG

legal basis Article 152(4) EC


referred to responsible ITRE
opinion BUDG, ECON

legal basis Article 285(1) EC


referred to responsible ITRE
opinion BUDG, ECON

legal basis Article 285(1) EC


referred to responsible LIBE
opinion RETT

legal basis Article 71(1) EC


referred to responsible BUDG


referred to responsible BUDG
— Opinion of the Commission pursuant to Article 251(2), third subparagraph, point (c) of the EC Treaty, on the European Parliament's amendments to the Council's Common Position regarding the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an ecopoint system applicable to heavy goods vehicles travelling through Austria for the year 2004 (COM(2003) 531 — C5-0415/2003 — 2001/0310(COD))

referred to responsible RETT
opinion ENVI

legal basis Article 71(1) EC


referred to responsible BUDG

— Opinion of the Commission pursuant to Article 251(2), third subparagraph, point (c) of the EC Treaty, on the European Parliament's amendments to the Council's Common Position regarding the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the framework for the creation of the single European sky (COM(2003) 514 — C5-0419/2003 — 2001/0060(COD))

referred to responsible RETT
opinion JURI

legal basis Article 80(2) EC


referred to responsible RETT
opinion JURI

legal basis Article 80(2) EC


referred to responsible RETT
opinion JURI

legal basis Article 80(2) EC

referred to responsible: JURI

opinion: ENVI, RETT

legal basis: Article 80(2) EC

2) from Members, motions for resolutions (Rule 48)


referred to responsible: ITRE

— Cristiana Muscardini on Italian cross-border workers in France and the Principality of Monaco (B5-0395/2003).

referred to responsible: EMPL

opinion: ECON

— Josu Ortuondo Larrea on the 70th anniversary of the artificially-provoked famine in Ukraine (B5-0396/2003).

referred to responsible: AFET

3. Regional and lesser-used languages — enlargement and cultural diversity (debate)


Michl Ebner introduced the report.

Viviane Reding (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Theresa Zabell, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Myrsini Zorba, on behalf of the PSE Group, Joan Vallvé, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Eurig Wyn, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Seán Ó Neachtain, on behalf of the UEN Group, Alain Escler, on behalf of the EDD Group, Bruno Gollnisch, Non-attached Member, Maria Martens, Christa Prets, Astrid Thors, Miquel Mayol i Raynal, Marco Cappato, Mathieu J.H. Grosch, Ulpu Iivari, Josu Ortuondo Larrea, Mario Borghezio, Michael Gahler, Raimon Obiols i Germà and Johannes Voggenhuber.

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 8.

IN THE CHAIR: Gérard ORESTA

Vice-President

4. ‘Television without frontiers’ (debate)

Roy Perry introduced the report.

Viviane Reding (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Ioannis Koukiadis (draftsman of the opinion of the JURI Committee), Marielle De Sarnez, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Karin Junker, on behalf of the PSE Group, Maria Johanna (Marieke) Sanders-ten Holte, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Daniel Marc Cohn-Bendit, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Mariotto Segni, on behalf of the UEN Group, Ruth Hieronymi, Christa Prets, Giovanni Procacci, Theresa Zabell and Phillip Whitehead.

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 17.

5. Communication of common positions of the Council

The President announced, pursuant to Rule 74(1), that the following common positions had been received from the Council, together with the reasons which had led to their adoption, and the Commission’s position on:

  referred to responsible: ENVI
  asked for opinion at first reading: BUDG, JURI

  referred to responsible: ITRE
  asked for opinion at first reading: JURI

The three-month period available to Parliament to adopt its position would therefore begin the following day, 5 September 2003.

6. Cultural industries (debate)


Myrsini Zorba introduced the report.

Viviane Reding (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Seán Ó Neachtain (draftsman of the opinion of the ITRE Committee), Marielle De Sarnez, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Pedro Aparicio Sánchez, on behalf of the PSE Group, Maria Johanna (Marieke) Sanders-ten Holte, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Konstantinos Alyssandrakis, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Roberta Angelilli, on behalf of the UEN Group, and Rodi Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou.

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 18.
IN THE CHAIR: Joan COLOM I NAVAL

Vice-President

Claude Turmes who, after having protested against the inefficiency of the Press Service in relation to the German version of the summing up of the previous day’s debates, had asked the President to look into the matter (The President took note of this request).

VOTING TIME

Details of voting (amendments, separate and split votes, etc.) appear in Annex 1 to the Minutes.

7. EC development policy (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 1)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted by single vote (P5_TA(2003)0371)

8. Regional and lesser-used languages — enlargement and cultural diversity (vote)


(Qualified majority required except for amendments 4 and 5 (simple majority))

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 2)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0372)

The following spoke:

— Theresa Zabell had pointed out a linguistic error in the Spanish version of paragraph 14 of the Annex.

— Joan Vallvé, on behalf of the ELDR Group, had proposed an oral amendment to amendment 3.
9. Effects of the summer heatwave (vote)

Motions for resolutions (B5-0373, 0377, 0390, 0391, 0392 and 0393/2003).

(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 3)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION B5-0373/2003

Rejected

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC-B5-0377/2003 (replacing motions for resolution B5-0377, 0390, 0391, 0392 and 0393/2003):

tabled by the following Members:

— Carlos Coelho, Françoise Grossetête, Francesco Fiori and Concepció Ferrer, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group,

— Enrique Barón Crespo, Johannes (Hannes) Swoboda and Dagmar Roth-Behrendt, on behalf of the PSE Group,

— Frédérique Ries, on behalf of the ELDR Group,

— Ilda Figueiredo, Sylviane H. Ainardi, Michel-Ange Scarbonchi, Salvador Jové Peres and María Luisa Bergaz Conesa, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group,

— José Ribeiro e Castro and Sebastiano (Nello) Musumeci, on behalf of the UEN Group.

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0373)

10. EU-Cuba relations (vote)

Motions for resolutions (B5-0365, 0366, 0367, 0368, 0369 and 0370/2003).

(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 4)

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC-B5-0365/2003 (replacing motions for resolutions B5-0365, 0366, 0367, 0368, 0369 and 0370/2003):

tabled by the following Members:

— Gerardo Galeote Quecedo, Concepció Ferrer and José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group

— Jannis Sakellariou and Raimon Obiols i Germà, on behalf of the PSE Group

— Bob van den Bos, on behalf of the ELDR Group

— Marie Anne Isler Béguin and Joost Lagendijk, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

— Luís Queiró, José Ribeiro e Castro and Gerard Collins, on behalf of the UEN Group

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0374)
11. Human rights 2002 (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 5)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0375)

The following spoke:

— Rainer Wieland had asked for a check to the electronic vote of amendment 16. The President refused, claiming the result of the vote was sufficiently clear. Geoffrey Van Orden, Christopher Heaton-Harris supported his request.

— Jan Mulder had proposed an oral amendment to insert a new paragraph 39a.

— the rapporteur had proposed an oral amendment to paragraph 120.

12. Fundamental rights in the EU in 2002 (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 6)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0376)

The following spoke:

— Jorge Salvador Hernández Mollar, Chairman of the LIBE Committee, had presented an oral amendment to paragraph 135. Maurizio Turco had protested against this oral amendment, which nonetheless was carried.

— Thierry Cornillet had withdrawn amendment 4.

— the rapporteur had protested against the deleting amendments tabled in relation to various issues in the motion for a resolution.

— Giuseppe Di Lello Finuoli spoke on amendment 41.

— Ilka Schröder spoke after the vote on amendment 25.

— the rapporteur had proposed an oral amendment to amendment 39.
13. Water management in developing countries (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 7)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0377)

The following spoke:

— Karsten Knolle, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, had proposed an oral amendment to amendment 15.

— the rapporteur had proposed an oral amendment to amendment 2 which was not carried as the PSE Group, having tabled the amendment, had objected.

14. Trade and development (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 8)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Approved (P5_TA(2003)0378)

15. Health and poverty reduction in developing countries (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 9)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Approved (P5_TA(2003)0379)
16. **Participation of non-state actors in EC development policy** (vote)


*(Simple majority)*

*(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 10)*

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Approved *(P5_TA(2003)0380)*

17. **‘Television without frontiers’** (vote)


*(Simple majority)*

*(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 11)*

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted *(P5_TA(2003)0381)*

18. **Cultural industries** (vote)


*(Simple majority)*

*(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 12)*

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted *(P5_TA(2003)0382)*

19. **Explanations of vote**

*Written explanations of vote:*

Explanations of vote submitted in writing under Rule 137(3) appear in the verbatim report of proceedings for this sitting.

*Oral explanations of vote:*

Thursday 4 September 2003

Motion for a resolution — RC-B5-0365/2003: Patsy Sörensen, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez and Efstratios Korakas


Report Lannoye — A5-0273/2003: Linda McAvan

20. Corrections to votes

Voting corrections were submitted by the following Members:


— paragraph 8
  for: Claude Turmes
  abstention: Rodi Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou

— paragraph 18
  for: Claude Turmes
  abstention: Rodi Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou

Motion for a resolution RC-B5-0377/2003

— paragraph 3
  for: Miquel Mayol i Raynal

— amendment 3
  against: Godelieve Quisthoudt-Rowohl

— amendment 5
  for: Johanna L.A. Boogerd-Quaak

Report van den Bos — A5-0274/2003

— amendment 11
  for: Alexander Radwan, Paul Rübig
  against: John Alexander Corrie

— amendment 24, first part
  against: Françoise Grossetête

— amendment 24, third part
  for: Torben Lund

Report Sylla — A5-0281/2003

— amendment 36
  for: Johanna L.A. Boogerd-Quaak
  against: Richard Corbett, James (Jim) Fitzsimons

— amendment 6
  against: Véronique De Keyser, Sérgio Sousa Pinto, Monica Frassoni

— amendment 24
  against: Richard A. Balfe

— amendment 35, first part
  against: Bruno Gollnisch
— amendment 8
  against: Joost Lagendijk, Monica Frassoni

— paragraph 38, first part
  against: Roy Perry

— amendment 20
  against: Ewa Hedkvist Petersen

— amendment 12
  for: members of the PSE Group, Salvador Jové Peres, María Luisa Bergaz Conesa, Joan Vallvé, Carles-Alfred Gasòliba i Böh, Pedro Marset Campos

— amendment 2
  for: Malcolm Harbour

— amendment 39
  against: Lone Dybkjær

— amendment 14
  for: Richard A. Balfe
  against: Claude Turmes, Lone Dybkjær

— amendment 45
  for: Malcolm Harbour
  for: Claude Turmes

— amendment 30
  for: Olga Zrihen

— amendment 47
  against: Claude Turmes

— amendment 18
  for: Malcolm Harbour, Alexander Radwan
  against: Lone Dybkjær

— amendment 22
  for: Alexander Radwan
  against: Bruno Gollnisch

— amendment 23, first part
  for: Marie-Françoise Garaud, Yasmine Boudjenah, Michel J.M. Dary, Arlene McCarthy, Glyn Ford

— amendment 23, second part
  for: Olga Zrihen
  against: Marie-Arlette Carlotti, Arlene McCarthy, Glyn Ford

— resolution (as a whole)
  for: Claude Turmes

Report Lannoye — A5-0273/2003

— amendment 15
  for: Bernard Poignant
  against: Ilda Figueiredo
Thursday 4 September 2003

— amendment 17D
  for: Alexander Radwan
  against: Claude Turmes, Olga Zrihen

— amendment 5
  for: Chantal Cauquil, Ilda Figueiredo, Hans-Peter Martin

— resolution (as a whole)
  abstentions: Armonia Bordes, Chantal Cauquil, Alain Krivine, Arlette Laguiller

Report Morgantini — A5-0277/2003

— amendment 2
  for: Alexander Radwan
  against: Georges Berthu, Dominique F.C. Souchet, Olga Zrihen

— amendment 5
  against: Georges Berthu, Dominique F.C. Souchet

Report Roy Perry — A5-0251/2003

— paragraph 13
  abstention: Chantal Cauquil

— paragraph 22
  abstention: Chantal Cauquil

— amendment 4D
  against: Efstratios Korakas

— paragraph 27
  for: Lissy Gröner, Eurig Wyn

— paragraph 36
  against: Lissy Gröner

— amendment 7
  for: Othmar Karas

— paragraph 40
  for: Lissy Gröner
  against: Claude Turmes, Eurig Wyn

Report Zorba — A5-0276/2003

— amendment 12
  against: Rainer Wieland

— amendment 7
  for: Claude Turmes

Members present but not voting:

Armonia Bordes, Chantal Cauquil and Arlette Laguiller were present but had not taken part in the vote on the Morgantini (A5-0277/2003) and Bowis (A5-0217/2003) reports and the motion for a resolution RC-B5-0365/2003.

END OF VOTING TIME

(The sitting was suspended at 13.55 and resumed at 15.00.)

IN THE CHAIR: Alonso José PUERTA

Vice-President

21. Approval of Minutes of previous sitting

The Minutes of the previous sitting were approved.

*  
*  
*  

Brice Hortefeux had not signed the attendance register of Thursday’s sitting but had been present.

22. Application of EC-Israel Association Agreement (statement followed by debate)

Commission statement: Application of EC-Israel Association Agreement.

Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission) made the statement.

The following spoke: John Walls Cushnahan, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Proinsias De Rossa, on behalf of the PSE Group, Bill Newton Dunn, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Luisa Morgantini, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Jan Dhaene, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Bastiaan Belder, on behalf of the EDD Group, Olivier Dupuis, Non-attached Member, Michael Gahler, Yasmine Boudjenah, Joost Lagendijk, Ulla Margrethe Sandbæk, Charles Tannock, Alima Boumediene-Thiery, Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines, Eija-Riitta Anneli Korhola, Mary Elizabeth Banotti and Poul Nielson.

The debate closed.

23. ACP bananas (debate)


Fernando Fernández Martín (rapporteur) introduced the report:

Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Manuel Medina Ortega, on behalf of the PSE Group, and Paulo Casaca.
Poul Nielson spoke.

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 31.

24. Untying: Enhancing the effectiveness of aid (debate)


Fernando Fernández Martín (rapporteur) introduced the report:

Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission) spoke.

The following spoke: Eryl Margaret McNally, deputising for Neena Gill (draftsman of the opinion of the ITRE Committee), Eija-Riitta Anneli Korhola, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez and Poul Nielson.

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 32.

DEBATE ON CASES OF BREACHES OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW

(For the titles and authors of the motions for resolution, see Item 2 of the Minutes of Tuesday 2 September 2003)

25. India: Mumbai bomb attack (debate)

The next item was the joint debate on six motions for resolutions (B5-0371, 0376, 0379, 0381, 0386 and 0387/2003).

Neil MacCormick, Bob van den Bos, Paulo Casaca and Charles Tannock introduced the motions for resolutions.

The following spoke: Geoffrey VanOrden, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Glyn Ford, on behalf of the PSE Group, Ward Beysen, Non-attached Member, and Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission)

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 28.

26. Liberia (debate)

The next item was the joint debate on six motions for resolutions (B5-0372, 0375, 0380, 0382, 0385 and 0388/2003).

Glyn Ford and Bashir Khanbhai introduced the motions for resolutions.
The following spoke: Bernd Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, and Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission).

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 29.

27. **Burma** (debate)

The next item was the joint debate on five motions for resolutions (B5-0374, 0378, 0383, 0384 and 0389/2003).

Bob van den Bos, Glyn Ford, Yasmine Boudjenah and Geoffrey Van Orden introduced the motions for resolutions.

The following spoke: Thomas Mann, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Ulla Margrethe Sandbæk, on behalf of the EDD Group, James Nicholson and Poul Nielson (Member of the Commission).

The debate closed.

Vote: Item 30.

**END OF THE DEBATE ON BREACHES OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW**

**VOTING TIME**

*Details of voting (amendments, separate and split votes, etc.) appear in Annex 1 to the Minutes.*

28. **India: Mumbai bomb attack** (vote)

Motions for resolutions B5-0371, 0376, 0379, 0381, 0386 and 0387/2003

(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 13)

**JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC-B5-0371/2003**

(replacing B5-0371, 0376, 0381, 0386 and 0387/2003):

tabled by the following Members:

— Charles Tannock, Geoffrey Van Orden and Bernd Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group

— Margrietus J. van den Berg and Maria Carrilho, on behalf of the PSE Group

— Bob van den Bos, on behalf of the ELDR Group

— Giuseppe Di Lello Finuoli and Esko Olavi Seppänen, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

— Gerard Collins, on behalf of the UEN Group

Adopted *(P5_TA(2003)0383)*

(Motion for a resolution B5-0379/2003 fell.)
29. Liberia (vote)

Motions for resolutions B5-0372, 0375, 0380, 0382, 0385 and 0388/2003

(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 14)

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC-B5-0375/2003

(replacing B5-0375, 0380, 0382, 0385 and 0388/2003):

tabled by the following Members:
— John Alexander Corrie and Bernd Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group
— Margrietus J. van den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group
— Bob van den Bos and Anne André-Léonard, on behalf of the ELDR Group
— Nelly Maes, Didier Rod and Marie Anne Isler Béguin, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
— Luisa Morgantini, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0384)

The following spoke:
— Glyn Ford had proposed a technical clarification to paragraph 4.

30. Burma (vote)

Motions for resolutions B5-0374, 0378, 0383, 0384 and 0389/2003

(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 15)

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC-B5-0374/2003

(replacing B5-0374, 0378, 0383, 0384 and 0389/2003):

tabled by the following Members:
— Geoffrey Van Orden, Hanja Maij-Weggen, Bernd Posselt and Toine Manders, on behalf of the ELDR Group
— Enrique Barón Crespo, Margrietus J. van den Berg, Glenys Kinnock and Walter Veltroni, on behalf of the PSE Group
— Bob van den Bos and Anne André-Léonard, on behalf of the ELDR Group
— Patricia McKenna and Marie Anne Isler Béguin, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
— Marianne Eriksson and Fausto Bertinotti, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0385)
31. ACP bananas (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 16)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0386)

32. Untying: Enhancing the effectiveness of aid (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 17)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Adopted (P5_TA(2003)0387)

33. Explanations of vote

Written explanations of vote:

Explanations of vote submitted in writing under Rule 137(3) appear in the verbatim report of proceedings for this sitting.

34. Corrections to votes

Members present but not voting:

— Efstratios Korakas had been present but had not taken part in the vote on India (PRC-B5 0371/2003), Liberia (PRC-B5 0375/2003) and Burma (PRC-B5-0374/2003).

— Armonia Bordez had been present but did not take part in the vote on Liberia (PRC-B5-0375/2003)

— Arlette Laguiller, Armonia Bordez and Chantal Cauquil had been present but did not take part in the vote on the Fernández Martín report (A5-0190/2003).

END OF VOTING TIME
35. Verification of credentials

On a proposal from the JURI Committee, Parliament validated the mandate of Ana Miranda de Lage.

36. Membership of committees

At the request of the ELDR Group, Parliament ratified the following appointment:

— FEMM Committee: Nicholson of Winterbourne, to replace Maria Johanna (Marieke) Sanders-ten Holte.

John Attard-Montalto had been appointed observer to the JURI Committee.

37. Authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports

Authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports, pursuant to Rule 163

AFET:

— Afghanistan: challenges and perspectives for the future (2003/2121(INI))

(Asked for opinion: FEMM)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

LIBE:


(Asked for opinions: ECON, FEMM)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: AFET, DEVE)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: AFET, DEVE)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: CONT, JURI)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: ITRE, JURI)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)
ECON:


(Asked for opinion: CULT, EMPL, ITRE, JURI, RETT)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: BUDG)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

— Situation of the European economy, report on the broad guidelines for economic policies (2003/2135(INI))

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

JURI:


(Asked for opinion: ECON, EMPL, ITRE)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: EMPL, ECON, ITRE, all committees concerned)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

ITRE:


(Asked for opinion: CULT, ECON, RETT, BUDG, JURI, EMPL)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: ECON, JURI)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

EMPL:


(Asked for opinion: BUDG, FEMM, LIBE)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

— The development of the services sector for jobs creation (2003/2132(INI))

(Asked for opinion: JURI, FEMM)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

(Asked for opinion: JURI, FEMM)
(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

— Revision of directive 93/104/EEC on the organisation of working time (2003/2165(INI))

(Asked for opinion: FEMM)
(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

— Enhanced European cooperation to promote labour market incentives within social protection systems (2003/2166(INI))

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: FEMM)
(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

ENVI:


(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: ECON, ITRE)
(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

CULT:


(Asked for opinion: FEMM)
(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

DEVE:

— Budgetisation of the European Development Fund (EDF) (2003/2163(INI))

(Asked for opinion: BUDG)
(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)
— Population and development: 10 years after the Cairo Conference (2003/2133(INI))

(Asked for opinion: FEMM)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

— The Reform of State-Owned Enterprises in Developing Countries with focus on public utilities: The Need to Assess All the Options (COM(2003) 267-326 — C5-0383/2003 — 2003/2158(INI))

(Asked for opinion: ECON, ITRE, EMPL)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

— Governance in the European Union’s development policy (2003/2164(INI))

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: FEMM, ENVI, ITRE)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

FEMM:

— Women in the South-east of Europe (2003/2128(INI))

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

— Conciliating professional, family and private lifes (2003/2129(INI))

(Asked for opinion: EMPL)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

Authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports, pursuant to Rule 175(1)

PETI:

— Illegal trade in bush made (2003/2078(INI))

(Asked for opinion: DEVE)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 4 September 2003)

— Rapport sur la pétition 842/2001 concernant les effets des soins discriminatoires accordés aux personnes ayant la sclérose en plaques au sein de l’Union européenne (2003/2173(INI))

(Asked for opinion: EMPL, ENVI)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 4 September 2003)

Authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports, pursuant Rule 59

JURI:

— Adoption of a European scale for evaluating personal and psychological injuries (2003/2130(INI))

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)
Authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports, pursuant to Rule 47(1)

AFET:

— Main aspects and basic choices of the Common Foreign and Security policy (CFSP), financial consequences for the EC budget (Article 21 EC) (7038/2003 — C5-0423/2003 — 2003/2141(INI))

(Asked for opinion: BUDG)

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

Enhanced cooperation between committees

Rule 162a had been applied to the following reports:

From the LIBE Committee:

— Establishing a programme for financial and technical assistance to third countries in the area of migration and asylum (COM(2003) 355 — C5-0267/2003 — 2003/0124(COD))

(Asked for opinion: AFET, BUDG, DEVE)

Procedure following Rule 162a between LIBE and DEVE

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

From the ECON Committee:


(Asked for opinion: CULT, EMPL, ITRE, JURI, RETT)

Procedure following Rule 162a between ECON and JURI

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

From the JURI Committee:


(Asked for opinion: ECON, EMPL, ITRE)

Procedure following Rule 162a between JURI and ECON

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)


(Asked for opinion: ECON, EMPL, all committees concerned)

Procedure following Rule 162a between JURI and ECON

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

From the FEMM Committee:

— Conciliating professional, family and private lives (2003/2129(INI))

(Asked for opinion: EMPL)
Procedure following Rule 162a between FEMM and EMPL

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 28 August 2003)

From the PETI Committee:

— Illegal trade in bush made (2003/2078(INI))

(Asked for opinion: DEVE)

Procedure following Rule 162a between PETI and DEVE

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 4 September 2003)

Withdrawal of two own-initiative reports already authorised by the Conference of Presidents

ENVI:

— Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution due to dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment (2001/2260(INI))

(Announced in the Minutes of 17 January 2002)

EMPL:


(Announced in the Minutes of 17 May 2001)

38. Written declarations included in the register (Rule 51)

Number of signatures obtained by the written declarations in the register (Rule 51(3)):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Signatures</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/2003</td>
<td>Richard Corbett</td>
<td>153</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/2003</td>
<td>Bruno Gollnisch, Carl Lang, Jean-Claude Martinez and Marie-France Stirbois</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/2003</td>
<td>José Ribeiro e Castro, Ole Krarup, Per Gahrton, Martin Callanan and Patricia McKenna</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/2003</td>
<td>Jonathan Evans, John Bowis, Christopher Heaton-Harris, Philip Charles Bradbourn and Neil Parish</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/2003</td>
<td>Marco Cappato, Paulo Casaca, Carlo Fatuzzo, Ulla Margethe Sandbæk and Michiel van Hulten</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/2003</td>
<td>Mario Borghezio</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/2003</td>
<td>Othmar Karas</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
39. **Forwarding of texts adopted during the sitting**

Pursuant to Rule 148(2), the Minutes of that day's sitting would be submitted to Parliament for its approval at the beginning of the next sitting.

With Parliament's agreement, the texts that had been adopted would be forwarded forthwith to the bodies named therein.

40. **Dates for next sittings**

The next sittings would be held from 22 to 25 September 2003.

41. **Adjournment of session**

The session of the European Parliament was adjourned.

The sitting closed at 17.20.

Julian Priestley

Pat Cox

Secretary-General

President
The following signed:


Observers

Bagó Zoltán, Bastiks Mindaugas, Biela Adam, Bonnici Josef, Chronowski Andrzej, Ciemniak Grażyna, Cilevič Boriss, Cylbuski Zygmunt, Cieneje Imre, Demetrio Panayiotis, Drzgilla Bernard, Ekerd Milan, Ékes József, Falbr Richard, Fazakas Szabolcs, Filipik Krzysztof, Gawlowski Andrzej, Grabowska Genowefa,
ANNEX I

RESULTS OF VOTES

Abbreviations and symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>rejected</td>
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<tr>
<td>↓</td>
<td>lapsed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCV (..., ...)</td>
<td>roll-call vote (for, against, abstentions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EV (..., ...)</td>
<td>electronic vote (for, against, abstentions)</td>
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<td>sep</td>
<td>separate vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>amendment</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>compromise amendment</td>
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<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>corresponding part</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>deleting amendment</td>
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<td>§</td>
<td>identical amendments</td>
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<td>MOT</td>
<td>recital</td>
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<tr>
<td>JT MOT</td>
<td>motion for a resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC</td>
<td>joint motion for a resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC</td>
<td>secret ballot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. EC development policy


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>RCV, etc.</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>RCV/EV — remarks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>single vote</td>
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<td>+</td>
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2. Regional and lesser-used languages — enlargement and cultural diversity


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
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<th>RCV, etc.</th>
<th>Vote</th>
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<td>motion for a resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>§ 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>§</td>
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<tr>
<td>after recital H</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ELDR</td>
<td>RCV</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>375, 36, 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>after recital M</td>
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<td>Verts/ALE</td>
<td>split</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/EV</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>305, 132, 21</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>vote: resolution (as a whole)</td>
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<td>RCV</td>
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<td>423, 27, 21</td>
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<td>annex</td>
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<td>annex, part B</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>260, 190, 15</td>
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<td>RCV</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>431, 30, 23</td>
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</table>

Amendment 1 did not concern all language versions and was therefore not put to the vote [Rule 140(1)(d)]

Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote on the motion for resolution, final vote on the Annex
ELDR: § 4, 8, 18 of the Annex, part B, am 4

Requests for separate vote

PPE-DE: § 4, 8, 18 of the Annex, part B

Requests for split votes

PPE-DE

am 5

1st part: up to ‘political climate’
2nd part: remainder
Other information

Mr Vallvé, on behalf of the ELDR Group, proposed an oral amendment to amendment 3, changing ‘the official language’ to ‘the official language or languages’. The President established that there was no objection to this amendment.

3. Effects of the summer heatwave

Motions for resolutions: B5-0373, 0377, 0390, 0391, 0392, 0393/2003

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| joint motion for a resolution RC5-0377/2003 |
| (PPE-DE, PSE, ELDR, GUE/NGL, UEN) |
| § 3 | 1 = 8 | GUE/NGL PPE-DE + UEN | RCV | + | 266, 187, 13 |
| after § 3 | 2 | GUE/NGL | | + | |
| | 3 | GUE/NGL | RCV | - | 85, 386, 9 |
| after § 6 | 9 | SAVARY et al | EV | + | 307, 99, 25 |
| § 9 | original text | split | | | |
| | 1 | | + | |
| | 2 | | + | |
| after § 12 | 5 | ELDR + Verts/ALE | RCV | + | 263, 191, 20 |
| | 6 | ELDR + Verts/ALE | RCV | + | 262, 190, 26 |
| | 7 | ELDR + Verts/ALE | | + | |
| § 13 | 4 | GUE/NGL | | + | |

vote: resolution (as a whole) | | + | |

motions for resolutions by political groups

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Thursday 4 September 2003

The UEN Group was a co-signatory of amendment 8.

Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: am 8 (identical to am 1)
GUE/NGL: am 3
Verts/ALE: ams 5 and 6

Requests for split votes

UEN

§ 9

1st part: up to ‘material’
2nd part: remainder

4. EU-Cuba relations

Motions for resolutions: B5-0365, 0366, 0367, 0368, 0369, 0370/2003

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motions for resolutions by political groups

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5. Human rights 2002


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Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: am 24
GUE/NGL: ams 11, 24
Verts/ALE: am 14

Requests for split votes

PPE-DE

**am 19**

1st part: up to ‘internet’
2nd part: remainder

**am 1**

1st part: up to ‘Islamic Court’
2nd part: remainder 11 September 2000

rec AX

1st part: text as a whole except the word ‘Hindu’
2nd part: that word

§ 31

1st part: text as a whole except the words ‘stoning and’
2nd part: those words

PSE

**am 24**

1st part: up to ‘preventive war’
2nd part: ‘as well as the recourse to war … international conflicts’
3rd part: remainder

**am 27**

1st part: up to ‘Afghanistan’
2nd part: remainder
ELDR

am 14

1st part: up to ‘third countries’
2nd part: remainder

PPE-DE, ELDR

am 8

1st part: up to ‘movement’
2nd part: remainder

UEN

§ 122

1st part: up to ‘anti-conversion laws’
2nd part: remainder

Other information

The PSE Group had withdrawn amendment 22.

With the rapporteur’s agreement, Jan Mulder moved an oral amendment to add a new paragraph 39a to read as follows:

Condemns the continuous abduction of civilians and foreign nationals in Chechnya and calls upon all parties concerned to secure the immediate release of all hostages;

The President established that there were no objections to the oral amendment, which was thus incorporated.

The rapporteur had proposed an oral amendment to paragraph 120 as follows:

‘… starting by ensuring full freedom of movement, expression and religion for the Venerable Thich Quang Do, who was released in June 2003 but is still subject to strict police controls, and by re-establishing the legitimate status of the banned United Buddhist Church;

The President established that there was no objection to this amendment.

6. Fundamental rights in the EU in 2002


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The PSE Group had withdrawn its amendment 34.

The PPE-DE Group had withdrawn its amendment 1

By decision of the President, the first indent of § 135 had been declared inadmissible.

**Requests for roll-call votes**

PPE-DE: ams 2D, 3D, 5, 6D, 8D, 12D, 13, 14, 15, 18D, 22, 23, 33, 39, 45D, 47D, final vote
ELDR: § 38
GUE/NGL: ams 18D, 23, 39, 40, 43, 3S, 13S, 15, 16, 36, 37

**Requests for separate vote**

PPE-DE: § 7, 19, 42, 43, 45, 49, 63, 72, 77, 82, 83, 90, 121, 143
PSE: § 35, 84, 90
ELDR: § 72
GUE/NGL: § 81, 85

**Requests for split votes**

PPE-DE

§ 38

1st part: up to ‘diversity of information’
2nd part: remainder

§ 99

1st part: up to ‘absenteeism’
2nd part: remainder

§ 142

1st part: up to ‘the EU’
2nd part: remainder
7. Water management in developing countries

Subjects

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Recitals

| recital J | 7 D | ELDR | W |
| recital K | 8 D | ELDR |    | - |   |
| recital L | 9 D = 12 D = | ELDR | EV |   | 169, 204, 6 |
|            | 2  | PSE |    | + |   |
| recital M | 3  | PSE + PPE-DE | RCV | + | 285, 81, 14 |
| recital Q | 13 D | PPE-DE | EV | + | 203, 176, 3 |
| recital Y | 14 D | PPE-DE |    | + |   |

VOTE: resolution (as a whole)

| RCV | + | 356, 10, 25 |   |

Requests for roll-call votes

Verts/ALE: ams 15, 17, 5, 6 (amendment withdrawn), 3 + final vote

Other information

The ELDR Group had withdrawn its amendments 7 and 10

The Verts/ALE Group had withdrawn its amendment 6.

Mr Knolle, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, had proposed an oral amendment to amendment 15, to replace the words 'private sector operators' with the word 'operators'. The President established that there was no objection to this amendment.
8. Trade and development


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vote: resolution (as a whole)

Requests for roll-call votes
GUE/NGL: ams 2, 5

Requests for separate vote
PPE-DE: § 22, 36

Requests for split votes
PPE-DE

§ 23
1st part: up to ‘developing countries’
2nd part: remainder

9. Health and poverty reduction in developing countries


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Other information

The PSE Group had withdrawn amendment 4.

§ 16 was deleted, as its text was already included in § 34

Requests for split votes

PPE-DE

§ 8

1st part: up to 'developed countries'
2nd part: remainder

10. Participation of non-state actors in EC development policy

Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote

Requests for split votes

PPE-DE

§ 20

1st part: up to ‘in southern countries'
2nd part: remainder

11. ‘Television without frontiers’


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**Thursday 4 September 2003**

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*vote: resolution (as a whole)*

Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: § 13, 22, 27, 31, 40  
PSE: am 10  
ELDR: ams 6, 7  
Verts/ALE: ams 4D, 7

Other information

The PSE Group had withdrawn amendment 9.

**12. Cultural industries**

*Report: ZORBA (A5-0276/2003)*

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Parameters for roll-call votes

GUE/NGL: ams 7, 12, 15

Parameters for separate vote

GUE/NGL: rec R, AM

13. India: Mumbai bomb attack


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vote: resolution (as a whole) +

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<td>B5-0371/2003</td>
<td></td>
<td>UEN</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-0376/2003</td>
<td></td>
<td>ELDR</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-0379/2003</td>
<td></td>
<td>Verts/ALE</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-0381/2003</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSE</td>
<td></td>
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### 14. Liberia


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>RCV, etc.</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>RCV/EV — remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B5-0382/2003</td>
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<td>PSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>B5-0385/2003</td>
<td></td>
<td>GUE/NGL</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
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**Requests for roll-call votes**

PPE-DE: final vote of the JT MOT

**Other information**

Mr Ford had made a technical clarification to paragraph 4, replacing ‘1550 men’ by ‘2127 men’.
15. Burma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>RCV/EV — remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>joint motion for a resolution RC5-0374/2003 (PPE-DE, PSE, ELDR, Verts/ALE, GUE/NGL)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vote: resolution (as a whole)</td>
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<td>+</td>
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motions for resolutions by political groups

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<tr>
<th>Am no.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Vote</th>
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<td>B5-0374/2003</td>
<td>ELDR</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-0378/2003</td>
<td>Verts/ALE</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-0383/2003</td>
<td>PSE</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-0384/2003</td>
<td>GUE/NGL</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>B5-0389/2003</td>
<td>PPE-DE</td>
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16. ACP bananas

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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>RCV/EV — remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vote: resolution (as a whole)</td>
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<td>+</td>
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17. Untying: Enhancing the effectiveness of aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>RCV/EV — remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>vote: resolution (as a whole)</td>
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<td>+</td>
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## ANNEX II

### RESULTS OF ROLL-CALL VOTES

**Ebner report A5-0271/2003**  
**Amendment 4**

**For:** 375

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDD:</strong></td>
<td>Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GUE/NGL:</strong></td>
<td>Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Fraisse, Herzog, Korakas, Krivine, Laguiller, Meijer, Patakis, Vachetta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NI:</strong></td>
<td>Beysen, Borgheto, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Kronberger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UEN:</strong></td>
<td>Collins, Hyland, Ó Neachtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Verts/ALE:</strong></td>
<td>Aaltonen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenen, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Hautre, Frassoni, Grafe zu Baringdorf, Hugdthon, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Ortuondo Larrea, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroeder, Sörensen, Staes, Turmel, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Against: 36

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Kuntz

GUE/NGL: Manisco

NI: Berthu, Garaud, de La Perriere


UEN: Angelli, Berlato, Camre, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 45

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclopé, Farage, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Jové Peres, Koulourianos, Krarup, Markov, Marset Campos, Modrow, Morgantini, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Wurtz

NI: Cappato, Claeys, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Pannella, Stirbois, Turco

PPE-DE: Trakatellis, Xarchakos

**Ebner report A5-0271/2003**

**Resolution**

For: 423

EDD: Andersen, Bernié, Bonde, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse


NI: Beysen, Gorostiaga Axalthanabaso, Hager, Kronberger

Thursday 4 September 2003


UEN: Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain, Segni


Against: 27

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Titford

NI: Berthu, Bourgeois, Claey, Dillen, Garaud, de La Perriere, Souchet

PPE-DE: Konrad, Pomés Ruiz

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 21

EDD: Sandbaek

GUE/NGL: Alyssandakis, Korakas, Krarup, Patakis, Schröder Ilka

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Pannella, Stirbois, Turco

PPE-DE: Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou, Marinos, Trakatellis, Xarchakos, Zacharakis

PSE: Dehousse

Ebner report A5-0271/2003
Paragraph 4

For: 407

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Sandbaek


NI: Beysen, Borghiezo, Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalanda, Hager, Kronberger


UEN: Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain


Against: 40

EDD: Berniň, Butel, Esclópě, Farage, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Tiford

NI: Berthu, de La Perriere, Souchet


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi
Abstention: 14

EDD: Kuntz

NI: Cappato, Claes, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Gollnisch, Martinez, Pannella, Stirbois, Turco

PPE-DE: Trakatellis, Xarchakos, Zacharakis

Ebner report A5-0271/2003
Paragraph 8

For: 414

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk


NI: Beysen, Borghezio, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Kronberger


Thursday 4 September 2003

**UEN:** Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain

**Verts/ALE:** Aaltinen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezana, Flautre, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayor i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Ortuondo Larrea, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühl, Sørensen, Staes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

Against: 36

**EDD:** Farage, Titford

**NI:** Berthu, Garaud, de La Perriere, Souchet


PSE: Sousa Pinto

**UEN:** Angelilli, Camre, Muscudini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 19

**EDD:** Kuntz

**GUE/NGL:** Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

**NI:** Cappato, Claeyts, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Pannella, Stirbois, Turco

**PPE-DE:** Marinos, Trakatellis, Xarchakos, Zacharakis

Ebner report A5-0271/2003

Paragraph 18

For: 260

**EDD:** Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbak


**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjnah, Brie, Caudron, Dary, Di Lello Fiuolli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

**NI:** Borghezio, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

**PPE-DE:** Costa Raffaele, Ferrer, Nisticò, Suominen
Thursday 4 September 2003


UEN: Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ø Neachtain


PSE: Dehousse

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Mascardi, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Against: 190

EDD: Fabre, Kunkel, Tafuro

NI: Berthu, Beyer, Cłaey’s, Dillen, Hager, de la Perriere, Souchet


PSE: Dehousse

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Mascardi, Mussa, Nobilia, Pastqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Absention: 15

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Garaud, Gollmisch, Kronberger, Lang, Martínez, Pannella, Sbarbato, Turco

PPE-DE: Xarchakos, Zacharakis
Ebner report A5-0271/2003
Annex

For: 431

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


NI: Beysen, Borghezio, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Kronberger


UEN: Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain, Segni

Against: 30

EDD: Belder, Berniè, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclóp, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Tifford

NI: Berthu, Claëys, Dillen, Garaud, de La Perriere, Souchet

PPE-DE: Kratsa-Tsaragopoulou

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 23

EDD: Abitolb

GUE/NGL: Alyssonandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Korakas, Krarup, Laguiller, Patakas, Schröder Ilka

NI: Cappato, Dell'Alba, Dupuis, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Pannella, Stirbois, Turco

PPE-DE: Marinos, Trakatellis, Xarchakos, Zacharakis

PSE: Dehousse

RC — B5-0377/2003 — Heatwave
Amendments 1 and 8

For: 266

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk

ELDR: Maaten, Nordmann, Vallvé


NI: Beysen, Claëys, Dillen, Gaud, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

**PSE:** Aparicio Sánchez, Berenguier Fuster, Bowe, Campos, Carrilho, Casaca, Ceyhun, Dehousse, Goebbels, Haug, Kreissl-Dörfler, Lage, Marinho, Pérez Royo, dos Santos, Souladakis, Sousa Pinto, Torres Marques, Vairinhos

**UEN:** Angellelli, Berlato, Camins, Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

**Against:** 187

**EDD:** Abitbol, Belder, van Dam, Farage, Tifftord


** verts/ALE:** Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Flautre, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Ortuondo Larrea, Pétrrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

**Abstention:** 13

**EDD:** Bernié, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

**NI:** Berthu, Borghezio, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Pannella, Turco

**RC — B5-0377/2003 — Heatwave**

**Amendment 3**

**For:** 85

**EDD:** Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Kuntz, Sandbæk

**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frasson, Herzog, Jöve Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

**NI:** Berthu, Borghezio, Claey, Dillen, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

**PPE-DE:** Costa Raffaele, McCartin, Menrad, Quisthoudt-Rowohl
Thursday 4 September 2003

PSE: Campos, Carrilho, Casaca, Dehoussé, Goebbels, Lage, dos Santos, Sousa Pinto, Torres Marques, Trentin, Vairinhos

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Verts/ALE: Dhaene

Against: 386

EDD: Belder, Berniè, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Farage, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Tittford


NI: Beysen, Hager


Abstention: 9

ELDR: Lynne

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Garaud, Kronberger, Pannella, Turco

Verts/ALE: Flautre

RC — B5-0377/2003 — Heatwave
Amendment 5

For: 263

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbæk


NI: Borghezio, Gorostiaga Atxalabandaso, Kronberger

PPE-DE: Brok, Korhola, Liese, Tajani


UEN: Collins


Against: 191

EDD: Abitbol, Farage, Kuntz, Titford

ELDR: Boogerd-Quaak, Nordmann
NI: Beysen, Hager


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 20

EDD: Bernié, Rutel, Esclópè, Raymond, Saint-Josse

NI: Berthu, Cappato, Claeys, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Garaud, Gollnisch, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Pannella, De Sanctis, Stirbois, Turco

RC — B5-0377/2003 — Heatwave

Amendment 6

For: 262

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbak


NI: Berthu, Borghese, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Kronberger

PPE-DE: Coelho, Korhola


Against: 190

EDD: Abitol, Farage, Kuntz, Tif ford

NI: Beysen, Claes, Dil len, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois


PSE: Goebbels

UEN: Camre, Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain

Absention: 26

EDD: Berni, Butel, Eslopé, Mathieu, Raymound, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Nordmann

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Garaud, de La Perriere, Pannella, Souchet, Turco

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Muscardini, Musa, Nobilia, Pasaqui, Queiro, Ribeiro e Castro, Segrini, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi
For: 396

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Berniéd, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopéd, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk


NI: Beysen, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Kronberger, Pannella, Turco


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi

Thursday 4 September 2003

Against: 39

EDD: Abitbol, Farage, Kuntz, Titford

ELDR: Calò

NI: de La Perriere

PPE-DE: Balfe, Beazley, Bourlanges, Bradbourn, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Dover, Elles, Goodwill, Hannan, Heaton-Harris, Inglewood, Khanbhai, Kirkhope, Konrad, Langen, McCartin, Nicholson, Parish, Perry, Poettering, Purvis, Radwan, Scallon, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Vidal-Quadras Roca, Villiers

UEN: Pasqua, Thomas-Mauro

Abstention: 11

NI: Berthu, Borghezio, Claey, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

PPE-DE: Rübig

Van den Bos report A5-0274/2003
Amendment 14, 1st part

For: 455

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Cadron, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figureiredo, Fraise, Herzog, Jové Peres, Koulourianos, Krapar, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vinci

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Cappato, Claey, Dupuis, Garaud, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Pannella, Souchet, Stirbois, Turco

Thursday 4 September 2003


**UEN:** Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

**Verts/ALE:** Aaltonen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Flautre, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoisy, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Ortuondo Larrea, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Vuori, Wyn

**Against:** 2

**PPE-DE:** Costa Raffaele

**PSE:** Dehousse

**Abstention:** 8

**EDD:** Farage, Titford

**GUE/NGL:** Bordes, Cauquil, Krivine, Laguiller, Vachetta

**NI:** Borghezio

Van den Bos report A5-0274/2003
Amendment 14, 2nd part

**For:** 245

**EDD:** Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclópè, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk

**ELDR:** Calò, Flesch, Gassóliba i Böhm, Lynne, Newton Dunn, Olsson, Pesälä, Pohjamo, Ries, Sbarbati, Schmidt, Väyrynen, Wallis

**GUE/NGL:** Fraisse, Krarup, Meijer, Seppänen

**NI:** Berthu, Beysen, Cappato, Claeys, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Garaud, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Kronberger, Lang, De La Perriere, Martinez, Pannella, Souchet, Stirbois, Turco

PSE: Aparicio Sánchez, Carlotti, Casaca, Cercas, Marinho

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi


Against: 204

ELDR: Andreasen, André-Léonard, Attwooll, van den Bos, Busk, De Clercq, Duff, Fortementi, Jensen, Ludford, Maaten, Manders, Mulder, Proacci, Rüls-Jorgensen, Sanders-ten Holte, Sterckx, Sörensen, Vally, van Hecke, Vermeeren

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjnah, Brie, Caudron, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Herzog, Jové Peres, Koulourianos, Krivine, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Uca, Vachtta, Vinci

PPE-DE: Balfe, Beazley, Bradbourn, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Corrie, Cunnahan, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Foster, Goodwill, Hannan, Harbour, Heathon-Harris, Helmer, Khanbhai, Kirkhope, Nicholson, Parish, Perry, Purvis, Scallon, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers


UEN: Camre, Queiro, Ribeiro e Castro
Abstention: 12

EDD: Farage, Titford
ELDR: Monsonís Domingo, Nicholson of Winterbourne, Nordmann, Paulsen, Thors, Virrankoski
GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller
NI: Borghezio

Van den Bos report A5-0274/2003
Amendment 24, 1st part

For: 196
EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bernié, Bonde, Butel, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbaek
GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraise, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarchilli, Seppänen, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci
NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Kronberger
PPE-DE: Cushnahan, Posselt
UEN: Collins, Crowley, Hyland, O Neachtain

Against: 244
EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Farage, Titford
NI: Berthu, Cappato, Claes, Dell'Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Periere, Martinez, Pannella, Sterbois, Turco

PSE: Adam, Corbett, Gill, Honeyball, Howitt, Kinnock, McAvan, Martin David W., Miller, Moraes, Murphy, O'Toole, Pittella, Read, Skinner, Sornosa Martínez, Stihler, Titley, Trentin, Watts, Whitehead

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 9

ELDR: Dybkjær, Pesäla, Pohjamo, Väyrynen, Virrankoski

NI: Borghezio, Souchet

PPE-DE: Korhola, Matikainen-Kallström

Van den Bos report A5-0274/2003
Amendment 24, 3rd part

For: 184

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Kuntz, Sandbæk

ELDR: Lynne


NI: Claeys, Dillen, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois

PPE-DE: Cushman


Against: 258

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Farage, Titford


NI: Berthu, Beyesen, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Hager, de La Perriere, Pannella, Turco


PSE: Adam, Ceyhun, Corbett, Gill, Howitt, Lund, McAvan, McCarthy, Martin David W., Miller, Moraes, Murphy, O’Toole, Pittella, Read, Skinner, Stihler, Titley, Trentin, Watts

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Verts/ALE: Frassoni

Abstention: 21

EDD: Bernić, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymon, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Dybkjær, Pesålia, Pohjamo, Thors, Väyrynen, Virrankoski

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

NI: Borghezio, Kronberger, Souchet

PPE-DE: Korhola, Mattikainen-Kallström

PSE: Honeyball
Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 5

For: 206

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclópè, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Calò, Nordmann, Ries, Sanders-ten Holte

GUE/NGL: Blak

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Hager, de La Perriere, Souchet


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Verts/ALE: Voggenhuber

Against: 252

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Kronberger, Pannella, Turco
Thursday 4 September 2003


Abstention: 11

EDD: Abitbol, Farage, Titford

NI: Borghezio, Claey, Illens, Garada, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois

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For: 227

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Kuntz, Sandbak


NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Kronberger, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Mauro

**UEN: Fitzsimons, Segni**

**Verts/ALE:** Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Daane, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Flautre, Frassoní, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lamberts, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroeder, Sörensen, Staes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

**Against:** 232

**EDD:** Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclropé, Farage, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

**ELDR:** André-Léonard, Boogerd-Quaak, Nordmann, Ries, Sarbarati

**NI:** Berthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


**PSE:** Adam, Cashman, Ford, Gill, Honeyball, Howitt, Jöns, Kinnock, McAvan, McCarthy, McNally, Marinho, Martin David W., Miller, Moraes, O’Toole, Read, Skinner, Stihler, Titley, Watts, Whitehead

**UEN:** Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ö Nechajtian, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro, Turci

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Amendment 6*

**For:** 339

**EDD:** Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclropé, Farage, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk

**ELDR:** Calò, Thors, Virrankoski

**GUE/NGL:** Bakopoulos, Koulourianos, Schröder Ilka, Vinci

**NI:** Berthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois
Thursday 4 September 2003


**UEN:** Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Musa, Nobilia, O’ Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

**Verts/ALE:** Cohn-Bendit, Frassoni, Voggenhuber

**Against:** 117

**EDD:** Titford


**GUE/NGL:** Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Daly, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fraise, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kraarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Seppänen, Sylva, Uca, Vachetta

**NI:** Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco

**PPE-DE:** Beazley, Bradbourn, Cornillet, Deva, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Matikainen-Kallström, Mennea, Scallon, Villiers
PSE: Dehousse, Van Lancker


**Abstention: 6**

EDD: Abitbol, Kuntz

ELDR: Nordmann

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Patakis

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**Amendment 24**

**For: 88**

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk

ELDR: André-Léonard, Dybkjær, Gasòliba i Böhm, Ries, Riis-Jorgensen, Sterckx, Thors, Watson

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Bric, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraïsse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Kouourianos, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarponchi, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Berthu, Cappato, Claes, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Kronberger, Pannella

PPE-DE: Balfe

PSE: Fava, Marinho, Napoletano, Schulz, Van Lancker


**Against: 344**

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Berniè, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse


GUE/NGL: Caudron, Dary

NI: Beysen, Dillen, Garaud, Hager, de La Perriere
Thursday 4 September 2003


UEN: Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro

Abstention: 15

ELDR: Manders, Sørensen

GUE/NGL: Krarup

NI: Borghezio, Gollinisch, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

PSE: Mendiluce Pereiro, Vairinhos

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Mussa, Turchi

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 35/rev., 1st part

For: 409

EDD: Andersen, Bernié, Bonde, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandback

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Moutaki, Puerta, Sbarbati, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylva, Uca, Vinci

NI: Beyses, Capputo, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Pannella, Turco


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Queiro, Ribeiro and Castro, Segni, Turchi


Against: 52

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Titford

NI: Borghezio, Claes, Dillen, Garaud, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois
Thursday 4 September 2003

PPE-DE: Balfe, Beazley, Bowis, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Foster, Goodwill, Hannan, Harbour, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Khanbhai, Kirkhope, Nicholson, Parish, Perry, Purvis, Scallon, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers

PSE: Kinnock

UEN: Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Thomas-Mauro

Abstention: 3

GUE/NGL: Krarup

NI: Berthu

UEN: Camre

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 35/rev., 2nd part

For: 374

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Sciarabba, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Beysen, Cappato, Dell'Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Pannella, Turco


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Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 8

For: 203

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Farage, Titford

ELDR: Nicholson of Winterbourne

NI: Berthu, Bexsen, Borghezio, Cappato, Claey, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Garraud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Pannella, Souchet, Stibbe, Turco

Thursday 4 September 2003

PSE: Dehousse, Schulz, Trentin

UEN: Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro

Verts/ALE: Aaltonen, Ferrández Lezaun, Frassoni, Lagendijk

Against: 259

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bernié, Bonde, Butel, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbak


NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Segni, Turchi


Abstention: 2

PPE-DE: Banotti, Korhola

Sylla report A5-0281/2003 Amendment 33

For: 425

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbak


NI: Beysen, Claey, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois


UEN: Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain


Against: 28

EDD: Farage, Titford

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Krarup, Patakis
Thursday 4 September 2003

NI: Berthu, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, de La Perriere, Pannella, Souchet, Turco

PPE-DE: Hannan

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 6

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Krivine, Laguiller, Vachetta

NI: Borghezio

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Paragraph 38, 1st part

For: 403

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Cadron, Caudron, Dary, De Lillo Finuoli, Fleibiger, Frigerio, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Puerta, Scarbanchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Beysen, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Pannella, Turco


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**For:** 252

**EDD:** Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Kuntz, Sandbaek


**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

**NI:** Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

**PPE-DE:** Costa Raffaele, Nisticò, Sacrédeus

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**Against:** 35

**EDD:** Farage, Titford

**NI:** Berthu, Borghezio, de La Perriere, Souchet

**PPE-DE:** Balfe, Beazley, Bowis, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Foster, Hannan, Harbour, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Khanbhai, Kirkhope, Marquès, Nicholson, Parish, Purvis, Scallon, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers

**UEN:** Pasqua, Thomas-Mauro

**Abstention:** 16

**EDD:** Abibol, Saint-Josse

**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Korakas, Laguiller, Patakis

**NI:** Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois

**PPE-DE:** Costa Raffaele

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Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Paragraph 38, 2nd part

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**For:** 252
Thursday 4 September 2003


UEN: Segni


Against: 190

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Escloué, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

NI: Berthu, Beyens, Borghazio, Hager, de La Perrière, Souchet


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, O Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 18

EDD: Abitbol, Farage, Titford

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

NI: Cappato, Claey, Dell’Alba, Dilissen, Dupuis, Garau, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Pannella, Stirbois, Turco
Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 20

For: 125

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Piuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fraïsse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Kourtínanos, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppälä, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vene

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalanda, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Martin Hugues, Mennea

PSE: Dehousse, Ferreira, Hedkvist Petersen, Leinen, Marinho, Miranda de Lage, Savary, Trentin


Against: 329

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Tifftord

ELDR: André-Léonard, Flesch, Ries

NI: Berthu, Beyens, Borghezio, Claey, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de la Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

Thursday 4 September 2003


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 3

EDD: Abitbol

ELDR: Nordmann

GUE/NGL: Krarup

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 43

For: 89

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk

ELDR: Ludford, Lynne, Sbarbati


NI: Borghezio, Cappato, Dupuis, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Brok, Costa Raffaele

PSE: BösCH, Désir, Guy-Quint, Leinen, Savary, Trentin


Against: 354

EDD: Belder, Berniè, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclòpè, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Claeyts, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 10

EDD: Abitbol, Farage, Kuntz, Titford

ELDR: Boogerd-Quaak

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalndabaso

PPE-DE: Marinos, Xarchakos

PSE: Dehousse, Vairinhos

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Amendment 37
For: 129

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk
Thursday 4 September 2003


NI: Beysen, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Brok

PSE: De Keyser, Désir, Kinnock, Vairinhos, Van Lancker, Zrihen


Against: 329

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclópe, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

ELDR: Flesch, Nordmann, Ries

NI: Berthu, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martínez, Souchet, Stirbois


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 2

NI: Garaud

PSE: Guy-Quint

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Amendment 12

For: 197

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Farage, Titford

ELDR: Lynne, Nordmann

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Claeyts, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de la Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stinbois


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Verts/ALE: Graefe zu Baringdorf

Against: 252

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbak


NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco
Thursday 4 September 2003

PPE-DE: Hieronymi, Sacrédeus


Abstention: 6

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

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Amendment 2

For: 197

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

ELDR: Nordmann

NE: Berthu, Beyssen, Claey, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang de la Perriere, Martínez, Souchet, Stirbois

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UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Against: 254

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbaek


NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Korhola, Mennea, Sacrédeus


NI: Borghezio

UEN: Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Ó Neachtain

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 3

For: 186

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclópe, Farage, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

ELDR: Nordmann

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martínez, Souchet, Stirbois

**UEN:** Pasqua, Segni, Thomas-Mauro

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**Agäinst:** 271

**EDD:** Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Caquill, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

**NI:** Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco

**PPE-DE:** Arvidsson, Elles, Korhola, Mennea, Steinmarck, Wächtmeister


**UEN:** Berlato, Camre, Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscadini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi
**Verts/ALE:** Aaltonen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Flaure, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoey, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroëdter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Vogenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

**Abstention:** 3

**EDD:** Abitbol, Kuntz

**ELDR:** Ries

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**For:** 210

**EDD:** Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclópè, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

**NI:** Berthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de la Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


**PSE:** Dehousse

**UEN:** Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

**Against:** 248

**EDD:** Andersen, Sandbæk

Thursday 4 September 2003


NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Podestà


Abstention: 2

ELDR: Flesch, Nordmann

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 39

For: 87

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk

ELDR: Sbarbati

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Schroder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Cappato, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Costa Raffaele

PSE: Bullmann, van den Burg, De Keyser, Désir, Ferreira, Marinho, Vairinhos, Van Brempt, Van Lancker, Zrihen

Against: 354

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond


GUE/NGL: Dary, Scarbonchi

NE: Berthu, Beysen, Borghèzio, Claeys, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Abstention: 3

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulous, Krakar

PSE: Dehouse

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 14

For: 193

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam

ELDR: Plooij-van Gorsel, Sanders-tien Holte, Van Hecke
NI: Berthu, Béysen, Borgezio, Garaud, Hager, de La Perriere, Souchet


PSE: Gröner, Kuhne, Leinen, Marinho, Mastorakis, Van Brent, Van Lancker, Walter

UEN: Angelilli, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Verts/ALE: MacCormick

Against: 235

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Kuntz, Sandbak


NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Arvidsson, Balfe, Mennea, Musotto, Stemarco, Wächtmeister

Vertst/ALE: Aaltonen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitvenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhane, Evans Jillan, Ferrández Lezaun, Flautre, Frassoni, Graef zu Baringdorf, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lamnoye, Lipietz, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Piétrassanta, Rod, de Roo, Ruhle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyń

Abstention: 13

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclópe, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

NI: Claey's, Dillen, Gollnisch, Lang, Martínez, Stirbois

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 45

For: 204

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, van Dam, Esclópe, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

ELDR: Calò, Proacci, Van Hecke, Vermeer, Virrankoski

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Koulourianos

NI: Berthu, Beyezio, Claey's, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


PSE: Dehousse

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turci

Against: 238

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk

Thursday 4 September 2003


NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Florenz, Kauppi, Mennea, Pex


Abstention: 3

ELDR: Väyrynen

PPE-DE: Matikainen-Kallström

PSE: Souladakis

Sylla report A5-0281/2003 Amendment 15

For: 204

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Kuntz

ELDR: Nordmann, Sbarati, Väyrynen, Virrankoski

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Koulourianos, Patakis

NI: Berthu, Beyesen, Borgezio, Garaud, Hager, de La Perriere, Souchet

PSE: Aparicio Sánchez, Baltas, Katiforis, Koukiadis, Malliori, Marinho, Mastorakis, Souladakis, Tsatsos, Zorba

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Pasqua, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

**Against:** 233

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordés, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figureiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Krapov, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Cappato, Claesys, Dell'Alba, Dillen, Dupuis, Gorostiga Atxalandabaso, Lang, Martínez, Pannella, Stirbois, Turco

PPE-DE: Kauppi


UEN: Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro


**Abstention:** 13

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

ELDR: van den Bos

PSE: Poos

UEN: Collins, Crowley, Hyland, Ó Neachtain
Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 47

For: 201

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Kuntz, Titford

ELDR: Calò, Nordmann, Virrankoski

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Korakas, Koulourianos, Patakis

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, de La Perriere, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


PSE: Dehousse, Patrie

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro, Turchi

Verts/ALE: Turmes

Against: 241

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Krapf, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Mongiunti, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänén, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalantabaso, Pannella, Turco

PPE-DE: Arvidsson, Kauppi, Lamassoure, Pex, Stemarck, Wachtmeister


Abstention: 8

EDD: Bernič, Butel, Calette, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Väyrynen

PPE-DE: Matikainen-Kallström

Sylla report A5-0281/2003 Amendment 16

For: 175

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam

ELDR: Pohjamo, Väyrynen, Virrankoski

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Meijer, Patakis

NI: Beysen, Garaud, Hager


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Segni, Turchi
Against: 258

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Kuntz, Sandbæk, Titford


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Koulourianos, Kraup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Modrow, Morgantini, Puerta, Scarbouchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Borghezio, Cappato, Claes, Dell'Alba, Dillon, Dupuis, Golnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Lang, de La Perriere, Martínez, Pannella, Souchet, Stirbois, Turco

PPE-DE: Bartolozzi, Kauppi


UEN: Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro


Abstention: 9

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

NI: Berthu

PPE-DE: Tajani

PSE: Dehousse

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 18

For: 191

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

ELDR: De Clercq, Dybkjær, Nordmann, Ries, Sterckx, Van Hecke, Virrankoski, Wallis
**GUE/NGL:** Bakopoulos

**NI:** Berthu, Beyer, Bogherzio, Claeyts, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


**PSE:** Dehousse, Marinho, Martínez Martínez

**UEN:** Berlato, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Thomas-Mauro

Against: 229


**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boujdjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finuali, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Vachetta, Vinci

**NI:** Cappato, Dell’Alba, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Turco

**PPE-DE:** Berend, Gutiérrez-Cortines, Harbour, Herranz García


**UEN:** Angelilli
Thursday 4 September 2003

VerTs/ALE: Aaltonen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Flautre, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

Abstention: 2

EDD: Bonde, Sandbek

Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 22

For: 81

EDD: Andersen, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Nicholson of Winterbourne

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Krarup, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Gollnisch, Turco

PPE-DE: Martens, Menrad, Radwan, Schaffner

PSE: Désir, Marinho, Vairinhas

UEN: Ribeiro e Castro


Against: 347

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Titford


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulou, Dary, Scarbonchi

NI: Berlthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

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**UEN:** Camre, Collins, Crowley, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Segni

**Verts/ALE:** Maes

**Abstention:** 4

**EDD:** Bonde, Sandhæk

**NI:** Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

**UEN:** Fitzsimons

**Sylla report A5-0281/2003**

**Amendment 40**

**For:** 227


**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Mejier, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

**NI:** Cappato, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Turco


**UEN:** Segni

**Verts/ALE:** Aaltonen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Flautre, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Piétrarsanta, Rodríguez de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Vogenhuber, Wuori, Wyn
Against: 200

EDD: Abbitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

ELDR: De Clercq, Flesch, Ries, Sterckx, Väyrynen, Van Hecke, Virrankoski

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulou, Koulourianos

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


PSE: Dehousse, Kuckelkorn, Poos

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro

Abstention: 3

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk

Sylla report A5-0281/2003 Amendment 23, 1st part

For: 233

EDD: van Dam


GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulou, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Pinuoli, Fiebig, Figureiro, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbónico, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Cappato, Dell'Alba, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Turco

PPE-DE: Descamps, Martens
Thursday 4 September 2003


UEN: Crowley, Segni

Verts/ALE: Aaltonen, Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Ferrándiz Lezaun, Flautre, Gaife zu Baringdorf, Hudghton, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Mae, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Pitérasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroeder, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

Against: 189

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Nordmann, Väyrynen

GUE/NGL: Dary

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borghезiо, Claеys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


PSE: Dehousse

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro

Abstention: 1

EDD: Titford
Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Amendment 23, 2nd part

For: 86

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk

ELDR: Nicholson of Winterbourne


NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Gorostiaga Atxaldanabaso, Turco

PSE: Carlotti, Désir, Marinho, Mendiluce Pereiro, Prets, Vairinhos, Van Brempt


Against: 334

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Esclóp, Kunzt, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Tifftord


NI: Berthu, Beysen, Borghexio, Claey, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


Sylla report A5-0281/2003
Resolution

For: 221

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Mejier, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Turco

PPE-DE: Cushnahan, Kauppi


UEN: Segni


Against: 195

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Kuntz, Titford

ELDR: Virrankoski

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos

NI: Berthu, Beysens, Borghezio, Claeyts, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois
Thursday 4 September 2003


PSE: Baltas, Corbey, Katiforis, Koukiadis, Malliori, Pastorakis, Souladakis, Tsatsos, Zorba

UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Musa, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Thomas-Mauro

Abstention: 23

EDD: Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

ELDR: Andreasen, Busk, De Clercq, Flesch, Gasolíba i Böhm, Jensen, Maaten, Manders, Nordmann, Plooij-van Gorsel, Procacci, Ries, Riis-Jørgensen, Sterckx, Väyrynen, Van Hecke

GUE/NGL: Krarup

PPE-DE: Grosch

PSE: Dehousse

Lannoye report A5-0273/2003
Amendment 15

For: 204

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Titford


NI: Berthu, Beysen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Hager, Lang, Martinez, Souchet
Thursday 4 September 2003


PSE: Berès, Carlotti, Durhamel, Frutoe, Garot, Gill, Goebbels, Guy-Quint, Marinho, Rocard, Roure, dos Santos, Savary, Thornling-Schmidt

UEN: Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni

Against: 167

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Esclóp, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandberg

ELDR: De Clercq

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello, Fiebig, Fraisse, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krapir, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Pataki, Puerta, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Uca, Vinci

NI: Borghézio, Cappato, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Turco


Verts/ALE: Auroi, Bourniédie-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Evans Jillian, Flautre, Frassoni, Graef zu Baringdorf, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, MacCormick, McKenna, Mesner, Onesta, Piétrassantia, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroeder, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

Abstention: 5

ELDR: Schmidt

GUE/NGL: Herzog

NI: Dell’Alba

PPE-DE: Konrad

Verts/ALE: Ferrández Lezaun
Thursday 4 September 2003

**Lannoye report A5-0273/2003**

**Amendment 17**

**For:** 164

**EDD:** Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Titford

**ELDR:** Andreasen, André-Léonard, Boogerd-Quaak, van den Bos, Busk, De Clercq, Duff, Dybkjær, Flesch, Formentini, Gasolbà i Böhni, Jensen, Ludford, Lyne, Maaten, Manders, Monsonis Domingo, Mulder, Newton Dunn, Nicholson of Winterbourne, Nordmann, Olsson, Paulsen, Peshal, Pohjamo, Procacci, Ries, Riis-Jørgensen, Sanders-ten Holte, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sørensen, Väyrynen, Vallvé, Van Hecke, Vermeer, Virrankoski, Walls

**NI:** Beysen, Hager


**PSE:** Rocard, Thorning-Schmidt, Zrihen

**UEN:** Berlato, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Ó Neachtain

**Verts/ALE:** Flautre

**Against:** 204

**EDD:** Andersen, Bonde, Esclopé, Kuntz, Sandbæk

**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finioli, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Kuarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakas, Puerta, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Uca, Vinci

**NI:** Berthu, Cappato, Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Souchet, Turco

**PPE-DE:** Balfe, Beazley, Bowis, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Deprez, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Goodwill, Harbour, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Kirkhope, Korhola, Parish, Perry, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers

UEN: Camre, Mussa, Ribeiro e Castro

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Islér Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Messner, Onesta, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

Abstention: 12

EDD: Abitbol, Mathieu, Raymond

NI: Borghezio, Claey, Dell’Alba, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Lang, Martínez, Stirbois

Lannoye report A5-0273/2003
Amendment 5

For: 169

EDD: Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbak

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Blak, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Herzog, Jóv, Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Krivine, Laguiller, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Schroder Ilka, Seppänen, Syl; Uca, Vinci

NI: Borghezio, Cappato, Dupuis, Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado, Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Konrad, Körholha


UEN: Berlato, Fitzsimons, Mussa, Ribeiro e Castro

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Breyer, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Flautre, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Islér Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Onesta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Wuori, Wyn

Against: 216

EDD: Titford


GUE/NGL: Cauquil, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frasse

NI: Beysen, Hager
Thursday 4 September 2003


PSE: Adam, van den Berg, Bowe, Cashman, Corbett, Gill, Goebels, Hänsch, Honeyball, Howitt, Jöns, Kinnock, Lage, McaVey, McCarthy, McNally, Martin David W, Miller, Moraes, O’Toole, Skinner, Stihler, Titley, Watts, Whitehead

UEN: Camre, Collins, Crowley, Hyland, Muscardini, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Segni

Verts/ALE: Piétrasanta

Abstention: 11

NI: Berthu, Claeys, Dell’alba, Dillen, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

PSE: Ford, Hedkvist Petersen

Lannoye report A5-0273/2003
Amendment 3

NI: Beysen, Gorostiaga Axlandabaso, Hager


**UEN:** Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Ó Neachtain

**Against:** 81

**EDD:** Abitbol, Andersen, Bonde, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbæk, Titford

**ELDR:** van den Bos

**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krivine, Laguiller, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Schröder Ilka, Seppänä, Sylla, Vinci

**NI:** Cappato, Dupuis, Souchet, Turco

**PPE-DE:** Dimitrakopoulos, Mennea

**PSE:** Corbett, Dehousse, Desir, Ferreira, Groner, Patire, Poume, Terrón i Cusí, Van Lancker, Zrihen

**Verts/ALE:** Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Buitenweg, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaur, Flautre, Frassoni, Jonckheer, Legandijk, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, Piétrasanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroeder, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber

**Abstention:** 14

**NI:** Berthu, Borghezio, Claeys, Dillen, Garaud, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois

**UEN:** Berlato, Mussa, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni

**Lannoye report A5-0273/2003 Resolution**

**For:** 356

**EDD:** Abitbol, Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Kuntz, Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbaek


**GUE/NGL:** Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Koulourianos, Krivine, Laguiller, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Puerta, Schröder Ilka, Seppänä, Sylla, Vinci

**NI:** Berthu, Beysen, Borghezio, Cappato, Dell’Alba, Dupuis, Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Souchet, Turco
Thursday 4 September 2003


UEN: Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumedienne-Thiery, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Ferrández Lezaun, Flautre, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, Piétrassanta, Rod, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sørensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn

Against: 10

EDD: Titford

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas

NI: Claey, Dillen, Gollnisch, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois

PSE: Dehousse

Abstention: 25

GUE/NGL: Patakis

PPE-DE: Balfe, Beazley, Bowis, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Goodwill, Harbour, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Kirkhope, Nicholson, Parish, Perry, Purvis, Stevenson, Sturdy, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers
Morgantini report A5-0277/2003
Amendment 2

For: 256


NI: Berlhu, Bveysen, Hager, Souchet


UEN: Berlato, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, O Neachtain, Segni

Against: 61

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbæk, Titford

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Figureiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Pérez, Korakas, Kouloúrianos, Krivine, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Vinci

PSE: Aparicio Sánchez, Corbett, Van Lancker

UEN: Camre, Muscardini, Musa, Queiró

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Flautre, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lannoye, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Onesta, Piétrasanta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sorensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn

Abstention: 6

NI: Garaud, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Lang, Martinez, Stirbois
Morgantini report A5-0277/2003
Amendment 5

For: 181


GUE/NGL: Herzog

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Cappato, Garaud, Hager, Souchet


PSE: Goebbels

UEN: Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni

Against: 156

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Esclópè, Sandbæk

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bergaz Conesa, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Figureiredo, Fraisse, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krivine, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Sylla, Vinci

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalamabaso

Vertxs/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, Piétrasanta, de Roo, Rühl, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes

Abstention: 5

EDD: Titford

NI: Claey, Dillen, Martinez, Stirbois

Howitt report A5-0249/2003
Resolution

For: 284

EDD: Bonde, Sandbek


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Koulourianos, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Beysen, Gorostiza, Hager


UEN: Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Ö Neachtain, Segni

Vertxs/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Buitenweg, Evans Jillian, Flautre, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, de Roo, Rühl, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn
Against: 8

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam

NI: Claeys, Dillen, Martinez, Stirbois

PPE-DE: Herranz García

Abstention: 9

EDD: Esclopé

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Krivine, Patakis, Schröder Ilka

NI: Berthu, Souchet

UEN: Ribeiro e Castro

Perry report A5-0251/2003
Paragraph 13

For: 289

EDD: Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbek


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Boudjnah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Koulourianos, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Seppänén, Vinci

NI: Berthu, Betsy, Claeys, Dillen, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


Against: 8

EDD: Esclópe

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Korakas, Patakis

PPE-DE: Arvidsson, Garriga Polledo, Stenmarck, Wachtmeister

Abstention: 1

GUE/NGL: Bordes

Perry report A5-0251/2003
Paragraph 22

For: 285

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Boudjennah, Brie, Caudron, De Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Koulourianos, Krivine, Kruse, Kullas, Merkら, Mester, Modrow, Morganti, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Berthu, Beyssac, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Souchet


Thursday 4 September 2003

For: 142

Against: 163

**For:**

- **UEN:** Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni
- **Verts/ALE:** Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Flautre, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Onesta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn
- **EDD:** Belder, Blokland, van Dam
- **GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Korakas, Laguiller, Patakis
- **NI:** Martinez, Stirbois
- **PPE-DE:** Arvidsson, Pastorelli, Stenmarck, Vlasto, Wachtmeister
- **PSE:** Miranda de Lage

**Against:**

- **EDD:** Andersen, Bonde, Esclopé, Sandbæk
- **ELDR:** Andreassen, Attwooll, Busk, Calò, De Clercq, Duff, Dybkjær, Flesch, Jensen, Lynne, Maaten, Manders, Monsonis Domingo, Mulder, Newton Dunn, Nicholson of Winterbourne, Paulsen, Pesälä, Plooij-van Gorsel, Pohjamo, Procacci, Ries, Sanders-ten Holte, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sørensen, Väyrynen, Vermeer, Wirrankoski, Wallis

**Abstention:** 8

- **GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Korakas, Laguiller, Patakis
- **NI:** Martinez, Stirbois
- **UEN:** Berlato

**Perry report A5-0251/2003 Amendment 4**

**For:** 142

- **EDD:** Belder, Blokland, van Dam
- **GUE/NGL:** Korakas, Koulourianos
- **NI:** Berthu, Baysen, Claey, Dillen, Hager, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois
- **PSE:** Cercas, Honeyball, Howitt, Kinnock, Schulz, Thornning-Schmidt
- **UEN:** Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni

**Against:** 163

- **EDD:** Andersen, Bonde, Esclopé, Sandbæk
- **ELDR:** Andreassen, Attwooll, Busk, Calò, De Clercq, Duff, Dybkjær, Flesch, Jensen, Lynne, Maaten, Manders, Monsonis Domingo, Mulder, Newton Dunn, Nicholson of Winterbourne, Paulsen, Pesälä, Plooij-van Gorsel, Pohjamo, Procacci, Ries, Sanders-ten Holte, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sørensen, Väyrynen, Vermeer, Wirrankoski, Wallis
GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Krivine, Laguiller, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Lamassoure


Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, de Roo, Rühlle, Schroeder, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn

Abstention: 3

ELDR: André-Léonard, Nordmann

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis

Perry report A5-0251/2003
Paragraph 27

For: 277

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbak


GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Koulourianos, Krivine, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Beysen, Claeys, Dillen, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Martinez, Stirbois

Thursday 4 September 2003


UEN: Collins, Crowley, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Segni

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Onesta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber

Against: 8

EDD: Esclopé

PPE-DE: Arvidsson, Kauppi, Stenmarck, Wachtmeister

UEN: Ribeiro e Castro

Verts/ALE: Sörensen, Wyn

Abstention: 8

ELDR: Paulsen, Schmidt

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

NI: Berthu, Souchet

UEN: Berlato

Perry report A5-0251/2003
Paragraph 31

For: 287

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Esclopé, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Koulourianos, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Beysen, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager


UEN: Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Ribeiro e Castro

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sörensen, Staes, Türmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn

For: 175

Perry report A5-0251/2003 Amendment 6

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Eslopa, Sandbæk

NI: Claeys, Denly, Martinez, Stirbois

Against: 9

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam

NI: Souchet

PPE-DE: Arvidsson, Kauppi, Matikainen-Kallström, Stemarack, Wachtmeister

Abstention: 11

ELDR: Paulsen

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Krivine, Laguiller, Patakis

NI: Claey, Dillen, Martinez, Stirbois

For: 175

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Eslopa, Sandbæk

Thursday 4 September 2003

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Claeys, Dillen, Hager, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


PSE: Gröner, Junker, Marinho, Sornosa Martinez

UEN: Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni

Against: 141

GUE/NGL: Alyssontrakis, Bakopoulos, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Frasse, Herzog, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krivine, Laguiller, Larquet, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Patakis, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Nassauer


Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Buitenweg, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sorensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn

Perry report A5-0251/2003
Amendment 7

For: 133

EDD: Esclópe

ELDR: Lynne, Mulder, Schmidt, Vermeer

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Claey, Dillen, Hager, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

PSE: Marinho, Scheele

UEN: Berlato, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Segni

Verts/ALE: Buitenweg, Staes

**Against:** 164

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam


GUE/NGL: Alyssonakis, Bakopoulos, Bordé, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Fraisse, Herzog, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krivine, Laguiller, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Mauro, Sacrédeus, Wachtmeister


Verts/ALE: Auroi, Bournadie-Thiery, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, Rühle, Sörensen, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn

**Abstention:** 2

UES: Camre, Ribeiro e Castro
Perry report A5-0251/2003
Paragraph 40

For: 267

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Esclópè, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Korakas, Koulourianos, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morgantini, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Beysen, Dillen, Hager, Martinez, Stirbois


UEN: Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Segni

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Dhaene, Flautre, Frassoni, Lagendijk, Lipietz, McKenna

Against: 17

ELDR: Busk

PPE-DE: Arvidsson, Lamassoure, Stemmer, Wachtmeister

PSE: Diez González, Karamanou

UEN: Camre

Verts/ALE: Boumediene-Thiery, Isler Béguin, MacCormick, Maes, de Roo, Rühle, Schröder, Staes, Voggenhuber
Abstention: 11

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Krivine, Laguiller

NI: Berthu, Gorostiaga Axalanda-baso, Souchet

UEN: Ribeiro e Castro

Perry report A5-0251/2003
Amendment 10

For: 184

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Herzog, Koulourianos, Krivine, Marset Campos, Meijer, Modrow, Morganí, Schroeder Ílka, Seppänen, Vinci

PPE-DE: Bourlanges, Deprez, De Sarnez, Fourtou, Garriga Polledo, Gutiérrez-Cortines, Laschet, Mennea, Morillon, Pack, Pastorelli, Podestà, Vidal-Quadras Roca


UEN: Segni

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroeder, Sorensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wyn

Against: 120

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Esclopé

NI: Berthu, Beysens, Claeys, Dillen, Hager, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

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UEN: Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Ribeiro e Castro

Abstention: 7

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Korakas, Laguiller, Patakis

NI: Gorostiaga Axzalandabaso

Zorba report A5-0276/2003
Amendment 12

For: 28

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Sandbak

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulous, Bordes, Boudjenah, Caudron, Cauquil, Figueiredo, Fraisse, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krivine, Marset Campos, Meijer, Patakis, Schröder Ilka, Seppänen, Vinci

NI: Gorostiaga Axzalandabaso

PPE-DE: Hermange, Mauro, Wieland

PSE: Dehousse

Agãinst: 241

EDD: Esclopé

ELDR: André-Léonard, Attwooll, Busk, Caló, Dybkjær, Flesch, Jensen, Lynne, Maaten, Manders, Monsoníis Domingo, Newton Dunn, Nordmann, Paulsen, Pesilä, Pohjamo, Procacci, Sanders-ten Holte, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sørensen, Väyrynen, Virrankoski, Wallis

GUE/NGL: Di Lello Finuoli

NI: Berthu, Beyer, Claes, Dillen, Hager, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois


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UEN: Berlato, Camre, Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Ribeiro e Castro

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Boumediene-Thiery, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Lagendijk, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Onesta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sorensen, Staes, Turmes, Wyn

Abstention: 1

GUE/NGL: Herzog

Zorba report A5-0276/2003 Amendment 7

For: 55

EDD: Andersen, Bonde, Esclopé, Sandbæk


NI: Berthu, Claeys, Dillen, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Martinez, Souchet, Stirbois

PPE-DE: Hermange

PSE: Dehousse, Zrihen

UEN: Collins, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Ó Neachtain

Verts/ALE: Boumediene-Thiery, Dhaene, Evans Jillian, Frassoni, Isler Béguin, Lagendijk, Lipietz, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Messner, Onesta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroedter, Sorensen, Staes, Turmes, Wyn

Against: 216

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam

ELDR: André-Léonard, Atwoooll, Busk, Calò, Duff, Dybkjær, Flesch, Jensen, Lynne, Maaten, Manders, Monsonís Domingo, Mulder, Newton Dunn, Nordmann, Paulsen, Pelsá, Pohlamo, Sanders-ten Holte, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sørensen, Väyrynen, Virrankoski, Wallis

NI: Beysen, Hager


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Zorba report A5-0276/2003
Amendment 15

Abstention: 3

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

For: 33

EDD: Andersen, Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Esclopé, Sandbaek


NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Martinez, Stirbois

PSE: Cercas, Dehousse, Zrihen

Against: 235

ELDR: André-Léonard, Attwooll, Busk, Calò, Duff, Dybkjær, Flesch, Jensen, Lynne, Maaten, Manders, Monsonis Domingo, Mulder, Newton Dunn, Paulsen, Pohjamo, Sanders-ten Holte, Schmidt, Sterckx, Sørensen, Väyrynen, Virrankoski, Wallis

NI: Berthu, Beyeus, Caeys, Dillen, Hager, Souchet


UEN: Berlato, Camre, Muscardini, Mussa, Ribeiro e Castro

Abstention: 2
RC — B5-0375/2003 — Liberia

Resolution

For: 69

EDD: Sandbæk

ELDR: van den Bos, Calò, Lynne, Maaten, Newton Dunn

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Boudjenah, Caudron, Koulourianos, Meijer

NI: Berthu, Beysen, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Balfe, Bayona de Perogordo, Bowis, Camisón Asensio, Chichester, Cushingan, Daul, Evans Jonathan, Ferri, Fourtou, Gahler, Goepel, Gomolka, Grossetête, Karas, Knolle, Koch, Lisi, Marttin, Mann Thomas, Mauro, Mayer Hans-Peter, Naranjo Escobar, Nassauer, Nicholson, Ojeda Sanz, Poettering, Posselt, Purvis, Rühig, Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Sommer, Stevenson, Van Orden, Wieland

PSE: Aparicio Sanchez, Baltas, Berenguer Fuster, Casaca, Et, Ford, Gebhardt, Gillig, Lage, Martin David W., Martínez Martínez, Mastorakis, Medina Ortega, Schulz, Souladakis, Stihler

UEN: Ribeiro e Castro

Verts/ALE: Auroi, Lagendijk, MacCormick

Against: 1

PSE: Savary

Abstention: 1

GUE/NGL: Patakis
EC development policy


The European Parliament,


— having regard to the European Community’s cooperation policies,

— having regard to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific States on the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, on the other part, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 (1), and which entered into effect on 1 April 2003 following completion of ratification procedures,

— having regard to the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s 2002 Peer Review of European Community assistance,

— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy and the Committee on Women’s Rights and Equal Opportunities (A5-0209/2003),

A. whereas 2001 is the second year for which EuropeAid has published an annual report,

B. whereas in 2001 external Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries financed by the General Budget and the European Development Fund (EDF) amounted to EUR 5994 million in commitments and EUR 5892 million in payments, and ODA and official assistance to countries and territories in transition in 2001 amounted to EUR 9729 million in commitments and EUR 7700 million in payments,

C. whereas, according to the Development Assistance Committee peer review, European Community external assistance for 2001 increased by 21.1 % in real terms over the previous year, mainly through increased assistance to accession candidate countries,

D. whereas aid to candidate countries exceeds aid to developing countries,

E. whereas the European Community is the leading international donor of development aid and the Member States committed themselves at the Barcelona European Council to reach, within their respective budgetary processes, at least 0.33 % of ODA/GNI by 2006,

1. Welcomes the publication of the EuropeAid Annual Report for 2001, the second of its kind, which constitutes a useful compendium of data and analysis that is not otherwise available in readily consultable form, and which consequently contributes to the transparency of the EU's development cooperation activities;

2. Understands that this EuropeAid Report is, to a certain extent, experimental in nature, and that it refers to a period in which external aid policies, and particularly development cooperation policies, were in a phase of transition and consolidation; recognises the interest and merit of the document and hopes that a more substantial evaluation will be made in the 2002 Report, when a more realistic assessment can be undertaken;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission, in accordance with the frequently expressed views of the European Parliament, has attempted to assess progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals which were adopted in September 2000;

4. Emphasises that the promotion of gender equality and women's rights is an essential component in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and consequently requests the Commission to include in future annual reports data on gender balance, notably in the education and health sectors, as well as on actions to combat violence against women;

5. Welcomes the emphasis placed by the Commission on poverty reduction and the concentration of development assistance (except for the candidate countries) on the poorest states, in particular the least developed countries; calls on all low-income countries to produce poverty reduction strategy papers as a matter of urgency so that actions to combat poverty can be properly targeted; asks that account be taken, in this respect, not only of the poorest states but also of middle-income developing countries with very high levels of poverty and social inequality;

6. Welcomes the fact that the Commission has accorded priority to the development and strengthening of regional and sub-regional political, economic and commercial integration processes in those regions that are to receive EC cooperation, and calls for a stronger commitment to regional and sub-regional integration and association models as a global strategy to meet the challenges posed by development in the 21st Century;

7. Sees the need for reliable mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of European development actions, notably in poverty alleviation and trade promotion; accordingly, urges the Commission, including Eurostat, to assist developing countries' administrations so as to develop statistical services that can provide accurate data on economic growth and on economic and social progress;

8. Notes that the reorganisation of the Commission's services and the setting up of the EuropeAid Cooperation Office has improved the efficiency of European aid management; regrets, however, the continuing lack of sufficient manpower to manage the volume of money involved; calls for the provision of increased staff to manage the Community's external assistance, including extra staff in overseas delegations, to meet the challenges of deconcentration;

9. Reiterates its previous criticisms regarding the lengthy programming of European aid; notes that the Commission is aware of these problems, and thus calls for still lighter and less cumbersome administrative procedures;

10. Expresses serious reserves regarding the use of European funding for macro-economic budgetary support which amounted to EUR 263 million in 2001 for the ACP countries alone, notes that much of this money went to countries which have been criticised for poor governance;
Thursday 4 September 2003

11. Calls on the Commission to define comprehensive, rigorous and transparent control and reporting mechanisms to monitor macro-economic support in order to ensure that this funding is used for the purposes for which it was intended; urges the Commission to consult with other donors with a view to harmonising reporting requirements, thereby facilitating administrative procedures for recipient developing countries;

12. Welcomes the setting up of the Inter-Service Quality Support group, and believes that this will continue to positively influence the quality and coherence of EU development strategy and its complementarity with programmes carried out by other donors, notably the EU Member States, the UN Agencies and the Bretton Woods Institutions;

13. Regrets the Commission’s failure to meet the output targets for cooperation with Asian and Latin American countries, notably with regard to social infrastructure and services, added as remarks to the 2001 General Budget by the European Parliament;

14. Calls on the negotiating parties to forge ahead with the negotiations on an EU-Mercosur association agreement, and with the political dialogue and cooperation agreements between the EU and the Community of Andean Nations and the EU and Central America, so that results might be available in time for the forthcoming Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Mexico in 2004, in line with the consolidation of the strategic bi-regional association between the two regions;

15. Calls on the Commission to increase the resources and specific actions designed to protect indigenous peoples and develop their own capacities, and for adequate attention to be paid to the needs of indigenous peoples in horizontal and regional programmes;

16. Calls on the Commission to analyse, in the Annual Report for 2002, the effectiveness of assistance provided for private sector development and to devise yardsticks for measuring the success of such assistance, including measures specifically designed to promote women’s participation in business;

17. Is particularly concerned by the continuing high level of committed appropriations that have not yet been paid, the ‘reste à liquider’ (RAL); points out that at the end of 2001, under the General Budget there were 1482 totally dormant commitments in the accounting system, representing an outstanding amount of EUR 1319 million; calls on the Commission to apply itself diligently to reducing the level of RAL, either through activating projects or programmes for which funds have been committed, or through ‘decommitment’ whenever it is clear that there would be no point in maintaining commitments;

18. Nevertheless welcomes the fact that, according to the Commission’s figures, in 2001 RAL for appropriations under the General Budget decreased by 60 % from EUR 1092.34 million to EUR 329.7 million;

19. Deplores the Commission’s failure to include in the 2001 Annual Report data concerning unused EDF commitments which, contrary to budget RAL, were not reduced in 2001; calls for more vigorous action in respect of EDF RAL, and expects this to be analysed in detail in the 2002 Annual Report;

20. Notes that a disproportionately high share of this RAL relates to budget chapter B7-4 (Mediterranean), and also deplores the low level of payment on budget lines for the environment and tropical forests;

21. Sees the need for a common reliable computerised information system covering all aspects of the project cycle, and reiterates its call for greater human resources to manage the growing number of projects;
22. Stresses that it is as important to execute existing programmes successfully, as it is to launch new programmes; deplores the fact that new programmes and actions were on occasions launched without the provision of sufficient staff to ensure their correct implementation;

23. Calls for the rapid budgetisation of the EDF, which would simplify procedures and facilitate the decommitment of dormant and old RAL, while insisting that EDF budgetisation must, under no circumstances, lead to any reduction, in real terms, in the value of the fund or in the volume of resources available to the ACP countries;

24. Requests the Commission, in its 2002 Annual Report, to take account of the decisions taken at the Monterrey and Johannesburg summits, and to analyse its initial response to meeting the commitments resulting therefrom;

25. Notes with approval that the Commission has devoted a section to the policy of mainstreaming gender equality; requests the Commission to include in future annual reports a more detailed analysis of the state of implementation and the effectiveness of policies and programmes aimed at improving the situation of women;

26. Requests the Commission, in its 2002 Annual Report, to produce more statistical annexes permitting detailed comparison between use of appropriations for different sectors and regions, as well as an executive summary;

27. Suggests that, in its future annual report, the Commission clearly distinguishes between actions and resources in favour of development cooperation with the countries of the South, and its activities in favour of the development of northern countries, including candidates for EU membership and neighbouring countries such as those in the Balkans;

28. Stresses the need for EuropeAid Annual Reports to pay special attention to the effectiveness of the EU's actions to promote efficient, transparent and accountable public institutions in developing nations, adapted to the particular circumstances of each country;

29. Hopes that future EuropeAid Annual Reports will accord due attention to the cross-border dimension of certain development policies, notably INTERREG, MEDA and TACIS and other policies aimed at stimulating the development of regions close to the external borders of the enlarged Union;

30. Notes that the 2001 Report contains certain imperfections such as discontinuity of editorial style between chapters; urges that these be remedied in the 2002 Report so as to avoid its appearing as a juxtaposition of disparate elements;

31. Recommends that the Commission print sufficient copies of the 2001 Report, in the necessary languages, to enable its widest possible distribution in the developing countries, in the Member States, and, in particular, among the NGOs which are frequently most useful partners in the implementation of EU cooperation policies;

32. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, the Council and the Commission.
Regional and lesser-used languages — enlargement and cultural diversity

European Parliament resolution with recommendations to the Commission on European regional and lesser-used languages — the languages of minorities in the EU — in the context of enlargement and cultural diversity (2003/2057(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to Article 192, second paragraph, of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Articles 149, 150, 151 and 308 of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Articles 21 and 22 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,

— having regard to its resolution of 14 January 2003 on the role of regional and local authorities in European integration (1) and the reference therein to linguistic diversity in Europe,


— having regard to the Council resolution of 14 February 2002 on the promotion of linguistic diversity and language learning in the framework of the implementation of the objectives of the European Year of Languages 2001 (3),

— having regard to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of the Council of Europe, which entered into force on 1 March 1998,

— having regard to the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, which entered into force on 1 February 1998,

— having regard to Rules 59 and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport (A5-0271/2003),

A. whereas there is at present no legal provision at EU level relating to European regional and lesser-used languages,

B. whereas no proposal within the meaning of Rule 59(2) of the Rules of Procedure is in preparation,

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C. whereas the European Parliament and the Committee of the Regions have addressed the question of the importance of less widely used languages on many occasions (1),

D. whereas respect for linguistic and cultural diversity is a basic principle of the EU and is enshrined in the following terms in Article 22 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union: ‘The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity’,

E. whereas in its abovementioned resolution of 14 January 2003, it called for the following new Article to be inserted in the EC Treaty: ‘The Community shall, within its spheres of competence, respect and promote linguistic diversity in Europe, including regional or minority languages as an expression of that diversity, by encouraging cooperation between Member States and utilising other appropriate instruments in the furtherance of this objective’,

F. whereas it is the aim of cultural diversity to be an element of social cohesion and not to operate as an argument for a division into majority and minority,

G. whereas indigenous minority language communities exist in some areas of the EU and, according to official statistics, 40 million Union citizens regularly speak a regional or minority language that has been handed down from generation to generation, nearly always in addition to the official language or languages of the state in question,

H. whereas in some Member States, the above-mentioned languages are the most widely used vehicle of communication in the respective communities concerned and have even been accorded official or equal official status (alongside another official language) at regional level,

I. whereas there are official languages of Member States that have not been included among the languages used in the European Union institutions, even though they are the languages most widely used in the respective regions concerned, in all areas of society, in the media and also in education, not least at university level,

J. whereas, according to Commission information, there are over 60 known indigenous regional or minority language communities in the EU, a number which will be more than doubled as a result of the Union’s progressive enlargement,

K. whereas, in the course of European enlargement, a multiplicity of new regional and minority language communities will further enrich the European Union’s linguistic and cultural diversity,

L. whereas the Presidency Conclusions of the European Council in Copenhagen on 21 and 22 June 1993 state that respect for and protection of minorities is a requirement for membership of the European Union,

M. whereas the customary definition of regional or minority languages in the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages covers languages traditionally used by sections of the population of the state in question, but does not include dialects of the official language(s) of the state, the languages of immigrants or recently invented languages,

N. whereas the definition of regional and minority languages should not be affected by the level of support these languages receive from their respective local and/or regional authorities,

O. whereas support for regional and minority languages should be constant and independent from changes in the political climate,

P. whereas, despite the very considerable differences that sometimes exist between the social, economic and political factors involved in their use, Europe’s regional and minority languages have many features in common throughout the EU and a European dimension, making them a matter of interest for the whole of Europe,

Q. whereas in some of these communities regional or minority languages straddle the frontiers of Member States, and there is a tradition of long-standing cultural and historical links between other such communities,

R. whereas, since such links are undoubtedly important and continue to be promoted at interregional level, almost all these regional and minority language communities share a strong interest in the survival and development of their language and culture, as well as in making full use of their potential in the EU,

S. whereas regional and minority languages are a major cultural treasure trove and — given that they constitute a common cultural heritage — support to foster them should be improved constantly and at every level,

T. whereas the media play an important role in safeguarding and promoting the knowledge and use of regional and lesser-used languages,

1. Calls on the Commission, on the basis of Articles 149, 150, 151 and 308 of the EC Treaty, to submit to it by 31 March 2004 legislative proposals on language diversity and language learning — to include European regional and lesser-used languages — in accordance with the recommendations and proposed measures annexed to this resolution;

2. Calls on the Commission to provide scientifically based criteria for a definition of a minority or regional language for the purposes of the possible programme for linguistic diversity;

3. Considers that, since the European Union has adopted a mainstreaming strategy in its funding policy, the objective of promoting and protecting regional and minority languages should be clearly stated as part of the objectives, at least of all the language and content industry-related programmes;

4. Considers that the budgetary impact of the actions and programmes requested in the recommendations in the annex should be compatible with the ceiling of heading 3 without a reprogramming of existing policies;

5. Asks the Commission to accompany its future initiative with an evaluation of possible duplication of activities at centralised and decentralised levels as well as a proposal for transferring from headquarters to the agencies concerned the appropriate human and administrative resources;

6. Notes that the recommendations in the annex are in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity and with citizens’ fundamental rights;
7. Proposes that a new budget item be established under Article B3-100 in the course of the annual budgetary procedure and that the corresponding appropriations be entered in the budget;

8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution, and the accompanying detailed recommendations, to the Commission, the Council, the intergovernmental conference, the Council of Europe and the European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages.

ANNEX

DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE CONTENT OF THE REQUESTED PROPOSAL

A. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSAL

After the success of the European Year of Languages 2001, the Commission planned to publish in the summer of 2003 an Action Plan on Language Learning and Linguistic Diversity, based on resources available under current Community programmes and measures.

The European Parliament regards this initiative as an important step towards a global approach to encouraging language learning and creating greater awareness of our linguistic and cultural heritage.

The European Parliament calls for more measures in this area. Following the same approach used for the European Year against Racism 1997, which led to the setting-up of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia and the launching of an action programme to combat discrimination, the EP calls for the setting-up of a European Agency on Linguistic Diversity and Language Learning and a multi-annual programme on linguistic diversity and language learning, building on the success of the European Year of Languages 2001.

The Agency on Linguistic Diversity and Language Learning should keep constant track of developments in this area and the implementation of the action plan and also introduce concrete measures, inter alia to help promote a multilingual Europe and a language-friendly environment, and develop a network to promote linguistic diversity, to include European regional and minority languages.

At the same time, suitable arrangements should be made to ensure that part of the financial appropriations are specifically earmarked for concrete measures and for regional and less-widely used languages. The aim of these measures is to reinforce the European dimension with a view to promoting and protecting regional and minority languages and cultures. It is important to stress that this aim cannot be effectively pursued without proper coordination with the machinery existing within the Council of Europe, avoiding overlapping or encroachment in terms of responsibilities and/or operations. In particular, because monitoring is carried out under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the key Europe-wide legal frame of reference applying in this sphere, and above all through the work of the independent committee responsible for supervising implementation of the Charter as well as the two-yearly reports submitted by the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, it is possible to identify problem areas, often horizontal by nature to the extent that several countries are affected, in which action needs to be taken as a matter of priority. In their activities, therefore, the agency and the Commission should take account of the findings of this monitoring when determining aims, financial guidelines, and priorities so as to enable the right measures to be taken at the right time as regards the problem areas (similar considerations apply to the monitoring carried out under the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, in so far as it also relates to linguistic profiles).
The proposed initiatives are justified by the fact that our linguistic and cultural heritage will play a particularly significant role, and one which should not be underestimated, in an enlarged Union.

B. PROPOSED MEASURES

Recommendation 1

European Agency for Linguistic Diversity and Language Learning

I. Legal act: Proposal for a legal act setting up a European Agency for Linguistic Diversity and Language Learning, taking due account of regional and minority European languages;

II. Content: Taking into account the results of the feasibility study to be made by the European Commission on a European Agency for Linguistic Diversity and Language Learning, implementation of the measures proposed in the Commission’s action plan; promotion of a multilingual Europe and a climate of acceptance of multilingualism; development of a network to promote linguistic diversity, with the inclusion of European regional and minority languages; collection and collation of data, without undermining data protection, on the situation of the minority languages in an enlarged EU, fully respecting Member State provision for educational instruction in the official language or languages.

Recommendation 2

Programme for linguistic diversity (to include regional and minority languages) and language learning

I. Legal act: Proposal for a legal act to establish a multi-annual programme for linguistic diversity (to include regional, minority and sign languages) and language learning;

II. Content: The establishment of concrete financial measures to promote projects relating to the creation of a climate of acceptance of multilingualism, especially as an exchange of experience between multilingual municipalities and regions, highlighting the benefits of language learning and supporting the European networks active in this field, also taking into account, when determining aims and priorities regarding regional or minority languages, the findings of the monitoring carried out under the Council of Europe’s European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

In addition to these two central measures, the European Parliament considers that a global approach to promoting linguistic diversity and language learning, and to preserving our linguistic and cultural heritage, including that of Europe’s regional and minority languages, requires the following measures.

The European Parliament considers, therefore, that

— the Commission should:

1. on the basis of Article 3(1)(q) TEC, include the promotion of linguistic diversity, to include regional or minority languages, and language learning, among the objectives of the EU’s cultural and educational programmes;

2. on the basis of Article 3(1) (q) TEC, ensure that the promotion of linguistic diversity, to include regional or minority languages, is also taken into account in other EU programmes, and for example is clearly identified as a target area in the action programme to combat discrimination or in the Structural Funds;
3. on the basis of Article 149 TEC, make all programmes accessible for proposals for all projects dealing with all languages, whether they are widely spoken or not;

4. if the languages in question have official status and are used in universities, bring them within the scope of implementation of the Socrates programme;

5. take the necessary measures to ensure that, in future, the interpretation of Articles 149, 150 and 151 TEC is based on an inclusive approach to linguistic diversity;

6. on the basis of Articles 149(3) TEC and 151(3) TEC, ensure that it is regularly and officially informed by the secretariat of the European Charter on Regional or Minority Languages concerning the state of ratification, and developments in relation to the implementation, of the Charter in the EU Member States;

7. on the basis of Articles 149(3) TEC and 151(3) TEC, ensure that it is regularly and officially informed by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities concerning the state of ratification, and developments in relation to the implementation, of the Framework Convention in the EU Member States;

8. on the basis of Article 149 TEC, and with a view to encouraging teacher mobility, encourage the training of teachers of regional or minority languages;

9. report regularly to its Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport on developments relating to the Action Plan on Language Learning and Linguistic Diversity and its implementation;

10. on the basis of Article 6 TEU, pay particular attention to the protection of human rights in general and the protection of minorities in particular, not only in relation to external policy, but also in the Member States;

11. on the basis of Article 6 TEU, establish regular monitoring of human rights protection, including the protection of minorities;

12. continue to support the European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages (EBLUL), a network representing lesser-used language communities in all 15 Member States, and the three Mercator academic research centres, all as organisations of general European interest and networks for regional and minority languages, increase its financial support in order to create the conditions for expanding the Bureau’s spheres of competence, and make use of its resources;

13. promote the mutual cooperation of regional or minority language communities, provided this has a European dimension and involves cross-border cooperation (for example MIDAS, Eeba, etc.);

14. when conducting campaigns to publicise EU policies, take newspapers published in a regional or minority language properly into account, following a politically balanced approach;

15. promote cultural activities — such as cultural networks, cultural events, translations, etc. — in which regional or minority languages are involved;
16. support the development of networks for the promotion of linguistic diversity and language learning, involving representative political, academic and other bodies, especially those engaged in using new language-learning techniques such as the so-called language baths, and organise an annual information seminar on calls for tenders or proposals targeted at language communities; the European Bureau for Lesser-used Languages could function as a secretariat for such networks;

17. when determining aims, financial guidelines, and priorities, take into account the findings of the monitoring carried out under both the Council of Europe's European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and, in so far as it also relates to linguistic profiles, its Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities; to that end, cooperation should be established on a regular basis between the appropriate Commission and Council of Europe departments;

18. support forums of local and regional authorities involved in language planning in order to exchange information regarding most effective methods for the implementation of language policies;

19. apply the principles and objectives of the Charter as a benchmark in assessing compliance of the applicant countries with the obligations regarding the protection of their minorities as outlined in the conclusions of the 1993 European Council in Copenhagen;

— the Intergovernmental Conference should:

20. include in the provisions concerning action by the EU in the field of culture an explicit reference to the promotion of linguistic diversity including regional and minority languages as an expression of cultural and linguistic diversity.

1. The Community shall, within its spheres of competence, respect and promote linguistic diversity in Europe, including regional or minority languages as an expression of that diversity, by encouraging cooperation among Member States and utilising other appropriate instruments in furtherance of this objective.

2. Community action shall particularly include:

   — Promoting exchange of experiences and good practices;

   — Facilitating cooperation and joint projects between state, regional and local authorities;

   — Promoting, where appropriate, trans-border cooperation;

   — Supporting cooperation among the organisations of civil society.

3. The Community and the Member States shall foster cooperation with competent international organisations in the promotion of linguistic diversity, in particular the Council of Europe.

4. The European Union shall endeavour to ensure that no EU policies or measures are adopted or applied in ways that are detrimental to the linguistic diversity of Europe.

5. In order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives referred to in this point, the Council:

   — acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the EC Treaty, after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, shall adopt appropriate measures, excluding any harmonisation of the laws and regulations of the Member States;

   — acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt recommendations.
21. ensure that Article 13 TEC also covers discrimination on the grounds of language;

22. ensure that, for cultural matters (Article 151 TEC), the principle of qualified majority is introduced;

23. draw up an annual report on compliance with the provisions on diversity contained in Article 151(4) TEC. This report should examine the effects of secondary legislation and the extent to which it takes into account the linguistic diversity, specific national and regional features and cultural heritage of the Member States;

24. ensure that the following new Article 151a is inserted in the EC Treaty: ‘The Community shall, within its spheres of competence, respect and promote linguistic diversity in Europe, including regional or minority languages as an expression of that diversity, by encouraging cooperation between Member States and utilising other appropriate instruments in the furtherance of this objective’;

—the European Parliament itself should see that:

25. a specific section of the EP’s reports on human rights, or its own specific reports, deal with the protection of minorities;

26. its Committee on Culture is regularly and officially informed by the secretariat of the European Charter on Regional or Minority Languages concerning the state of ratification, and developments in relation to the implementation of, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in the Member States;

27. its Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy is regularly and officially informed by the secretariat of the Council of Europe’s Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities on the state of ratification, and developments in the implementation, of the Framework Convention in the EU Member States;

—the Member States and candidate countries should:

28. if they have not already done so, ratify, as soon as possible, the Council of Europe’s European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and its Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities;

29. compile, as a basis for further measures, reliable data on ethnic, linguistic and religious minority groups, including immigrants and refugees, on their economic and social isolation/exclusion, and on the legal and practical status of regional and minority languages, and send such data to the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia in Vienna;

—the Council should:

30. in agreement with the Commission, and as requested in the opinion on the Council report on human rights for 1999, include in its annual report on the human rights situation an analysis of the development of human rights, including the rights of national minorities, in the individual Member States, taking into account also the outcome of Council of Europe activities in this field, to make it possible to formulate strategies to ensure that national and European policies in this area are more consistent.
European Parliament resolution on the effects of the summer heat wave

The European Parliament,

A. having regard to the recent exceptional weather conditions and very high temperatures in Europe, especially in southern Europe,

B. having regard to the drought and associated forest fires which have occurred in southern Europe, particularly in Portugal, but also in Spain, France and Italy,

C. having regard to the losses in terms of human life and the destruction of many farms and homes as well as transport, communication and energy infrastructures,

D. shocked that due to the heat wave more than 10,000 people more than normal died,

E. whereas forest fires in Portugal alone have destroyed more than 400,000 hectares of woodland, i.e. a total of around 5% of the country's territory and 11% of forestry resources, inflicting damage with an estimated cost of over EUR 1 billion,

F. whereas the fires which have occurred during the summer are a problem common to and recurrent in the whole southern European area and whereas the characteristics of Mediterranean forests and climatic features of southern Europe mean that it is one of the areas of the European Union most at risk from fires,

G. whereas is to be feared that, as a result of an emerging pattern of climate change, natural disasters on this scale are likely to recur,

H. whereas some Member States are not capable of dealing with natural disasters of this scale and are thus obliged to rely on European solidarity and assistance,

I. whereas the area devastated by the fires is much greater than the area reforested each year, and whereas this will have serious human, social, economic and environmental repercussions in the long term,

J. whereas the damage suffered by the farming industry is enormous,

1. Expresses its deepest sympathy for and solidarity with the families of the those who died and with the inhabitants of the devastated areas, which include many elderly persons living in less-favoured rural areas, and salutes the dedication of the full-time and voluntary firemen and members of the public who fought the fires and the heat unstintingly, often at the risk of their lives;

2. Calls on the social, medical and emergency services in the various Member States to evaluate now the kind of preventative or emergency action that should be taken in any similar climatic situation that may occur in the future;

3. Notes the decision taken by the Commission to propose the mobilisation of the European Union's Solidarity Fund with a view to granting aid of EUR 31,655 million to Portugal to enable it to restore its infrastructures and reimburse the cost of the emergency measures, but considers that the contribution from the Solidarity Fund should be nearer the total emergency aid available under the EUSF, assessed at EUR 94,579,000;
4. Calls on the Commission to continue to cooperate with the national authorities in providing support for the affected populations and reducing the environmental impact of the fires and reafforestation, and to support all national public aid initiatives aimed at restoring the production potential of affected areas, with a view to regenerating job creation and taking the necessary measures to offset the social costs involved in the loss of jobs and sources of income; calls on the Commission also to facilitate all Community administrative procedures, especially in relation to needs as regards reprogramming of the Structural Funds, and to ensure that the rigid procedures for use of these Funds are made more flexible and more easily accessible;

5. Calls on the Commission, the Member States and the regions affected to set up jointly an infrastructure restoration plan and a rehabilitation plan for the areas affected, seeking to reforest these areas and to prevent fires by reallocating a proportion of the Community's funds, particularly the structural funds, the EAGGF and the cohesion fund;

6. Calls for a reafforestation policy for the affected areas based on respect for their bio-climatic and environmental features, and hopes that great store will be set by the rehabilitation of the specific local rural landscape;

7. Insists on the need to reinforce an efficient prevention policy in the field of forest fires, and reiterates its view that both monitoring and prevention measures should be encouraged by the Community, in particular in the scope of the proposed Forest Focus regulation;

8. Insists on the need, in the context of the proposed Forest Focus regulation, to give the European Union the same financial resources as in Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92 (1) on protection of the Community's forests against fire, in order to fund, in particular, appropriate forest fire prevention facilities such as firebreaks, forest tracks, access points and water points;

9. Strongly condemns the criminal actions of those individuals responsible for starting certain of these fires deliberately, and calls on Member States to make every possible effort to ensure that they are brought to justice;

10. Considers that all Members States affected need urgently to review their systems for providing information to the general public on preventing forest fires;

11. Appreciates the efforts of many Member States which have made available to the Mediterranean countries affected additional resources, both human and material, and calls on the Commission and the Council to address the question of establishing a European Civil Protection Force as a matter of urgency;

12. Calls on the Commission to examine the tragic consequences of this summer's heat wave thoroughly and to include the results in its 'further proposal' on health care and long-term care for the elderly as planned by this year's Spring European Council for the autumn;

13. Welcomes the decision by the Commission to bring forward the payment of some CAP direct support to farmers in order to ease the burden of the drought on the agricultural sector; calls on the Commission to rapidly apply Article 87(2) of the EC Treaty with a view to granting appropriate financial aid to all sectors affected by the disaster; calls on the Commission and the Member States to support farmers in adapting farming practices that can reduce the risks of yield losses provoked by extreme climatic conditions;

14. Considers it desirable to look closely at the possibility of introducing new methods for the management of agricultural crises as a result of extreme weather events, such as a Community insurance scheme, while respecting budget discipline;

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15. Urges the Commission and each Member State to implement ambitious initiatives for the rapid phase-in of renewable energy through rapid and ambitious energy conservation programmes, including effective implementation of the Intelligent Energy Programme;

16. Calls on the Commission to give priority to infrastructure projects of rail, water and combined transport, when proposing the revision of the Trans-European Transport Networks (TEN-T);

17. Considers that the European Union needs more binding target values for ozone in ambient air and that the current related Community legislation needs to be improved;

18. Interprets the recent extreme weather conditions as further evidence of the negative effects of climate change and underlines that these extreme weather conditions are another sign of the need for ambitious world action to halt climate change: considers that the EU should continue to play a leading role in this process and reinforce its efforts in the key fields of environment, energy, transport, etc.; calls on the Commission to take initiatives to ensure respect for the Kyoto commitments and develop research into the connections between pollution and climate change;

19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the governments of the Member States affected by the fires.

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EU-Cuba relations

European Parliament resolution on Cuba

The European Parliament,

— having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in Cuba generally, and, in particular, that of 25 April 2002 on promoting human rights and democratisation in third countries (1) and that of 10 April 2003 on human rights in Cuba (2),

— having regard to the conclusions of the External Relations Council of 21 July 2003 concerning the situation in Cuba,

— having regard to the Commission’s statement of 27 July 2003 concerning Cuba’s refusal of the humanitarian aid provided by the EU,

— having regard to the declarations of 26 March and 5 June 2003 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the continuing flagrant violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba,

— having regard to the common position 96/697/CFSP of 2 December 1996 on Cuba (3), defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union, and periodically renewed,

(1) OJ C 131 E, 5.6.2003, p. 147.
A. whereas one of the main objectives of the European Union continues to be to uphold the universality and indivisibility of human rights — including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights — as proclaimed by the 1993 World Conference in Vienna on human rights,

B. whereas the recent events in Cuba, such as the numerous arrests, imprisonments and severe sentences after summary trials affecting more than 70 dissidents and human rights activists, as well as the resumed use of the death penalty, have led the Commission to suspend the evaluation report on the Cuban request for accession to the Cotonou Agreement,

C. whereas the Government of Cuba from its side has decided to withdraw, for the second time, its request for accession to the Cotonou Agreement,

D. whereas the European Union has recently decided to limit bilateral high-level governmental visits; to reduce the profile of Member States' participation in cultural events; to invite Cuban dissidents to national day celebrations; and to proceed to the re-evaluation of its common position,

E. whereas the US policy of confrontation over more than 44 years (embargo, extraterritorial laws such as Helms-Burton, etc) is not a constructive approach to promoting change or reform of the Cuban regime,

F. whereas freedom of expression is a fundamental human right,

G. extremely concerned at the state of health of several dissidents currently imprisoned in Cuba,

H. profoundly concerned that the Cuban authorities have re-introduced the death penalty,

I. whereas, in the meantime, the Cuban population continues to suffer the consequences of the human rights violations,

J. whereas the European Parliament awarded the 2002 Sakharov Prize to the dissident and member of the opposition to the Cuban regime, Mr Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas,

1. Reiterates its firm condemnation of the continuing flagrant violation of the civil and political human rights and the fundamental freedoms of members of the Cuban opposition and of independent journalists, and calls on the Cuban authorities to release all political prisoners immediately;

2. Calls on the Commission and the Council to monitor the issue of political prisoners in Cuban jails and to take all necessary steps to ensure the immediate release of all of them;

3. Reminds the Cuban authorities that no law may restrict the right of freedom of expression and that under no circumstances may they impose prison sentences on individuals exercising that freedom; stresses that respect for, and the defence of, human rights and democratisation promote the political, social and economic conditions necessary to guarantee peace and stability and ensure that everyone can live in dignity;

4. Notes that since the previous evaluation in December 2002, not only have no positive steps been taken by the Cuban government, but the human rights situation has severely deteriorated;

5. Calls on the Council and the Commission, as soon as all the prisoners are freed and arbitrary arrests have ceased, to determine a global policy towards Cuba, free from ambiguities;
6. Reiterates that the objectives of the EU's external policy are based on promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, encouragement of processes of transition to pluralist democracy, and support for lasting economic recovery aimed at improving the living standards of the population;

7. Believes that the EU can play a key role by maintaining a policy aimed at the adoption of positive measures such as the signing, ratification and application of international human rights instruments (in particular the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as that on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), by encouraging both authorities and democratic opposition to work together for a peaceful transition to democracy, and by intensifying the dialogue of the High Representative for the CFSP with the authorities and with the democratic opposition in Cuba; in addition, considers that such a policy should fully incorporate other possible positive incentives, including generous cooperation programmes, so as to improve respect for human rights at all levels;

8. Deplores the Cuban regime's decision to reject EU aid, and recalls the Union's willingness and permanent commitment to provide aid to help the Cuban people;

9. Deeply regrets the behaviour of the Cuban authorities towards Community institutions, Member States and accession countries, even more so now that the Commission has recently opened an office in Havana; also regrets the closure of the Spanish cultural centre; and expects a new and constructive attitude from Cuba's authorities, based on reform efforts;

10. Regrets the lack of economic and social reforms, which is making the daily lives of Cuban citizens harder;

11. Reiterates its condemnation of the US embargo on Cuba, and calls for it to be lifted forthwith, as the UN General Assembly has repeatedly demanded;

12. Asks that Mr Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas, winner of the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought in 2002, be officially invited to Europe at the earliest opportunity in order to meet in person with the EU Presidency, the High Representative for the CFSP, the President of the Commission and the relevant Commissioners; supports the decision taken by its Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy to invite Mr Sardiñas, and asks the Cuban authorities not to prevent his presence;

13. Instructs its Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America and Mexico, in line with this resolution, to tackle more firmly the issue of human rights in Cuba, and to undertake a special monitoring of developments;

14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission, to the Government and National People's Assembly of the Republic of Cuba, and to Mr Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas.

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P5_TA(2003)0375

Human rights 2002


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the motion for a resolution by Maurizio Turco and others on religious freedom (B5-0445/2002),
having regard to the fourth EU annual report on Human Rights (12747/1/02),

— having regard to Articles 3, 6, 11, 13 and 19 of the Treaty on European Union and Articles 177 and 300 of the Treaty establishing the European Community,

— having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to all relevant International Human Rights instruments (1),

— having regard to the entry into force of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 1 July 2002,


— having regard to its resolution of 30 January 2003 on the European Union’s rights, priorities and recommendations for the 59th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (3),

— having regard to its resolution of 25 April 2002 on the Commission Communication to the Council and the European Parliament on the European Union’s role in promoting human rights and democratisation in third countries (4), and to the Council Conclusions of 25 June 2001,

— having regard to Council’s Conclusions of 10 December 2002 on human rights and democratisation in third countries, together with the practical measures endorsed for the implementation of the Council’s conclusions of 25 June 2001,

— having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (5),

— having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation of fundamental rights in the European Union, in particular its resolution of 15 January 2003 (6),

— having regard to its resolution of 4 July 2002 on the American Service Members’ Protection Act (ASPA) (7) and to its resolutions on the International Criminal Court of 26 September 2002 and 24 October 2002 (8), and to the Council conclusions of 30 September 2002,


— having regard to its resolutions of 19 November 1998, 18 January 2001 and 28 February 2002 on the International Criminal Court (11),

— having regard to its resolution of 20 September 2001 on female genital mutilation (12),

— having regard to the entry into force on 1 April 2003 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 (13),

(1) NB: for all relevant basic texts, please consult the table annexed to the report.


having regard to the Action Plan adopted at the 5th Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference in Valencia on 23 April 2002,

— having regard to the conclusions of the Human Rights Discussion Forum of December 2002 in Copenhagen,

— having regard to Rule 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy (A5-0274/2003),

A. whereas human rights — comprising civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights — are of a universal and indivisible, interdependent and interrelated nature, as confirmed by the 1993 UN Human Rights Conference in Vienna,

B. whereas developing and consolidating democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are a general objective of the common foreign and security policy (CFSP) of the European Union; whereas Community policy in the sphere of development cooperation should contribute to that general objective,

C. whereas the European Union, through its external relations and common foreign and security policy, has committed itself to respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

D. whereas at the second Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies, held in Seoul from 10 to 12 November 2002, 118 countries, including all EU Member States, reaffirmed their commitment and determination to promote and defend democracy, the rule of law and human rights in the world,

E. whereas for the EU to live up to its responsibility for peace and stability in the world, the common foreign and security policy must be strengthened, and importance is to be attached to an effective use of all provisions available to the Union in its external relations,

F. whereas the credibility of the EU with respect to its human rights policy in external relations is also dependent upon the conduct of its policy on human rights and fundamental freedoms within its own borders,

G. whereas the EU, in principle, takes a positive and cooperative approach in the promotion of the respect for human rights in relation to third countries,

H. whereas efforts to promote respect for human rights and democracy as fundamental objectives of EU external relations policies will fall short if the inherent principles are not given sufficient priority with regard to security-related, economic or political interests,

I. regrets that some Member States of the EU, contrary to the obligations deriving from the Cotonou Agreement and other association and cooperation agreements with third countries, support underdemocratic regimes in various parts of the world insofar as these serve their own national, economic, military and other interests,

J. whereas in the so-called fight against terrorism, the safeguarding of traditional individual human rights must not take second place to the efforts to achieve collective security,

K. whereas armed conflicts continue to be a serious threat for human rights and result in grave violations of human rights,
L. whereas, since the tragic events of 11 September 2001, national security has become a major concern of many governments, at the expense of human rights, in particular by the suppression of political opponents and their branding as ‘terrorists’, by the creation of shadow criminal justice systems, and a greater reluctance by governments to criticise the domestic policies of other States; whereas this international climate has threatened human rights protection significantly;

M. whereas the United States have continued to deny internationally recognised rights to people arrested in the context of the ‘war against terrorism’; whereas thousands of prisoners were detained following the war in Afghanistan in defiance of international humanitarian law and US national legislation,

N. whereas the human rights situation in the Middle East, North Africa and in parts of Asia was further aggravated in the name of ‘combating terrorism’; whereas clampdowns upon freedom of expression and assembly, and the intimidation of human rights defenders proliferated; whereas the regions continued to suffer from judicial and extra judicial execution, the widespread use of torture and unfair trials,

O. whereas the human rights clause, introduced as an essential element in association and cooperation agreements with third countries, needs to be applied in a truly operational manner in order to address effectively human rights violations, prevent future abuses and provide for a clear implementing and suspending mechanism in the event of failure to comply with the clause,

P. whereas violations of the human rights clause by third countries bound to the EU by agreements are not only infringements of the universal rights and freedoms recognised by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also constitute a violation of international treaties freely entered into by the parties,

Q. whereas, according to the relevant EU Guidelines, human rights dialogues are an acceptable option only if there is sufficient commitment in the partner country to improve the human rights situation on the field; whereas the EU shall evaluate the results of the dialogues at regular intervals, so as to determine how far its expectations have been met,

R. whereas the Council and the Commission have a responsibility to enhance the coherence and consistency of EU human rights policy by mainstreaming human rights and democratisation as objectives in all aspects of external relations, and by addressing those issues at all relevant meetings, and at all levels, with third countries,

S. whereas mainstreaming should be defined as the incorporation of attention for human rights considerations on all levels and in all policies; it will only be effective if it is imposed and supervised by the highest levels in the Council and the Commission,

T. whereas within the European Parliament further efforts are needed to strengthen the structures and working methods of its human rights policy; whereas, as a matter of priority, improvements are needed to ensure proper follow-up of its statements,

U. whereas the Presidency should not only consult the EP on the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, but should also ensure that the views of the EP are duly taken into consideration; whereas regular information on the development and implementation of the Union’s CFSP is the responsibility of the Presidency and the Commission,
V. whereas ways and means need to be found to strengthen Parliament’s position in ensuring proper accountability of the Council and the Commission in the execution of policy, in particular in respect of the implementation of human rights clauses,

W. whereas human rights issues can, by their very nature, require immediate reactions; whereas the mechanisms provided under the current Rules of Procedure do not enable Members of Parliament to put questions to the Council and the Commission for urgent reply; whereas replies by the Council to parliamentary questions for written answer are always extremely delayed and too often vague and superficial,

**Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion**

X. whereas religious freedom, as enshrined in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, is defined as everyone’s ‘right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion’ and ‘includes freedom to change his religion or belief, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance; whereas the right not to confess any religion is implied and deserves equal protection,

Y. whereas religions, beliefs and non-beliefs belong to the realm of individual freedom; whereas religions and beliefs form a reference system on the meaning of life and satisfy the spiritual needs of believers, who form more than 90 % of the world’s population,

Z. whereas it is incumbent on governments to ensure that the rights of all persons to freedom of religion and belief or non-belief are fully protected,

AA. whereas freedom of thought, conscience and religion is arbitrarily trampled upon and violated in various parts of the world, occasionally leading to severe and violent forms of persecution, including detention, torture, enslavement and the denial of freedom of speech, assembly and association, the threat of punishment for converting to another faith, and bans on missionaries,

AB. whereas the State should, by definition, be a-religious and whereas, in the absence of separation between State and religion or belief, it is sometimes difficult for believers or non-believers to live together peacefully, and problems for minority groups may arise,

AC. whereas single-party regimes are responsible for policies of oppression and serious violations of religious freedom, in particular in Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cuba and the People's Republic of China,

AD. whereas many different types of barriers to freedom of thought, conscience and religion exist in the world today at state level, such as attempts to control or impose a religious belief or practice, hostility towards minority or non-approved beliefs, neglect of violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion and discriminatory legislation and policies,

AE. whereas the promotion and protection of the rights of minorities of any type contribute to political and social stability and to peace, and can enrich the cultural heritage of society as a whole,

AF. whereas serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on a misinterpretation of religion or belief occur in many parts of the world, including acts of intimidation and coercion motivated by religious extremism,
AG. whereas religions, either in moderate or radical movements, often step in to fulfil tasks left untended by governments, in such areas as health and education,

AH. whereas religions are increasingly instrumentalised for political purposes, in particular in the case of struggles for power or in the framework of ethnic disputes, and can be easily misused to inflame conflicts; whereas 12 of the current 30 major conflicts are related to religion,

AI. whereas traditional peaceful relations between religions have been disturbed by power struggles, for example in the Balkan region, the Moluccas, Nigeria, Sudan, Pakistan and India, where clashes which have principally affected the minority group are witnessed between Muslims and Christians, or Hindus and Muslims and other religious minorities,

AJ. whereas it is vital to distinguish between religion as belief and peaceful worship, and religion as a vehicle to foster hatred and violence against others,

AK. whereas a rise in the religiously motivated use of violence can be perceived world-wide, causing increased tensions between or within religions or beliefs,

AL. whereas religious and atheistic extremism undermines the possibility of different communities living together peacefully and calmly; whereas, therefore, by definition, it poses a threat to the right to freedom of religion and belief,

AM. whereas the rise of religious extremism occasionally manifests itself through violence and protest against the values of modern society such as religious tolerance, freedom of expression, secularism, democracy and pluralism,

AN. whereas the causes of rising extremism are multiple, with roots lying in elements of an economic, sociological, historical and/or political nature, and there is no single solution to combat the phenomenon,

AO. whereas the expansion of extremist interpretations of religion is being fuelled by groups that are increasingly well organised and that seem to dispose of major financial resources,

AP. whereas muslim extremism is particularly strong in the more advanced and apparently more secular Muslim societies, such as Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, and is expanding notably in parts of Asia and Africa;

AQ. whereas the repressive and anti-democratic policies too often conducted by the governments of the above-mentioned countries merely serve to bolster the extremist movements they claim to be combating by weakening the representatives of the democratic opposition,

AR. whereas religious fanaticism may even appear in countries hitherto considered as secular in which there has traditionally been a separation between State and religion or belief, and whereas this new situation is tending to spread to countries which are politically more vulnerable;

AS. whereas immutable and extreme interpretations of Sharia are prevalent in particular in countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iran, as well as in Sudan, Somalia and Nigeria,

AT. whereas in several countries with a strong Muslim population, such as (the North of) Nigeria, Sudan and Pakistan, the re-establishment of Sharia and other practices perceived to be contrary to universal human rights can be witnessed,
AU. whereas, in this connection, the references to Sharia contained in the Afghan draft constitution are of great concern,

AV. whereas the rights of women and girls, as well as of other vulnerable groups of society, are in particular threatened by unacceptable practices, such as burning, stoning, female genital mutilation, child marriages or forced marriages in the name of culture, traditional practices, customs, or religion, which grant these groups an inferior social position and status,

AW. whereas religious extremism may nurture other religious extremism, as is the case, for example, in the Asian sub-continent, where in Pakistan, Indonesia and India extremism of one religion provokes extremism of another and vice versa,

AX. whereas fundamentalism is a growing threat to equal constitutional rights and access to justice for millions of people in India, especially for Muslim and Christian minorities,

AY. whereas anti-conversion laws, such as those adopted or proposed in India and Sri Lanka, could easily be abused in practice to suppress religious minorities,

AZ. whereas it is unacceptable to claim to have or to exercise political authority in the name of a religion or of another philosophy of life,

BA. whereas the potential increase in violence and human rights violations resulting from the upsurge of religious and totalitarian secular extremism worldwide calls for a determined and broadbased reaction from the European Union and European society,

BB. whereas globalisation has led to intensified interactions between people worldwide, making more urgent the necessity for tolerance with respect to beliefs and freedom of conscience, as well as the need to demand respect for people with religious backgrounds, in order to avoid conflicts between value systems,

BC. whereas there is a risk of stigmatisation of religions based on a general misconception and ignorance of the culture and religion of the ‘other’, and which in itself can amount to a threat to religious freedom,

BD. whereas the media can play an important role in diffusing knowledge and adequate information on beliefs and cultures, and in promoting mutual understanding between people from different religious backgrounds; whereas they should therefore avoid creating stereotyped images of other beliefs, whilst recognising their obligation to report truthfully where religious intolerance exists,

1. Human rights are the cornerstone of all internal and external policies of the European Union; urges, therefore, the Council and the Commission to speak out clearly against violations of human rights wherever they take place; is strongly concerned by a possible marginalisation of human rights vis-à-vis security-related, economic and political priorities;

2. Strongly supports the Council's intention to achieve a more effective and visible EU human rights and democratisation policy through increased coherence and consistency between Community action and the CFSP, mainstreaming, greater openness and regular identification and the review of priority action;

3. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Member States to stress the concept of human rights protection and the rule of law as an integral and essential component of conflict resolution and a long-term engagement in post-conflict reconstruction;
4. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Member States to take the necessary steps to put into practice the measures contained in the COHOM report on the implementation of the follow-up to the general Affairs Council conclusions of 25 June 2001, which the Council endorsed on 10 December 2002, and to report to Parliament on progress achieved by the end of 2003;

**Human Rights Clause**

5. Calls on the Council and the Commission to present the human rights clause as a commitment by both parties to the agreement to respect human rights and to use the clause to induce positive change; believes, however, that if this strategy should fail, consequences should be drawn and the clause should come to full application;

6. Considers that the implementation of the human rights clause in association and cooperation agreements depends primarily on the political will of the EU to exert adequate pressure on the country concerned, and on assigning priority to human rights issues over economic, security and other political interests;

7. Takes the view that Member States which support, maintain in power or even bring to power undemocratic regimes in pursuit of their national policy to secure their own economic, military and other interests vis-à-vis third countries and which, thereby, place themselves in actual opposition to the objectives of the association and cooperation agreements in the fields of human rights, democracy and good governance, must be accountable at all times in this respect to the other Member States and the European Parliament;

8. Stresses, however, that the lack of a clear implementation mechanism hinders the effectiveness of the clause; considers the implementation mechanism of the Cotonou Agreement as exemplary for its provisions on consultations, suspension and participation by civil society;

9. Calls on the Commission to make the necessary proposal for an implementation mechanism of the human rights clause in order to maintain explicit pressure for significant improvements of the human rights situation in the countries concerned and to encourage sections of society that are in favour of promoting democracy and respect for human rights;

10. Calls on the Commission and the Council to set up and make available to the public benchmarks for incentive and restrictive measures to be applied in order to enhance openness and credibility in the process of implementation of the clause, whilst recognising that certain latitude needs to be given in determining how best to achieve these objectives;

11. Urges the Council and the Commission to set in motion structured dialogue procedures for the regular assessment of compliance by partner states with their human rights obligations;

12. Calls on the Council to set up, in its function as part of the Association and Cooperation Councils, specific subcommittees on human rights which are clearly linked to the highest level of political dialogue, with a view to implementing Article 2 of the Agreement;

13. Calls on the Commission and the Council to establish working groups or human rights round tables as part of a systematic methodology to implement the human rights clause; those working groups should aim at monitoring the country's human rights situation on the basis of existing monitoring instruments, propose specific action for improvement, including timetabling and benchmarking; the working groups should include representatives of civil society, NGOs, human rights institutions from the EU and the partner country; Members of Parliament should be invited to participate;
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14. Calls on the Commission to collect and assess, together with EU Missions, information on specific violations of human rights, with particular attention to women's rights — such as the practice of infibulation and of other forms of female genital mutilation — children's rights and the rights of disabled people in third countries, as an essential part of its monitoring role, above all with regard to those countries which are bound by a human rights clause contained in their agreements with the EU;

15. Recommends that, in addition to systematic human rights reporting, checklists be developed, as well as training programmes and handbooks to assist officials;

16. Deplores once again the fact that Parliament is not involved in the decision-making process for initiating consultations or suspending an agreement; strongly insists, therefore, on being fully informed in good time of any such measures being taken; insists, furthermore, that its views on the type of clause to be negotiated in future agreements be taken into due consideration;

Sanctions

17. Calls on the Commission and the Council to apply the restrictive and suspensive measures on the basis of a less lenient assessment of the seriousness of the situation, which would otherwise be to the detriment of the clause's effectiveness and to the discredit of the legal value which should be attached to the human rights clause;

18. Calls on the Council and the Commission effectively to implement restrictive measures adopted by the EU, so that they do not remain mere expressions of disapproval;

19. Calls on the Council, the Commission and Member States effectively to enforce EU sanction policies in furtherance of human rights and to ensure that actions are not taken which deliberately undermine such policies, as in the case of Zimbabwe where the impact of targeted sanctions has been regularly undermined because of loopholes;

20. Calls for a periodic review of sanction policies in order to assess and enhance their effectiveness;

Human rights dialogue and political dialogue

21. Expresses its view that human rights dialogues between the EU and third countries must not be turned into mere talking-shops, or be confined to exchanges of views on cultural and historical differences; instead, benchmarks for progress to be achieved and reflected on the field have to be established;

22. Although fully aware of the sensitivity of the issues and the occasional need for discretion in talks, urges the Council to be consistent with its own commitment to openness in relation to the EU human rights issues being discussed under the political dialogue and the human rights dialogue;

23. Calls on the Council to initiate, under the political dialogue, specific dialogues on human rights with the associated countries of the Mediterranean region, with countries linked to the EU in partnership and cooperation agreements, such as Russia and Ukraine and the countries of South Caucasus, as well as in the context of stabilisation and association agreements with the countries of the Western Balkans;

24. Requests that procedures for dialogue between governments and civil society be included in all association and cooperation agreements, through renegotiations or as joint declarations, in order to highlight the role of civil society and to promote mutual trust between the parties; stresses, in this regard, the uniqueness of the Cotonou Agreement, which involves civil society in a dialogue with governments and in development projects;

25. Encourages the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to make progress with the establishment of a human rights round table, with the aim of facilitating dialogue between the GCC and the EU on human rights issues;
26. Calls on the Council and the Commission to raise the issue of the detention of men in Egyptian prisons on the basis of their alleged homosexuality and ‘habitual debauchery’ and is concerned at the entrapment of homosexual men via the internet;

27. Calls on the Council to act in accordance with the EU guidelines on the human rights dialogue, and to assess the EU human rights dialogues with Iran and China on an annual basis;

28. Regrets that, although the EU is committed to raising its concerns about human rights in meetings with China at all levels, the EU-China Summit of September 2002 did not take up any of the EU concerns on the situation in that country;

29. Regrets that the US has not acceded to, or does not fully adhere to, major international agreements of international human rights law and humanitarian law, such as those protecting the rights of the child, abolishing the death penalty and safeguarding the treatment of prisoners of war in the wake of the recent conflicts; in particular, urges the US to accede to the Statute of the International Criminal Court; urges, in addition, the Council and the Commission to incorporate these questions into the agenda of the political dialogue with the United States;

30. Shares the view that it remains fundamental to rebuild the juridical and legal infrastructure, as well as strengthen the independent Human Rights Commission and its capacity to monitor human rights and carry out investigations of human rights violations; calls for the reinforcement of international assistance in these areas; considers it imperative that a swift, objective investigation of all human rights violations and war crimes be carried out; calls on the Member States to assist the United Nations in its efforts to investigate war crimes and human rights violations;

31. Calls on the Chinese Government to agree on the earliest possible date for the formally issued invitation to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteurs on Torture and on Education, and the Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; calls on the Chinese Government formally to invite the UN Special Rapporteur on Religious Freedom;

32. Considers that Iran’s readiness to enter into a human rights dialogue with no preconditions is a positive development with a view to the normalisation of relations between the EU and Iran;

33. Expresses its view that a failure of the human rights dialogue with Iran would have a direct impact on the negotiations on the trade and cooperation agreement, since the guidelines on human rights dialogues establish that progress on the field is decisive and the Council’s conclusions of 17 June 2002 clearly link progress in the negotiation of the agreement to progress made under the political dialogue, human rights being an integral part of it;

34. Calls on the Iranian Government to receive the UN Special Rapporteurs on Freedom of Expression and on Violence against Women at the earliest possible date; considers that the visits of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, in February 2003, and of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, in June 2003, are a positive development, provided that their recommendations are implemented;

35. Condemns the use of stoning and all forms of degrading and cruel punishment, notably in Iran, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia; urges the Council and the Commission to insist in their political dialogue with governments on the abolition of these practices;

36. Takes note of the de facto moratorium on the imposition of sentences to death by stoning in Iran; urges the Iranian Government definitively to abolish this practice;
37. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Iranian authorities to ensure that all relevant international and Iranian NGOs, as well as MEPs and Iranian parliamentarians, are included in the Round Table of the EU-Iran human rights dialogue, in order to benefit from human rights expertise;

38. Calls on the Council and the Commission to cooperate closely with human rights organisations in Iran and China and the relevant UN human rights bodies, so as to ensure that the list of political prisoners submitted to the Iranian and Chinese authorities at the human rights dialogue is updated and that information received by the EU through the dialogue is shared with those bodies;

39. Calls on the Council to deepen the discussions, in the context of the Round Table of the human rights dialogue with Iran, on the rights of minorities, the death penalty, corporal punishments, and freedom of association;

40. Condemns the approval by the Knesset of a draft law prohibiting Palestinians from obtaining Israeli citizenship by marriage: calls on the Israeli government not to ratify or apply this discriminatory and racist law;

41. Calls on the Commission to ensure continuity of networking, funding for coordination and follow-up of the human rights dialogues' round tables, and to support the establishment of a permanent pool of human rights experts in the countries concerned, as a contribution to building up valuable human rights expertise;

42. Deplores the fact that, contrary to its request that Council take a strong political initiative to ensure rigorous scrutiny of the Russian Government's conduct in Chechnya, the issue was not dealt with as a key topic in the framework of the EU political dialogue at the EU-Russia Summits in 2002, nor at the EU-Russia Cooperation Council meeting in March 2003;

43. Calls on the Council to urge the Russian Government effectively to combat impunity in relation to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including possible war crimes; insists on an international inquiry commission on human rights abuses committed by the Russian security forces and by the Chechen fighters, if Russia does not prove to be engaged in national inquiries;

44. Reiterates its call on Russia to grant international humanitarian organisations, independent media and human rights monitors unhindered access to Chechnya, and to ensure that repatriation of internally displaced persons and refugees to Chechnya take place on the basis of full respect for the principles of humanitarian international law and exclusively on a voluntary basis;

45. Condemns the continuing abduction of civilians and foreign nationals in Chechnya and calls upon all parties concerned to secure the immediate release of all hostages;

46. Calls on the Council to urge the Russian Government to ensure the renewal of the full mandate of the OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya as soon as possible, in order to contribute to the coordination of humanitarian assistance, conflict solution, prevent human rights violations, and support mechanisms for maintaining law and order in Chechnya;

47. Calls on the European Union and the Member States to be vigilant and active on behalf of citizens persecuted or imprisoned for their scientific, environmental or humanitarian commitments or positions, and to acknowledge their existence in legislation, in the same way as political prisoners: recalls in this connection the case of the Belarusian scientist Yuri Bandzhevsky, sentenced to 8 years' hard labour for denouncing the health situation in Belarus after the explosion of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant;
UN Commission on Human Rights

48. Stresses that the human rights dialogue should not be considered as a replacement for the mechanisms of the UN Commission on Human Rights or UN General Assembly resolutions, but should go hand-in-hand with independent monitoring and regular reporting by the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the country concerned;

49. Expresses its concern that the value of the UN Commission on Human Rights, as the world's primary body dealing with human rights, risks being substantially diminished by the regrettable tendency to become highly politicised; regrets that debates and resolutions do not reflect the human rights situation but rather the mobilisation of support for countries that are accused of human rights violations; no-action motions against resolutions often succeed, following high profile campaigns by the countries concerned; urges for all necessary reform to reverse the politicising process and thereby maintain the credibility of this important forum;

50. Regrets the UN Member States’ election of Libya, a country hardly conspicuous for its respect for human freedoms and rights, to chair the UN Commission on Human Rights;

51. Takes the view that conditions should be laid down to govern membership of the UN Commission on Human Rights, such as the signing, ratification and implementation of international human rights conventions and the admission to the country concerned of a special UN rapporteur; takes the view, further, that there should be a shift in the rule governing decision-making in the UN Commission from unanimity to that of a two-thirds majority;

52. Regrets that the EU action taken at the 59th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights only partly reflects Parliament’s position, and insists that the EU Presidency give full consideration to Parliament’s priorities at future sessions; expresses, in particular, its disappointment that the EU, contrary to Parliament’s request, did not sponsor any resolution on China or Iran;

53. Welcomes EU initiatives tabled at the 59th session of the UNCHR, including 11 country resolutions and 2 thematic resolutions, and the numerous resolutions it co-sponsored, making the EU one of the most active players at the UNCHR;

54. Regrets that in 2002 and in 2003 the UN Commission on Human Rights rejected the EU-sponsored resolution on Chechnya by a majority of one; regrets that a resolution on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe was blocked at both UN sessions through a no-action motion;

55. Regrets the UNCHR’s rejection of the resolution on Cuba which condemned the long prison sentences given in April 2003 to 78 peaceful pro-democracy activists and criticised the summary trials to which they were subjected; expects a fresh and impartial trial in a court of law and calls on the Cuban Government to enable a UN human rights envoy to visit the island as soon as possible in order to report on the situation concerning fundamental freedoms and rights in Cuba;

56. Reaffirms its call on the Council and the Commission to be fully committed, in the EU’s political and human rights dialogues with the countries concerned, to the implementation of resolutions initiated by the EU at the UN Commission on Human Rights, and to taking into due consideration the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteurs and the resolutions of Parliament;

57. Decides to hold an annual debate with the Council and the Commission in order to evaluate the outcome of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the role played by the EU in the Commission;
58. Recommends seeking, in close cooperation with the Council, arrangements to allow the President of the European Parliament to make a policy statement on behalf of the EP at the annual sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights;

59. Asks its Conference of Presidents to consider a permanent presentation on administrative level resident in Geneva during the sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights;

60. Calls on the Member States to undertake with the UN Member States that the financial resources provided for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights from the regular budget of the UN will be increased, not least in the light of the new responsibilities in Iraq;

61. Calls for strengthened consultation, cooperation and coordination between the EU and the UN, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the OSCE and the Council of Europe, with respect to policy formulation, programmes and projects;

62. Calls on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to strongly support initiatives to promote and enhance the fight against caste discrimination in all relevant United Nations fora, particularly UN human rights bodies, the ILO and the World Bank, and to promote the call for a Special Rapporteur on caste discrimination;

**Effectiveness of EU human rights policy**

63. Calls on the Commission and the Council to review and better coordinate all ongoing mainstreaming activities within the EU, by agreeing to a clear definition and methodology of mainstreaming as well as being attentive to lessons learnt in other sectors, international organisations and countries; calls on the EU Member States to mainstream human rights in relations with third countries and to share experiences and coordinate with other Member States and EU institutions;

64. Notes that the new annual programming strategy of the Council and the Commission aim at achieving a greater degree of cohesion, mainly through strengthened coordination at interinstitutional level and between successive Presidencies,

65. Reaffirms its view that the Institutions should define annual priorities and political action in a constructive dialogue in order to further strengthen the integrated political programming process of the Union; calls, therefore, on the Council to include Parliament in the dialogue on its Operational Programme for 2004;

66. Decides to hold an annual debate, with the Council and the Commission, on ‘Human Rights Guidelines for External Action by the EU’, in order to feed into the Council’s orientation debate on external policy priorities and into discussions on how to improve the effectiveness of EU action on the field;

67. Deplores the fact that neither the Operational Programme of the Council for 2003, nor the EU Presidencies’ programmes, outline any specific human rights agenda for a particular country or region;

68. Stresses that the inconsistency of diverging political agendas under successive presidencies can only be avoided and continuity of action guaranteed if programming of EU human rights and democratisation policy is based on a long-term agenda with clearly identified objectives and measures for their implementation;

69. Recommends that human rights and democracy issues should be reserved as a permanent item on the agenda of the Council for External Relations meetings;
Thursday 4 September 2003

70. Calls on the Commission to further develop the integration of human rights and democratisation aspects in the country strategy papers, with the aim of ensuring that all external cooperation programmes take into account human rights priorities for third countries, so as to complement effectively the funds for human rights projects under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights;

71. Calls on the Council and the Commission to introduce a systematic human rights impact assessment at the level of policy formulation and with regard to the implementation of the external assistance programmes; underlines, in this regard, that a ‘sustainable development impact assessment’ is already undertaken in relation to EU trade policy; stresses that the impact assessment must be fully consistent with the EU guidelines on the death penalty and torture;

72. Calls on the Presidency and the Commission to promote the setting up of a ‘European Network on Human Rights and Democracy in External Relations’, to be established with the human rights policy directorates of foreign ministries and national human rights institutes of Member States and candidate countries, the EU Missions in third countries, the European Commission’s External Service, with the relevant bodies of the Council and the European Parliament, with regional and international organisations such as the UN, the Council of Europe, the OSCE/ODIHR, as well as with international NGOs;

73. Considers that the Network’s main objectives should be to increase human rights expertise at national and interinstitutional level, to contribute to EU human rights policy-making and implementation, to strengthen openness and exchange of information in the field, and to improve links between interrelated services; recommends that the Network interact through the exchange of information online, through a specific website to be set up and through seminars being organised on related subjects;

74. Stresses the necessity of providing specific human rights training for diplomats serving in the Commission’s External Service and in EU Missions;

Interaction of the European Parliament with the Council

75. Reiterates its firm belief that the Council’s interaction with Parliament on human rights issues is far from satisfactory; urges the Council to substantially improve the flow of information to Parliament on action taken on human rights policy and to respond more positively to Parliament’s positions and statements, in particular as expressed in Urgent Resolutions, so that Parliament can contribute more effectively to the implementation of EU human rights policy;

76. Expects major progress in dialogue with the Council following its conclusions of December 2002; calls on the Council to respect its intention to work more closely with its Foreign Affairs Committee, to consider elaborating more developed reactions to Parliament’s annual report on human rights as well as to its resolutions on human rights issues in general;

77. Reiterates its call on the Council to react comprehensively on the EP annual report on human rights, in the context of the EU annual report and, as an early reaction after the adoption of the EP Report, in the form of a written follow-up paper; expects that the Council’s reaction will give a clear indication of whether or not, and if so for what reason, it plans to implement Parliament’s requests;
78. Reiterates its call on the Council and the Commission to improve the EU annual report’s structure; insists that the report should provide an analysis of the impact of the EU actions and an assessment of compliance with human rights clauses in agreements with third countries;

79. Calls on the Council to report, at ministerial level and at least once during each Presidency, to its committee responsible on the follow-up of EP resolutions, in particular on resolutions on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

80. Insists that Council’s reporting should also include an assessment of the human rights dialogues and issues being discussed under the political dialogue, with the emphasis on human rights in the framework of Association/Cooperation Council meetings and EU Summits with third countries, the EU position taken at the UN Commission on Human Rights and at the UN General Assembly;

81. Calls on the Council to arrange for the participation of the chair of the Council’s working group on human rights (COHOM) in meetings of its committee responsible; expects the Council’s representative to be prepared to answer ad hoc questions on urgent matters put forward by Members;

82. Calls on the Council to arrange for ad hoc meetings between COHOM and the rapporteur of the EP annual report on human rights, as was already the case in June 2003, as well as with MEPs on a regular basis, in particular with a view to the preparation of the annual session of the UN Commission on human rights, on the occasion of the submission of the Presidency’s programme related to external relations and human rights action, and as debriefings on the outcome of COHOM meetings;

83. Stresses the need to establish strengthened working relations in respect of human rights between the General Secretariat of the Council, the Commission and the secretariats of its own committees responsible, in order to enhance information and to improve pro-active initiatives by its members in this field;

84. Insists that the Council review its procedures in order to ensure that the deadlines for answering parliamentary questions for written answer be respected;

85. Calls on the Council and the Commission to regularly provide the relevant committees of the European Parliament with the agendas of the Commissioners and representatives of the Presidency, as well as a calendar of the upcoming political dialogues, in order to enable Parliament to present Council and Commission with its recommendations;

**European Parliament action in the field of human rights and democracy**

86. Stresses, as a matter of priority, that its own structure and working methods should be improved in order to ensure the necessary systematic follow-up of its human rights action, in particular in relation to individual cases raised, and to provide increased support for Members’ initiatives;

87. Underlines, in this regard, the obvious need to strengthen its administrative capacities in the human rights field which, at present, are clearly understaffed;

88. Recommends strongly improving the mainstreaming of human rights in its external relations activities, and increasing awareness of its human rights activities;

89. Considers that all parliamentary provisions available should be used more extensively, not only for debating EU human rights policy issues, but also for providing systematic information on the follow-up of EP recommendations, in particular Oral Questions during Question Time, to be held also in committee;

90. Recommends that its committees responsible should apply more frequently the new Rules of Procedure (104a) providing additional opportunities for debating violations of human rights at committee level;
91. Stresses that meetings with parliamentarians and civil society from third countries having signed the human rights clause should contribute in a more efficient way to Parliament's monitoring of the concrete implementation of the clause;

92. Stresses that public hearings with representatives of civil society from third countries, and in particular with human rights defenders, should be systematically organised within the context of the EP assent procedure on agreements;

93. Recommends that its Conference of Delegation Chairmen agree on guidelines aimed at mainstreaming human rights issues at the level of meetings with parliamentarians from third countries: recommends, in particular, that human rights be systematically discussed, individual cases be raised, and regular exchanges of views with local NGOs be held;

94. Recommends the setting up of a committee on human rights and democracy under the forthcoming Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly in order to allow for a more structured dialogue on human rights and democracy issues contributing to strengthened cultural sensitivity and increased effectiveness of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in this area;

95. Decides to strengthen and systematise contacts with former Sakarov Prize laureates with a view to guaranteeing the protective effect of the prize for laureates and monitoring the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the respective countries: encourages continued support to those former Sakharov Prize laureates who suffer from oppression in their country, particularly Leyla Zana and Aung San Suu Kyi;

96. Demands therefore that the Burmese authorities immediately release from detention Aung San Suu Kyi, Leader of the National League for Democracy;

97. Expresses its commitment to become more closely involved in the democratisation process in third countries: recommends, therefore, participation by Members of Parliament, possibly in cooperation with the Council of Europe, in EU-funded projects for the training of parliamentarians from third countries in support of democracy, to enable them to contribute their expertise and exchange best practices;

98. Decides to improve, at the level of its committee secretariats, the scrutiny of questions for written answer; considers that answers relating to human rights and democracy issues should be made available to the public by placing them online;

99. Reconsiders the re-establishment of a committee for human rights;

Openness towards civil society

100. Considers that human rights defenders, in particular those active in third countries, are more encouraged in their engagement when the EU explicitly and openly advocates improvement of the human rights situation in third countries in the context of the political dialogue;

101. Urges the EU to offer support to human rights activists who have testified before the Institutions once they return to their countries, and to ensure that no further measures of retortion or intimidation are taken against them;

102. Calls on the Commission and the Council to underline, in their political dialogues with third countries, the important role of human rights defenders and their need for protection as they increasingly become targets of human rights violations, also due to counter-terrorism measures by governments, which often limit the freedom of expression and movement of human rights defenders to a disproportionate extent in comparison with their legitimate work;

103. Calls on the Council and the Commission to make every effort to guarantee the physical integrity and total independence of journalists in their work;
104. Calls on the Presidency to regularly consult and inform non-governmental organisations active in the human rights field on its activities so as to ensure that the openness achieved under the Danish Presidency will continue;

105. Calls, in particular, on the Council to make comprehensive and timely information available online, including agendas and results of COHOM meetings, human rights dialogues and political dialogues, and actions taken in human rights policy-making and implementation in relation to third countries;

106. Calls on the Commission and the Council to improve the structure of their relevant websites to better reflect the respective competencies in the field of CFSP and of Community action; calls on the Commission to better structure its websites in order to facilitate access to actors in particular in the field of project funding;

107. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue to brief local non-governmental organisations in third countries on EU human rights policy, consistent with the Commission's recent Communication to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the Participation of non-state Actors in EC development policy (COM(2002) 598), and to invite them to regular reporting to EC Delegations and EU Missions on the situation in the country concerned in order to strengthen human rights impact assessment;

108. Underlines the necessity to invite representatives of third countries for participation in the EU Human Rights Forum and to widen the field of experts to trade and development;

109. Stresses, once again, that information on the role of the EU in the world, which has been selected as a priority topic of the new information and communication strategy for the European Union, should emphasise EU human rights policy with the aim of raising awareness;

**European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)**

110. Calls on the Commission to consult Parliament on the updating of the programming document for EIDHR funding in 2004 at the earliest possible stage; calls on the Commission to engage in a prompt dialogue with the European Parliament in the light of the upcoming review of the human rights regulations which expire in 2004;

111. Takes note of the fact that the adoption of the Commission's updated priorities for EIDHR funding (in November) and the adoption of the EU budget (in December) for the budgetary year to come, creates a time gap which prevents the Commission from fully taking account of the EP budgetary remarks; decides to discuss this problem with the Commission in order to find arrangements leading to a solution;

112. Regrets successive attempts by the European Commission to reduce allocations under Article 190403 (Budget line 'Development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law — Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms', previously B7-7010) in its Preliminary Draft Budget and reiterates support for the important activity financed under this heading;

113. Notes that the last report on the implementation of EIDHR projects dates back to 2000; calls on the Commission to publish these reports annually, as they constitute a useful instrument for evaluation;

114. Calls on the Council, the Commission, and the Member States to treat respect for religious freedom as a priority for action in the EU's relations with third countries and calls on them, should violations occur, to enforce sanctions similar to those provided for since 1998 in the US International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-292/105th Congress);
115. Encourages the Commission to take the reform process of the management of the EIDHR further and to make available sufficient and qualified human resources to guarantee the efficient implementation of the EIDHR programmes and to put an end to the delays in implementing the 2001 and 2002 EIDHR micro-projects schemes;

116. Advocates its participation in the regional workshops organised by the Commission on EIDHR-funded projects and the assessment of their impact;

117. Calls on the Commission, in the process of establishing a National Indicative Programme, to intensify consultation of the civil society in the relevant country on the measures proposed for promoting respect for human rights and democracy; calls on the Commission to support the participation of independent associations in implementing projects and to extend legal provisions on civil society participation already contained in the Cotonou Agreement to other countries and regions in the world;

118. Calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to women, children, ethnic and religious minorities and disabled people in the EIDHR programme and to effectively monitor the participation of civil society organisations representing the interests of these vulnerable groups in EIDHR funded projects;

119. Calls on the Commission to include Iran in the focus countries for EIDHR funding for 2004 in order to help civil society, independent media and non-governmental organisations enhance their profile and play a decisive role in the process of democratisation of Iranian society, as well as to follow through issues discussed under the human rights dialogue; calls on the Commission and the Council to improve their co-ordination in this regard;

120. Urges the Commission to assist Russia with EIDHR-funded projects to develop the Kaliningrad region, in order to promote the quality of democracy, the rule of law and public administration;

121. Calls on the Commission to urge the Russian Government to reduce the high tax levied at more than 30% on subsidies to human rights programmes funded by foreign foundations or organisations which, for obvious reasons, hampers implementation of these kinds of projects;

122. Deplores that the Commission’s increased financial support for the prevention of torture has been to the detriment of funding for organisations offering concrete assistance and rehabilitation to victims of torture; urges the Commission to allocate balanced funding to both: the prevention and continuous support and rehabilitation of victims of torture;

123. Calls on the Commission to focus on the social reintegration of prisoners through EIDHR-funded projects; calls on the Commission to pay special attention to the situation of the most vulnerable groups of detainees, such as juveniles, women, foreigners, people from ethnic and religious minorities, homosexuals and victims of torture;

**Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion**

124. Calls on the Council and the Commission to respond effectively in the event of serious and persistent violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion in third countries, by taking clear positions towards the governments concerned and by avoiding double standards;

125. Calls on the Council and the Commission systematically to emphasise in discussions under the political dialogue the importance of protecting the fundamental freedom of religion and belief or non-belief, not only by way of writing those freedoms into the constitution or penal code, but by putting them into practice;

126. Calls on the Council and the Commission to set up guidelines for EU policy towards third countries on freedom of religion and freedom of expression;
127. Calls upon the Council, the Commission and the Member States to insist, if necessary, on freedom of conscience in their contacts with third countries and to call upon their governments to respect conscientious objections of those working in the public services, be it the administration, health care, or military, as well as in other relevant sectors;

128. Condemns all forms of violations by the State of the right to religious freedom, which is manifest under totalitarian regimes that suppress and attempt to control religious belief and simple worship, as well as when discriminatory legislation or policies are used against minorities and non-approved religions, and in the case of the state neglecting the problem of discrimination against, or persecution of, minorities or non-approved religions; urges those governments to respect international human rights law and guarantee freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

129. Reiterates its call upon the Chinese government to immediately stop the prosecution and large-scale defamation campaigns of Falun Gong and its practitioners; urges the Chinese government to end all arrests, torture, killings, brainwashing and restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly of members of this movement;

130. Expresses its solidarity with the Montagnard Christian populations who have suffered violent repression for decades at the hands of the Hanoi authorities, and calls on the Vietnamese Government to put an end to its policies of oppression and extermination;

131. Notes the first positive steps taken by the Vietnamese Prime Minister vis-à-vis the Patriarch of the Unified Buddhist Church, banned by the regime for more than 20 years, but emphasises that the Vietnamese Government must take practical measures without delay to guarantee religious freedom and respect for fundamental rights, starting by ensuring full freedom of movement, expression and religion for the Venerable Thich Quang Do, who was released in June 2003 but is still subject to strict police controls, and by re-establishing the legitimate status of the banned United Buddhist Church;

132. Condemns also the constant violations of fundamental rights in the Lao PDR and the policies of brutal and constant oppression to which the Hmong populations and christian populations are subjected;

133. Calls on the Council and the Commission to discuss, under the political dialogues with the Indian Government, the threat posed to human rights, and in particular to religious freedom, by the current ‘anti-conversion laws’, an abuse of Hinduism for nationalistic purposes, and the situation in Gujarat;

134. Deplores the violence directed against members of minority communities in Pakistan and, in particular, those from the Christian and Ahmadi communities and the government's failure to protect those individuals; deplors also the arbitrary application of the law of blasphemy;

135. Considers that the European Union, on the basis of the separation of church and state, should encourage representatives of different religions to develop a policy designed to improve tolerance, mutual understanding and respect for different cultural and religious communities, inside as well as outside the European Union;

136. Strongly disapproves the recent rejection of the proposals to give legal recognition to unions between homosexual persons, issued by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith of the Vatican;

137. Calls on the Council and the Commission to enter into regular dialogues with local religious communities in order to establish a deeper understanding of religion’s potential role in an open society, and to discuss how Member States deal with secularism and religious freedom; guiding principles should be provided to organise these consultations and to outline relevant criteria for participating partners;
138. Calls on the EU, in its discussions on freedom of thought, conscience and religion with third countries, to use the international human rights standards as the ultimate yardstick; urges it, at the same time, to seek points of reference in the convictions, values and norms of the counterpart, with a view to abolishing horrific punishments or practices that occur in the name of religion and which violate human freedoms and rights, in particular in the case of the application of the Sharia; also, calls on the European Union to encourage the development of alternative punishments and of laws compatible with international human rights standards;

139. Calls on the Council and the Commission to address the issue of religious freedom and freedom of conscience in the referential framework of general human values, and to encourage religious leaders to interpret their texts in such a way as to uphold those values;

140. Considers that the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam (1991) and the Arab Charter on Human Rights (1994) are partly in blatant contradiction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; calls, therefore, on the Council and the Commission to invite leaders of the Islamic world to compare their vision of Islamic laws with that Declaration, in order to lift bans and threats against changing religion and avoid excesses such as inhumane punishments or practices and give priority to alternative punishments;

141. Calls on the Council and the Commission to enter into dialogue with leading Islamic scholars to identify and highlight punishments which are described as ‘Sharia’ but which are in reality nothing more than tribal customs;

142. Expresses deep concern at the growth of religious extremism in Pakistan and the imposition of Sharia law in the North West Frontier Province by an alliance of religious fundamentalist parties;

143. Calls on the Commission to fund external aid projects in support of victims of violations of religious freedom, in particular those persecuted because of their faith, as well as victims of culturally or religiously motivated barbaric practices, such as stoning, female genital mutilation, amputation and arranged marriages involving coercion;

144. Reiterates that measures aimed at combating female genital mutilation must involve the communities concerned and tally with their situation, so as to ensure that they become convinced of the need to eradicate such practices;

145. Calls on the Council and the Commission to make the early identification of abuses of religion for political purposes a priority in the EU human rights policy, and, on the basis of dialogue with the relevant leaders, to seek to prevent violent religious extremism;

146. Calls on the Commission to encourage and assist, where possible, third countries in taking all necessary action to combat violence, hatred, intimidation and coercion motivated by intolerance based on religion, belief or non-belief, with particular regard to religious and philosophical minorities and to practices which discriminate against women and violate their human rights;

147. Underlines the key role of education in deepening mutual understanding and respect for different religions; calls, therefore, on the Commission, by means of a constructive but impartial attitude towards religions, to foster mutual acceptance among citizens of differing faiths; takes the view that incitement to hatred should be a criminal offence, including when it occurs in the sphere of education; calls on the Commission, Council and Member States to ensure that they do not fund school books and other material which promotes religious or other hatred; considers that access to modern communications technologies and language courses can facilitate inter-cultural exchanges, tolerance and understanding for other religions within and outside the European Union;

148. Considers that the media should be discouraged from creating stereotyped images of other religions as enemies, through, for instance, raising cultural awareness amongst them;
149. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Member States to place the emphasis, in the training modules for their staff dealing with external relations, on acquiring a thorough knowledge of the values and practices of different cultures and religions in order to deepen their cultural sensitivity;

150. Calls on the Commission to promote structures for inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue and to provide the necessary funding;

151. Recommends deepening the inter-cultural dialogue between the EU and third countries around specific themes, such as the right to change or renounce one's faith, women's rights and the rule of law compatible with international human rights standards, and intensifying the dialogue with the participation of Members of the European Parliament, government representatives, parliamentarians, academics and representatives of civil society from both the EU Member States and third countries;

152. Welcomes the initiative of the President of the Commission in setting up a 'High-Level Advisory Group on Dialogue between Peoples and Cultures' with a view to stepping up an inter-cultural dialogue with and between the countries and societies on the Mediterranean's southern shore, based on the key principles of equality, co-ownership and cross-fertilisation, and aimed at strengthening internal cohesion within EU societies;

153. Expects that the findings of the Advisory Group's report, scheduled for late September 2003, will identify practical approaches and specific measures for fostering inter-cultural dialogue, and will be given operational follow-up not only by the Commission but also by Member States and the Mediterranean partners at national and local level;

154. Stresses the importance of a permanent structure for inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue, and calls on Member States and the Mediterranean partner countries for the prompt creation of the Euro-Mediterranean Foundation, decided upon at the Ministerial Conference in Valencia in April 2002; underlines that the Foundation should act as a catalyst for inter-cultural dialogue involving the general public, particularly in the education system, and encourage more positive media involvement;

155. Calls on the Commission to work in close cooperation with 'inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue' initiatives undertaken in the framework of the Council of Europe, the OSCE, the UNHCHR, and other national and international fora, in order to avoid duplication and to enhance experience and knowledge of the subject;

156. Is deeply concerned at the repeated infringements of the freedom of the press, particularly in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia;

**Thematic issues**

157. Reaffirms that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism comply with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law; reiterates its call for a UN mechanism to be established in order to monitor and analyse the human rights impact of counter-terrorism measures;

158. Calls upon Member States, the accession countries and all third countries to consider as a matter of urgency the need to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention Against Torture, and to provide sufficient funding to ensure that the treaty serves its intended purpose;

159. Calls on the Presidency and Member States to ensure the early adoption of the Commission's proposal of 30 December 2002 relating to restrictions on trade in equipment used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;
160. Calls on the Council and the Commission to prioritise the issue of trafficking in women and children in their political dialogue with the countries concerned; urges Member States and candidate countries to transpose swiftly Council's framework decision 2002/629/JHA of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings; calls for the early ratification of the UN Protocol on trafficking, which supplements the UN Convention against transnational organised crime.

161. Calls on the Council and the Commission to support the fight against slavery in affected countries, including, in particular, the situation of bonded child labour; urges the governments of these countries to investigate the full extent of the problem and institute measures for the eradication of this gross violation, such as mechanisms for release and rehabilitation.

162. Calls on the Council and the Commission to address and take concrete measures on the issue of caste discrimination in political dialogues and in EU development and trade cooperation with the countries concerned; calls for the establishment of bilateral consultative mechanisms on the issue and support for the emancipation of the Dalits through external assistance programmes; urges the EU to avail of every opportunity to ensure that the General Recommendation XXIX on Descent-based Discrimination, adopted by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in August 2002 be given the widest recognition in terms of implementation.

163. Calls on the Council to include in its human rights report an analysis on caste-based discrimination, as well as factual reports and a critical assessment of the effectiveness of the EU’s Human Rights Policy in terms of addressing caste discrimination.


165. Supports the efforts undertaken by the ILO to bring about a permanent elimination of forced labour in all countries concerned; reiterates its call to the Council to strengthen its common position so as to include a foreign investment ban in order to stop international business from profiting from the widespread and systematic use of forced labour.

166. Calls upon the Council and the Commission to address and take concrete measures in respect of countries which have laws that discriminate on the grounds of sexual orientation.

167. Calls upon the Council to take every possible step to stop the exploitation of workers and to end the repression of trade-unions and the killings of trade-unionists; urges the European Union to investigate thoroughly on the situation of trade unions and trade unionists in all countries which have cooperation agreements with Europe.

Death penalty

168. Reaffirms its view that the EU must continue to work towards the universal abolition of the death penalty; calls upon all States which still retain the death penalty in their penal legislation to establish a moratorium on all pending executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty completely.

169. Urges all States which still maintain the death penalty to act in accordance with resolution 2003/67 adopted at the 59th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, which calls for the death penalty not to be imposed for non-violent acts, crimes committed by under-18s or those suffering from a mental disorder, on pregnant women or on mothers with dependent infants; strongly opposes the use of the death penalty on the basis of gender-discrimination legislation, public executions, and cruel punishments such as stoning, which should be stopped immediately;

170. Calls on the Italian Presidency to honour its commitment to ensure that a universal moratorium on executions is adopted at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly;

171. Welcomes the abolition of the death penalty for ordinary crimes in Turkey, but calls for an abolition of the death penalty in all cases;

172. Reiterates its concern about the increasing number of death sentences in other countries with which the European Union has close relations, such as the United States, Saudi Arabia and the People's Republic of China; points out that in Saudi Arabia, in particular, foreign migrant women are denied a fair trial and access to justice, as in the well-known cases before the Islamic Court;

173. Calls on the newly elected state authorities of Nigeria to ensure that existing legislation in their various States complies with the Nigerian Constitution and with international human rights law, ratified by the Nigerian government; urges, in particular, the northern States who have introduced the Sharia Penal Legislation to discontinue the practice of the mandatory use of the death penalty and other inhuman punishments such as amputations and stoning, and to cease the endorsement of 'vigilante' groups;

**International Tribunals**

174. Calls on the EU to ensure the establishment of an international commission of inquiry into allegations of grave abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law in the context of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo; deplores the failure of the UN Commission on Human Rights in 2003 in this regard, despite the request by the UN High Commissioner;

175. Underlines the great importance it attaches to the full cooperation of all countries and parties in the Western Balkans with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY);

176. Calls on the Government of Indonesia to address the deficiencies of the ad hoc tribunal on East Timor in order to secure a substantiated account of the human rights violations that occurred in 1999 so as to bring all perpetrators of human rights violations to justice; calls for continued attention to assisting the safe return of refugees to East Timor from camps in Indonesia;

**International Criminal Court**

177. Welcomes the entry into force of the Statute of the International Criminal Court on 1 July 2002 and the inauguration of the Court on 11 March 2003; invites all States which have not already done so, to accede to the ICC Statute, and calls on all signatory States to ensure its early ratification;

178. Calls on all State Parties to proceed urgently with the harmonisation of their national legislation with the provisions of the Statute, in order to cooperate with the ICC and to fully exercise the principle of complementarity between the ICC and the national courts;

179. Welcomes the adoption of a new Council Common Position on the International Criminal Court, strengthening the EU support to the Court and calls on the Italian Presidency to adapt and update the Action Plan in accordance with the new mandate and goals stemming from the Common Position;
180. Calls on the United States to give up its policy of discouraging governments from ratifying the Rome Statute by pressurising States worldwide to enter into ‘bilateral non-surrender agreements’ and obstructing multilateral cooperation in the framework of the UN on the grounds of the ‘American Service-Members’ Protection Act’;

181. Invites the Council and the Commission, as well as its own interparliamentary delegations, to include ratification and implementation of the ICC Statute as an item on the agenda of political contacts with third countries, in particular with the US;

182. Calls on all governments not to conclude any ‘bilateral non-surrender agreement’ with the United States as these are contrary to the Rome Statute and inconsistent with the EU Council Conclusions and Guiding Principles of 30 September 2002 and to refuse to engage in the scheme of transforming the fight against terrorism into a pretext for the conclusion of such agreements;

183. Is convinced that a number of South-East Asian countries may take China and Japan as examples for their eventual ratification and implementation of the ICC Statute, in particular in the context of the efforts of the United States to obtain bilateral immunity agreements from the countries of this region; calls, therefore, on China and Japan to accede to the International Criminal Court Statute as soon as possible;

**Iraq**

184. Takes note of the resolution adopted at the UN Commission on Human Rights in 2003 whereby the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Iraq will be extended for a further year; calls for the deployment of human rights monitors as soon as the security situation permits;

185. Strongly condemns the attack on the UN headquarters in Baghdad on 19 August 2003, killing 20 people including the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights and UN Special Representative in Iraq, Sergio Vieira de Mello; emphasises that this constitutes a war crime and that those responsible must be identified and brought to justice;

186. Urges the UN, on the basis of UN SC resolution 1502 (2003) to do the utmost for the protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones and strongly urges UN Member States to cooperate in strengthening the security of humanitarian aid workers around the world;

187. Reiterates its call on the Council and the Member States to engage in the establishment of a commission under the mandate of the Secretary General of the United Nations and/or the Security Council for the purpose of investigating war crimes and crimes against humanity committed under the Iraqi Regime, with a view to creating an ad hoc International Criminal Tribunal to try the persons responsible for those crimes;

188. Calls on the working group on minorities within the United Nations Sub-Committee on Human Rights to study the situation in Iraq;

189. Calls on the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq to ensure continued monitoring, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant agencies, as well as the occupying power in Iraq, the situation of refugees and the internally displaced inside Iraq, and provide remedies for abuses they suffer, including when refugees and displaced populations return to their home areas and property;

**Indigenous Peoples**

190. Requests the Commission and the Council to ensure the full implementation of the 1998 and 2002 Council resolutions on indigenous peoples, in particular the development of a specific methodology for the development work with indigenous communities and the training of Commission staff;
191. Requests the Council and the Commission to follow up Parliament’s demands to promote a worldwide policy on indigenous peoples in general, and not only on indigenous peoples in developing countries;

192. Strongly supports the demands of the Pygmies, Masao, San and other indigenous peoples in Africa to be recognised by the African countries as indigenous communities, according to the international debate on this issue;

193. Requests to place, where appropriate, the issue of indigenous peoples as a permanent item on the agendas of its interparliamentary delegations with countries where indigenous people live, in order to check and complete the relevant information in the Country Strategy Papers;

194. Requests the Commission to include in all Country Strategy Papers relating to countries with indigenous peoples, a specific paragraph or chapter on their living conditions and main concerns;

195. Calls on the Commission to include in agreements with third countries specific clauses and mechanisms to assess respect for and the protection of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, who are all too often the victims of extremely serious and systematic violations;

196. Reiterates its demand to establish a permanent delegation between the European Parliament and the UN forum on Indigenous peoples and proposes to co-organise the next session of this forum;

**Children’s rights**

197. Expresses its concern about the serious violation of children’s rights, as set out in the Convention of the Rights of Child, including the right to health, education and nutrition as well as protection from violence, exploitation and abuse; notes that 600 million children live in poverty worldwide; every three seconds a child dies from malnutrition, lack of water or health care; 130 million children, two-thirds of them girls, are deprived of basic education; two million children have been killed in wars over the last ten years; more than 300,000 children under 18 years of age are actively participating in armed conflicts; two million girls are victims of female genital mutilation;

198. Calls on all countries to ratify and enforce the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, the Mine Ban Treaty of Ottawa, the ILO Convention to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour, and the ILO Minimum Age Convention;

199. Calls on the Council and the Commission to introduce a stronger children’s rights perspective into all EU external and internal policy areas, based on strategic implementation guidelines, and to ensure overall coordination; calls on the Council and the Commission to develop a strategy for the follow-up of the Special Session on Children of the UN General Assembly;

200. Calls on the Council to start drafting a Common Strategy on children and armed conflict; stresses that any action must target those involved in trafficking and their clients, adequate sanctions must be planned and applied in the country of origin, of transit and of destination, and child victims must benefit from adequate protection;

201. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the issue of children and armed conflict is adequately reflected in the Country Strategy Papers, with particular attention to prevention and rehabilitation measures for child soldiers;
Disabled people

202. Notes with grave concern the evidence presented by the Disability Awareness in Action report (March 2003) that over the last 12 months there have been 483 reports of abuse concerning 4,292 disabled people across the globe, and that 13% of the total number of victims have died as a direct result of human rights abuse;

203. Expresses serious concern about the evidence presented in the respective reports of Amnesty International on users of psychiatric treatment and the Report by Mental Disability Advocacy Centre on Caged Beds which informs us of the severe human rights abuses experienced by disabled people living in institutions across Europe, whose needs must be immediately addressed by the Governments of the countries concerned;

204. Is particularly concerned about the continued use of cage beds for people with intellectual disabilities, used in psychiatric hospitals and in social care homes in a number of Eastern European countries; calls on the countries concerned to cease this degrading and inhuman practice without delay;

205. Reiterates its support for a UN Convention on the Human Rights of Disabled People which must build on the provisions of the UN Standard Rules in such a way as to fully recognise and promote the rights of disabled people and urges that such a UN Convention be legally binding;

206. Calls on the UN Members and Agencies to ensure that the six existing UN Human Rights Conventions are interpreted to recognise and fully promote the rights and needs of disabled people and their families, which has not been the case hitherto;

207. Calls on the Commission to ensure that disability is explicitly referred to its reports on human rights and that disabled people are recognised in the work of the European Commission as a group particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses;

Prison conditions

208. Expresses its concern that the rising numbers of detained people worldwide, together with the lack of additional resources, increases pressure on prison systems and poses the risk that human rights and human detention conditions be disregarded;

209. Calls on the Council and the Commission to encourage, in relations with third countries, the adoption of provisions in penal codes which offer alternative punishments to prison sentences for minor offences; underlines the importance of improving prison conditions, in order to tackle in particular the spread of life-threatening diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, hepatitis and HIV/AIDS in detention centres and of improving the situation of juveniles, women, foreigners, people from ethnic and religious minorities and homosexuals in prisons;

210. Calls on the Council and the Commission to include in the EU annual report, under thematic issues of particular importance to the EU, information on specific action taken in relation to prison conditions;
211. Urges the Commission to make an extended assessment of the prison conditions in countries with which the EU has a cooperation or association agreement;

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212. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the candidate countries, the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the OSCE and the governments of the countries referred to in this resolution, as well as the EU offices of the leading non-governmental organisations on human rights.

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Fundamental rights in the EU in 2002


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the motions for resolutions by:

(a) Mauro Nobilia and others, on the appointment of a European Ombudsman for the protection of minors (B5-0154/2003),

(b) Mauro Nobilia and others, on the establishment of a European juvenile delinquency monitoring centre (B5-0155/2003),

— having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,

— having regard to Articles 6 and 7 of the EU Treaty and Article 13 of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to the EU’s Fourth Annual Report on Human Rights,

— having regard to all the international conventions in this area,

— having regard to the reports of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, of the specialised bodies of the Council of Europe and of the relevant NGOs,

— having regard to the public hearing of 17 and 18 February 2003 with European youth,

— having regard to the public hearing of 24 April 2003 with representatives of the national parliaments, NGOs and journalists on the situation as regards fundamental rights in the EU,

— having regard to the decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Communities and the European Court of Human Rights,
having regard to the summary report drawn up by the coordinator of the EU network of independent experts in fundamental rights from the Member States under the Commission's authority;

— having regard to its resolutions of 5 July 2001 (1) and 15 January 2003 (2) on the situation as regards fundamental rights in the European Union in 2000 and 2001,

— having regard to Rules 163 and 48 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport and the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities (A5-0281/2003).

Introduction

1. Notes that the Charter of Fundamental Rights, which summarises the basic values on which the EU is founded, i.e. all the principles it sets out, has been 'recognised' (Title II, Article 7) and appears in Part II of the draft Constitution prepared by the European Convention; regrets, however, that this 'recognition' and this incorporation in the draft Constitution are inadequate, since no explicit reference is made to the legally binding nature of the Charter and no provision is made for direct, individual referrals to the Court of Justice of the European Communities;

2. Points out that, under new Article 7(1) of the TEU, the EU institutions, and in particular the European Parliament, can monitor, each according to its sphere of competence, strict respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms on the part of the Member States;

3. Welcomes the report on the situation of fundamental rights in the European Union and its Member States in 2002 by the EU network of independent experts in fundamental rights, which is very informative and useful and contains important material for use in developing EU human rights policy, in both the shorter and the longer term;

4. Considers therefore that, in order to be able to monitor the implementation of the Charter in as rigorous and objective a manner as possible, the EP's annual rapporteur must be given all the necessary resources, including:

— the summary report of the coordinator of the EU network of independent experts in fundamental rights, of which the first edition was presented in March 2003 and whose value and usefulness should be emphasised even if an effort should be made to ensure that in future the report is submitted earlier to the Commission and the EP's rapporteur and is more operational (e.g. include a clear survey of the EP's priorities and the impact of its recommendations on the application of fundamental rights during the year in question),

— as comprehensive a list as possible, incorporated in that report, of the good practices noted during the year,

— much closer cooperation with the specialised committees of EU national and regional parliaments and relevant NGOs or observatories in the field of human rights and freedoms, and an interinstitutional procedure which, on the basis of the report by the EU network of independent experts in fundamental rights, involves the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission (annual report on human rights; NGO forum),

— in the light of the Council's responsibility for the application of fundamental rights in the EU (annual report and monitoring of the Member States, Article 7(1)), participation, where necessary, by the senior members of the Council's COHOM working group in meetings of the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs and, possibly, the holding of ad hoc meetings with the EP's rapporteur and the shadow rapporteurs,

— access to an Internet site dealing specifically with fundamental rights in the EU and regularly updated, along the lines of the pages which already exist and are still being improved on the EP website, and also including a discussion forum with European citizens,

— a detailed and unalterable road map, to be determined for the forthcoming parliamentary term, in terms of dates (date of presentation and adoption of the draft report in committee and in plenary; date and number of hearings), work in parallel and in conjunction with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and support from the committees delivering an opinion;

5. Takes the view that that Internet site should also contain all the texts which have legal force on the territory of the European Union and the report drawn up by the EU network of independent experts in fundamental rights, with a view to enabling each individual to gain a better understanding of his or her rights and to verify that they are being observed;

6. Considers that these conditions must be met if its annual report on the situation as regards fundamental rights in the EU is genuinely to be taken into consideration, valued and possibly even feared; this is all the more important in terms of the report’s implications as regards the risk of violation of fundamental rights in the Member States, as envisaged in the new early warning system under Article 7(1) of the Treaty of Nice;

7. Reiterates that the enlarged EU must be based on strict respect for the values set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights; notes, however, that in the 15 Member States in 2002 the situation gave cause for concern in many respects and, as far as certain aspects are concerned, even seems to have deteriorated; points out that it is not sufficient to proclaim rights but that steps must be taken to enforce respect for such rights;

8. Points out, furthermore, that it is important for its annual report on the situation as regards fundamental rights to be seen as an opportunity to exchange information on best practice, i.e. to highlight the EU’s added value with regard to respect for values, while taking account of the context and cultural environment in each Member State;

Chapter 1: Respect for human dignity

Right to life

9. Approves the signing by all the Member States of Protocol 13 to the ECHR concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances (war) and urges the Member States to ratify this protocol as soon as possible, with the exception of Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Sweden, which have already ratified it;

10. Unreservedly condemns terrorism, which is a denial of the fundamental right to life and threatens to destabilise democracies, irrespective of the form it takes and regardless of whether its origins or activities lie within the Union or outside it;

11. Points out, however, that, since terrorism is designed to undermine the rule of law, policies on the prevention and punishment of terrorism must seek, as a matter of priority, to maintain and strengthen the rule of law;

12. Reiterates that terrorism inflicts irreparable harm and huge suffering on its victims and their families; consequently favours the adoption of measures that take account of their specific circumstances, such as a European compensation instrument;

13. Reiterates its support for measures to combat terrorism, but points out that the adoption thereof must fall within the bounds of the rule of law and ensure full respect for human rights and public freedoms;
14. Expresses its concern at the consequences of international cooperation with the United States, which applies different and lower standards than the EU as regards both notification of personal data required from airline companies or by Europol and the conditions of detention of Community nationals at the Guantanamo base.

Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment

15. Deeply regrets that the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has still not been ratified by Ireland (Resolution 39/46);

16. Strongly condemns all forms of reinstatement, legitimisation or justification of torture, and calls on Member States under all circumstances to enforce an absolute and unlimited ban on torture, particularly when politicians, members of the judiciary or police officers call it into question;

17. Welcomes the adoption of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, whose aim is to establish a system of regular visits to places of detention in order to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to set up a ‘Prevention Subcommittee’ coming under the authority of the Committee Against Torture and, in each State Party, a national prevention mechanism in the form of one or two independent bodies to visit places where people are deprived of their freedom; calls on the Member States to sign and ratify that Optional Protocol promptly;

18. Notes once again the disproportionate use of force by the police, which in 2002 resulted in the deaths of at least ten people in the EU, despite the fact that they did not represent any real danger, and inadmissible acts of brutality in police stations;

19. Notes also that the situation of prisoners in the EU deteriorated in some Member States in 2002, mainly as a result of overcrowding in prisons (United Kingdom, Portugal, Belgium, Italy and France) which leads to tension between prisoners and prison warders, violence between prisoners, inadequate surveillance (increase in suicide and attempted suicide rates) and a whole range of obstacles to any social reintegration measures; considers in this context that, in view of the principles of legality, democracy and the rule of law which are common to the Member States and fundamental to the EU, national authorities should increase their monitoring and further re-examine the actual legitimacy of prolonging the sentences of prisoners whose behaviour in jail and civil and social activities subsequent to the offences for which they were sentenced are such as to demonstrate that prison has worked as an instrument of correction and positive social reintegration; notes here, in particular, the case in Italy of Adriano Sofri, as recognised by the highest national authorities, by an absolute majority of parliamentarians and by the most prestigious newspapers, whatever their politics, as well as by authoritative institutions and persons at European level; in particular, notes with concern the increase in non-Community citizens and drug addicts among the prison population and fears that this is partly due to, on the one hand, the absence of adequate social policies for integrating immigrants and, on the other, the use of basically repressive policies instead of assistance for social reintegration;

20. Considers it essential, therefore, especially as the EU prepares for enlargement, that the Member States take far more determined measures with a view, in particular, to:

— improving the training and recruitment of police and prison staff,

— setting up independent agencies to monitor police activities and the running of prisons wherever this has not yet been done (Austria, Greece and the United Kingdom did so in 2002),

— introducing, where appropriate, and allowing effective use of appeal procedures against disciplinary sanctions imposed in places of detention; allowing prisoners to have access to a lawyer from the outset and, where necessary, to a doctor, and to inform their relatives,
encouraging the introduction of administrative penalties and/or fines for minor offences, and of alternative penalties, such as community work, developing open or semi-open prison systems as far as possible and employing probation arrangements;

— providing prisoners, especially those on long sentences, with sufficient activities, without their being exploited, and educational and cultural opportunities, and specific rehabilitation programmes geared to a return to civil society, both for prisoners from the country where they are imprisoned and for those who come from abroad and wish to return to their country of origin after serving their prison sentence;

— ensuring that malfunctions in police and prison services are investigated more rapidly by the courts and prosecuted uncompromisingly on the basis of the seriousness of the acts committed;

— ensuring at least minimum standards for the health and living conditions of prisoners;

— examining detention procedures in order to ensure that human rights are not violated, that detention periods are not unnecessarily long and that the grounds for detention are reviewed regularly;

21. Calls also on the Member States concerned, as a matter of urgency, to take action vis-à-vis certain categories of prisoners, in particular to:

— keep detention of minors, whether in prison, secure re-education centres or holding centres for immigrants, to a minimum (Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom);

— envisage the release of or alternative confinement for prisoners who are very old or suffer from serious and incurable diseases (France);

— ensure that drug addicts have access to medical treatment and the necessary substitution therapies without discrimination;

— improve supervision of psychiatric hospitals (informing patients of their rights and preventing any abuses) (Belgium and Denmark);

22. Considers, at a general level, that efforts must also be made in a European area of freedom, security and justice, to mobilise European capacities to improve the operation of the police and prison system, for example:

— by encouraging the gathering of information on best practice and allowing exchanges of information relating to the police, prisons and psychiatric hospitals between those responsible for such matters in the various Member States;

— by encouraging Member States to become involved in the Council of Europe's Police and Human Rights programme;

— by drawing up a framework decision on minimum standards to protect the rights of prisoners in the EU;

Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

23. Emphasises again that trafficking in human beings must be condemned and combated energetically since it is fundamentally contrary to human dignity and leads to sexual exploitation and labour exploitation under slavery-type conditions, the victims being most frequently women, girls and children:
24. Recommends therefore that:

— all the Member States ratify the International Convention on Organised Crime,

— the Member States which have not yet done so ratify as soon as possible the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, regarding the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

— all Member States ratify the Convention on Cyber Crime, with the exception of Denmark and Luxembourg, which have already done so;

25. Emphasises that the EU should adopt an effective policy against trafficking in human beings, including:

— promotion of the Brussels Declaration, adopted by both Council and Commission, with all the governments of its present and future Member States and the governments of countries of origin and transit,

— the establishment of an information exchange system,

— the establishment of a European database, in agreement with Europol and Interpol, focusing on disappeared persons who are believed to be victims of trafficking in human beings,

— more effective judicial protection of victims by adopting the Council directive on the short-term residence permit issued to victims of action to facilitate illegal immigration or trafficking in human beings who cooperate with the competent authorities, the Commission proposal for which was approved by Parliament on 5 December 2002 (1),

— the establishment of special programmes to eradicate poverty in countries of origin;

26. Urges that a comprehensive European policy against human trafficking, the modern form of slavery, addresses the entire trafficking chain, comprising countries of origin, transit and destination alike, targeting recruiters, people who transport the victims, exploiters, other intermediaries, clients, and beneficiaries;

Chapter II: Guaranteeing freedom

27. Believes that there can be no effective protection of people’s dignity without rigorous guarantees relating to the various civil and political freedoms;

Protection of personal data

28. Urges:

— Luxembourg and Spain to sign and all Member States, except for Germany and Sweden, to ratify as soon as possible the Additional Protocol to the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, regarding supervisory authorities and cross-border data flows,

— France to transpose into domestic law Directive 95/46/EC (2) on the protection of personal data,

— the EU to endow itself with a legally binding instrument which offers, in the areas covered by the second and third pillars, guarantees equivalent to those laid down in Directive 95/46/EC;

— the Member States and the Union to verify that the regulations on keeping communications data comply with the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, i.e. that they are limited in time, proportionate and necessary in a democratic society, and, if not, to amend or repeal them;

29. Expresses concern at the substance of Directive 2002/58/EC (1) on privacy and electronic communications, which clears the way for data retention in connection with electronic communications, and calls once again for the adoption of measures to provide protection against extralegal communications interception systems;

30. Expresses serious concern at the agreements now being negotiated or already adopted involving the forwarding of personal data between the EU and third bodies (Interpol, etc.) or third States (USA, etc.) which do not offer the same level of data protection; takes the view that such agreements must at all events maintain the level of data protection guaranteed by Directive 95/46/EC; in that connection, urges that such agreements should systematically make provision for the establishment of a supervisory body responsible for monitoring full compliance with the abovementioned guarantees when the agreements are implemented;

31. Expresses concern, in particular, at the requirement imposed by the US authorities on airlines to provide access to the personal data they hold concerning passengers on transatlantic flights; regards that requirement as incompatible with Community law and calls, therefore, for the effects of such measures to be suspended immediately and until such time as they provide the level of data protection guaranteed by Community law;

**Freedom of thought, conscience and religion**

32. Calls on the Member States and the EU to promote interfaith dialogue insofar as it condemns all forms of fanaticism and fundamentalism and to guarantee the principle of secularism, which does not rule out the teaching of religion in school; considers that such a dialogue and such teaching ought to devote proportionate attention to non-religious world views;

33. Calls, while approving the progress made in Greece with regard to respect for freedom of religion and belief, for the criminal law provisions on proselytism to be repealed and for Muslims to be able to obtain authorisation to build mosques and have cemeteries where they can bury their dead in accordance with their religious traditions;

34. Recommends once again that Finland and Greece amend their legislation on the duration of alternative civilian service with a view to removing any punitive and discriminatory aspects;

35. Warns the Member States once again against the dangers posed by the activities of sects which are a threat to the physical or mental integrity of individuals, and calls on the Member States, by means of their normal criminal and civil law, to combat unlawful practices and abuses on the part of these sects;

**Freedom of expression and information**

36. Recommends once again that Belgium, Denmark and Ireland sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Transfrontier Television and calls on Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden to ratify the Convention (Portugal ratified it in 2002); calls on the countries concerned and Portugal to ratify the Protocol of 1 October 1998 amending the Convention;

37. Deplores the fact that no legislative solution has yet been found in the EU to the problem of the concentration of media power in the hands of a few mega groups, and recalls its resolution of 20 November 2002 on media concentration (2) in which it insisted that a European media market should be established to counteract a growing disparity in national rules and safeguard the freedom and diversity of information; deplores the fact that in Italy in particular a situation is continuing in which media power is concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister, without any rules on conflict of interest having been adopted;

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38. Reiterates that any ideology is legitimate provided that it expresses itself through democratic channels and in doing so condemns terrorist organisations that threaten and murder individuals because they are elected representatives or active members of a given political group.

39. Categorically rejects any violence, intimidation or threat that may interfere with the free exercise of the journalistic profession; calls, therefore, on all states to uphold and protect the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and reiterates its solidarity with journalists — including those within the EU — who are attacked for standing firm and exercising this right freely.

40. Calls on the Commission in this respect to:

— arrange for consultations with a view to drawing up a directive,

— guarantee that public and private media provide citizens with accurate information, avoiding discrimination and guaranteeing access to various groups, cultures and opinions, in particular by ensuring equal access to the media in elections or referendums;

— consider setting up a European regulatory framework for the end of 2005,

— envisage with the Member States specific measures to combat acts of violence of which journalists are victims in the exercise of their profession;

_Freedom of assembly and of association_

41. Urges Austria and Luxembourg to amend their legislation prohibiting foreigners or non-nationals from standing for election to works councils as this law is contrary to trade union freedoms;

_Right to education_

42. Calls on the Member States to seek to ensure by all possible means free and effective schooling for all children, including those from very poor families and from certain Roma communities or refugee families, and including children with disabilities who have particular access needs; urges Member States to do their utmost to ensure the effective integration in education systems of the children of refugees, asylum-seekers and immigrants;

_Right of asylum and protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition_

43. Strongly recommends that:

— Austria and Portugal ratify the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons,

— Spain, France, Finland, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness,

— Greece sign and ratify Protocol 4 to the ECHR (prohibition of collective expulsions), Spain and the United Kingdom ratify Protocol 4 to the ECHR, Belgium and the United Kingdom sign and ratify Protocol 7 to the ECHR (conditions of expulsion) and Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain ratify Protocol 7;

44. Condemns the delays in adopting the instruments fundamental to the common asylum and immigration policy and regrets the fact that the agreements already secured have all been concluded on the basis of lowest common denominators; points out that such a policy must:

— respect to the letter the rights of asylum-seekers, be based on a non-restrictive interpretation of the Geneva Convention and its 1967 protocol, and cover persecution by non-government agents, persecution on grounds of sex and persecution in the context of generalised armed conflict,
be based on the recommendations and conclusions of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and guarantee the full integration into society of persons who have been granted the right of asylum;

45. Notes that some progress was made in 2002 towards a harmonised common asylum and immigration policy, but regrets that the common policy agreed between the Member States is based on minimum standards which have been set too low and that the emphasis in asylum and immigration policy is on repressive and negative measures;

46. Calls on the Member States to restrict the detention of asylum-seekers solely to exceptional cases which comply with the grounds laid down in the UNHCR guidelines on the criteria and standards applicable to the detention of asylum-seekers;

47. Expresses concern at the high number of persons who lost their lives in 2002 whilst seeking refuge in the European Union; takes the view that this dramatic situation calls for the implementation of a balanced policy providing for legal immigration channels;

48. Calls on the Member States to keep detention to a minimum, to provide facilities for the reception of asylum-seekers, in particular at airports, to offer them assistance from lawyers and interpreters, to afford them the possibility of communicating with the relevant NGOs and with their families and to ensure that appeals have suspensive effect;

49. Calls on the Council to adopt as soon as possible the draft directive providing for secondary protection for persons who are not covered by the Geneva Convention but who cannot be returned to their country of origin because of (a) the threat of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment, (b) the repercussions of generalised violence or events which are seriously undermining public order, or (c) on humanitarian grounds;

50. Condemns the serious situation faced by unaccompanied minors seeking asylum, in particular in Austria, Belgium, Spain, Sweden and Italy;

51. Urges the Member States to amend the rules on and the practice of expulsions as these are too often carried out illegally and undermine human dignity; calls in the strongest terms on the Member States in general to monitor the conditions under which collective expulsions are carried out and the practice of forced expulsions, which have sometimes resulted in deaths;

52. Urges the Member States to refrain from taking any action with a view to amending the text of the Geneva Convention;

53. Calls on the Member States to refuse to extradite persons to countries where they might be condemned to death for their crimes or might face torture or inhuman or degrading treatment;

54. Urges the European Convention and the IGC to propose the abolition of the Aznar protocol to the Treaty of Amsterdam, which, as the UNHCR has repeatedly stated, breaches the Geneva Convention by imposing restrictions on the right of individuals to seek asylum;

**Chapter III: Towards equality**

**Principle of non-discrimination**

55. Considers it regrettable that only Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal and the Netherlands have ratified the European Convention on Nationality;

56. Insists that the rights set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights must be respected, together with in particular the right to seek asylum, the right to effective legal protection and the principle of non-refoulement;
57. Recommends once again that Denmark, Spain, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom sign Protocol 12 (non-discrimination) to the ECHR and that all the Member States ratify it;

58. Calls on the Member States to guarantee that all children present on their territory are granted access to education regardless of their families’ administrative situation;

59. Urges the Member States to guarantee that any person living on their territory are granted access to health care regardless of their administrative situation;

Combating racism and xenophobia

60. Notes the continuation of racially motivated physical attacks in 2002, particularly in Germany, France and the Netherlands, and the resurgence of racially motivated verbal attacks on Muslims, particularly on the music scene in Germany, and of racist messages on Internet sites and football sites in Italy;

61. Expresses concern at the increase in anti-Islamic and anti-Semitic manifestations of hatred and discrimination following the 11 September 2001 attacks; welcomes, however, the awareness-raising campaigns conducted by several governments (UK, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Portugal), forewarning the public against the dangers of stereotyping and the Manichaean view of a clash of ‘civilisations’;

62. Recommends therefore that the Member States speed up the process of fully and effectively transposing the anti-discrimination directives adopted by the Council in 2000;

63. Approves and supports at European level the proposals for the adoption of a multiannual Community action plan seeking to promote safer Internet use;

64. Welcomes in particular the action taken by the United Kingdom in circulating to all civil servants a code of conduct to be adhered to in relations with all members of the public, whatever their origin, with a view to promoting equal treatment; urges the Member States to take measures to combat racist statements and behaviour by all authorities and to establish training programmes for police officers and judicial officials and, more particularly, those services which deal with migrants at borders (knowledge and understanding of foreign cultures, prevention of racist behaviour, education in tolerance);

65. Calls on Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Austria and Italy to adopt a more proactive policy with a view to eradicating racist behaviour;

66. Welcomes the efforts made by the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal and Denmark to set up a system for gathering reliable data, which is an essential prerequisite for an effective anti-racism policy; calls on Member States such as Greece, Austria and Italy to follow suit;

67. Welcomes the measures taken by several Member States with a view to making it more difficult for political parties disseminating racist and xenophobic propaganda to put their views across, and calls on Greece, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria and Italy to be more active in this area; urges those democratic parties in the EU and the applicant countries that have not yet done so to sign the 1998 Charter of European Political Parties for a Non-Racist Society;

68. Calls on the Commission to prepare an analysis and report on the implementation of Directive 2000/43/EC (\(^1\)) on equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin and to highlight any discrepancies in Member States in their transposition of the Directive;

\(^1\) OJ L 180, 19.7.2000, p. 22.
Discrimination against minorities

69. Urges the Member States to ensure that their naturalisation procedures enable long-term residents to obtain full citizenship if they so wish;

70. Deplores the continuation in 2002 of racist acts targeting Roma people and foreign workers;

71. Welcomes the Finnish proposal to set up a permanent European Roma forum and the efforts made by the Greece authorities to introduce a Roma integration programme;

72. Calls on the European institutions to adopt an integrated common approach to solving the problems experienced by the Roma minority, which regrettably continues to suffer from many forms of discrimination;

73. Calls on France, the only State not to have done so, to sign the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities; urges Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to ratify the Convention; notes that the Convention only applies to ten Member States;

74. Calls on the Member States that have ratified the Convention for the Protection of National Minorities to persevere with their efforts not only to enable minorities to preserve and develop their identities but also to promote their emancipation and social integration;

75. Strongly recommends that Belgium, Greece, Ireland and Portugal sign the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; urges France, Luxembourg and Italy to ratify it;

76. Calls on the Council of Europe to adopt a protocol to the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages regarding action to promote sign language aimed at reducing discrimination against deaf people (of which there are 1.6 million in the EU) as regards sign language teaching and access to the labour market;

Discrimination based on sexual orientation

77. Calls once again on the Member States to abolish all forms of discrimination — whether legislative or de facto — which are still suffered by homosexuals, in particular as regards the right to marry and adopt children;

78. Welcomes the fact that several advances were made in 2002 in Austria (abolition of Article 209 of the criminal code), Finland (recognition of the rights of transsexuals) and Belgium (homosexual marriage);

79. Calls nonetheless on Austria to terminate all current proceedings under Article 209 (old) of the Criminal Code and institute rehabilitation measures for those convicted under this provision; calls also for the new Article 207b of the Criminal Code to be applied in a non-discriminatory manner;

80. Calls on Portugal, Ireland and Greece rapidly to amend their legislation under which the age of consent is dependent on sexual orientation, given the discriminatory nature of such provisions;

81. Recommends that the Member States more generally recognise non-marital relationships, both heterosexual and homosexual, and confer the same rights on partners in these relationships as on those who are married, inter alia by taking the necessary steps to enable couples to exercise freedom of movement within the Union;
82. Expresses concern at the dilution of Directive 2000/78/EC (1) establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and urges the Commission to prepare an analysis of the implementation and transposition of the Directive, highlighting any anomalies in Member States;

Equality between men and women

83. Recommends that Belgium and Luxembourg ratify the Additional Protocol to the UN Convention on all forms of discrimination against women and that the United Kingdom sign and ratify this protocol;

84. Welcomes the adoption of Directive 2002/73/EC (2) on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women; expresses the hope that the independent body which, under the directive's terms, will be responsible for assisting victims of gender-based discrimination, will investigate discrimination, publish reports and make recommendations on all matters relating to discrimination and will be set up at the earliest opportunity in each Member State;

85. Regrets that the professional integration of women (particularly from minority groups) is still far from being fully achieved, despite the fact that in 2002 several positive steps were taken in this connection in Greece, Sweden and Belgium (quotas for the appointment of women to board-level and management posts);

86. Demands that the Greek government abolish the penal provisions as described in Article 43b of the Greek Law Decree No 2623/1953/A-268, which impose a sentence of two to twelve months' imprisonment on women who violate the ban on women entering Mount Athos; reiterates its request that the ban on women entering Mount Athos should be lifted and notes that such a ban is a violation of the principle of and the international conventions on gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender and the provisions relating to free movement of persons provided by the Greek Constitution and Community law;

87. Calls on the Member States actively to improve the position of women, inter alia by taking temporary special measures with a view to accelerating de facto equality between men and women, in accordance with their obligations under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women (CEDAW), especially Articles 3 and 4 thereof; recommends that European institutions, when evaluating the legality of the positive action measures on the basis of Article 141(4) of the EC Treaty, Declaration No 28 to the Amsterdam Treaty and the Directives on the basis of Article 13 of the EC Treaty, take into account the substantive equality approach following from this Convention, which means (inter alia) that temporary special measures are regarded as suitable instruments to reach de facto equality instead of an inroad to the formal principle of equal treatment;

88. Notes with concern that despite the improvements achieved over the last five years, gender gaps (including pay gaps of 16 % on average) are still considerable and need to be tackled in order to meet the Lisbon and Stockholm employment rate targets;

Rights of the child

89. Recommends that Belgium, Spain, Finland and the Netherlands sign and ratify the European Convention on the Adoption of Children and calls on France and Luxembourg to ratify the Convention;

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90. Recommends once again that Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland and Spain sign and ratify the European Convention on the Legal Status of Children Born out of Wedlock, and calls on France and Italy to ratify it;

91. Welcomes the fact that in 2002 Germany, emulating Greece, ratified the European Convention on the Exercise of Children’s Rights; calls on the other Member States rapidly to sign and ratify the convention; calls on the United Kingdom (in whose territory minors aged under 18 are still being recruited into the army) to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Convention on the Rights of the Child;

92. Calls on Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom to sign and ratify the European Convention on the Repatriation of Minors, and on Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Greece to ratify it;

93. Calls on the Member States, with particular reference to Spain, Belgium and the United Kingdom, to take more effective action to prevent violence against children (removal of references to ‘reasonable’ punishment, prohibition of preventive custody for children and prevention of genital mutilation of girls);

94. Welcomes the adoption by Denmark, Sweden and Belgium of several laws improving the position of children during court proceedings; welcomes the fact that, in general, the interests and opinions of children are increasingly being taken into account, and calls for children to be given proper legal status in the future EU constitutional treaty;

95. Calls on the Member States to combat school absenteeism and to guarantee full access to education to all children living on EU territory, including Roma children, the children of refugees and children with disabilities;

Rights of the elderly

96. Welcomes the ratification of the revised Social Charter (Article 23) by Finland and Portugal, and urges Germany and the Netherlands to sign and ratify it, and Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Spain and the United Kingdom to ratify it;

97. Calls on the European institutions and on governments or competent authorities to end the direct and indirect discrimination to which the elderly are subjected (particularly as regards access to the labour market between the ages of 50 and 65 and to multipurpose, multidisciplinary occupational training at the same period of their working lives, as well as to reintegration arrangements making good use of their experience) and to protect the dignity of sick and disabled elderly persons (adequate pensions, particularly for elderly women; ill-treatment in retirement homes; combating isolation);

Rights of persons with disabilities

98. Recommends that Belgium and the United Kingdom ratify the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention;

99. Welcomes several measures taken by the EU in 2002 which improve accessibility to services for people with disabilities, in particular in the areas of transport and information and communications technology, and urges Member States to act in a timely manner in the transposition of Directive 2000/78/EC;
100. Calls on the Commission to launch the process towards a new EU disability-specific directive; considers that such a directive would have as its legal basis Article 13 of the EC Treaty and should call for equal treatment and combat discrimination on the grounds of disability in all areas of EU competence; considers it should also introduce enforcement procedures to ensure that disabled people can effectively exercise their rights in all Member States, including the right to go to court;

101. Calls for a strengthening of the non-discrimination provisions in the Treaty in the context of the current Treaty revision process;

102. Draws attention to the fact that the term ‘disability’ covers all physical, sensory, intellectual and psychological impairments and multiple impairments and that such impairments vary according to the disability and age of the individual in question; deplores the existence of cases in which persons with disabilities do not yet enjoy the same political, social, economic and cultural rights as other citizens; proposes that measures taken during the European Year of People with Disabilities (2003) should include the setting of a minimum quota of jobs to be occupied by persons with disabilities in companies with more than fifty employees;

103. Calls on Member States to agree to a common position with respect to, and reiterates its support for, a UN Convention on the Human Rights of Disabled People, which must build on the provisions of the UN Standard Rules in such a way as to fully recognise and promote the rights of disabled people and that such a UN Convention must be legally binding;

Chapter IV: Towards solidarity

104. Reaffirms that failure to show respect for economic and social rights, with particular reference to fair and just working conditions and reasonable living conditions (housing, access to public health and transport services), seriously undermines human dignity and in practice prevents individuals from exercising their fundamental rights;

Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking

105. Welcomes the adoption of Directive 2002/14/EC (1) establishing a general framework for informing and consulting employees in the European Community;

106. Calls for a strengthening of non-discrimination provisions included in the Treaty in light of the current Treaty revision process;

Right of collective bargaining and action

107. Recommends that Ireland, Spain, Denmark and the United Kingdom amend the provisions of their legislation that do not comply with the articles dealing with collective bargaining in the revised Social Charter and the Social Charter;

108. Calls on Germany, Denmark, France, Italy and Ireland to amend the provisions of their legislation that are contrary to the right to strike for civil servants, as upheld by the revised Social Charter;

Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal

109. Welcomes the adoption of Directive 2002/74/EC (2), which extended the protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer to cover part-time workers and temporary workers;

110. Endorses wholeheartedly the setting-up of a European Monitoring Centre on Change within the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions; expresses the hope that the monitoring centre will help anticipate economic and technological change through the conduct of forward studies and thus make it easier for workers to adjust to all forms of change.

111. Urges the Commission to submit proposals setting out preventive strategies vis-à-vis the harrowing consequences of cyclical redundancies, whose economic and psychological effects on workers are disastrous and inadmissible;

_**Fair and just working conditions**_

112. Recommends once again that:

— the Members States ratify the International Convention of 18 December 1990 on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

— Austria and Finland ratify the 1964 European Code of Social Security,

— Germany, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom ratify the European Convention on Social Security;

113. Notes that in Europe four main social groups are subjected to discrimination (foreigners, temporary workers, persons with disabilities and women) and urges the Member States and the institutions to take the necessary action to put an end to such discrimination, inter alia by ensuring respect for maximum working hours, access to the workplace, guaranteeing genuine occupational safety (5 000 fatal accidents in the EU in 2002) and health, safeguarding against harassment at work (9 % of EU workers) and setting a fair minimum wage (Ireland, Spain and Greece, where the minimum wage is less than 50 % of the average net wage);

_**Prohibition of child labour and protection of young people at work**_

114. Welcomes the ratification by Germany and Belgium in 2002 of the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour;

115. Deplores the fact that in several Member States (Italy, Portugal, France and the Netherlands) the rules on child labour set out in the Social Charter and the revised Social Charter are not yet being observed, and calls on these Member States to amend their legislation accordingly;

_**Reconciling family and professional life**_

116. Urges all the Member States to facilitate as far as possible family reunification for legally resident migrant workers;

117. Recommends that the institutions and Member States seek to formulate an optimum strategy for reconciling family and professional life by means of measures relating to leave, child care and other facilities;

_**Social security, social assistance and, in particular, action to combat social exclusion**_

118. Emphasises that the two main component parts of the European ‘social model’ (the right to social security and combating exclusion) must be preserved;

119. Deplores the fact that a large number of Member States (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, Spain and Greece) refuse to pay family allowances in cases where dependent children of migrant workers do not live on their territory, or have a minimum period of residence or employment requirement which places non-nationals at a disadvantage;
120. Recommends that Belgium, Greece, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany and Finland ensure the accumulation of insurance and employment periods for migrant workers;

121. Emphasises that the Community programme to combat exclusion, which sets a target of reducing to 10% by 2010 of the proportion of persons living below the poverty line in the EU, must be implemented in an effective manner;

Health care

122. Welcomes the adoption on 23 September 2002 of Decision No 1786/2002/EC (1) adopting a programme of Community action in the field of public health (2003-2008);

123. Calls on Belgium (vaccination rate), Greece (combating smoking), Italy and Ireland (occupational health), Sweden (inadequate medical check-ups), France and Austria (recent restriction of free access to medical care for the most disadvantaged sections of the population) to pay greater attention to public health issues and to amend their legislation as indicated in the 2002 reports of the European Committee of Social Rights;

Chapter V: Strengthening European citizenship

Right to vote in European and local elections

124. Recommends once again that Austria, Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal sign and ratify the European Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level and that the United Kingdom ratify it;

125. Urges both the institutions and the Member States to take all appropriate steps to ensure the highest possible turnout at the next elections to the European Parliament in June 2004, particularly by means of targeted information and awareness-raising campaigns that enhance the European Union’s image and profile;

126. Recommends in particular that the Member States do their utmost to facilitate the inclusion on their electoral rolls of nationals of other Member States living on their territory, with a view to making it easier for them to vote and to stand as candidates at local and European elections;

127. Calls on Member States to undertake appropriate measures to ensure that all elections are materially accessible to all people with disabilities;

128. Calls on the Member States and political parties to continue their efforts to foster balanced representation of women and men in local and European elections;

129. Reiterates its calls on governments, especially those of countries where women’s participation in decision-making bodies is still lower than 30%, to review the differential impact of the electoral systems on the political representation of men and women in elected bodies and consider the adjustment or reform of these systems, in order to achieve a gender balance;

130. Considers furthermore that the concept of European citizenship should go beyond Member State nationality and that the right to vote and stand in local elections and elections to the European Parliament should be extended to long-term legal residents (three years) who are third-country nationals;

131. Urges the adoption and implementation by the EU and the Member States of an ambitious policy for the integration of third-country nationals based on the principle of non-discrimination;

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Right to good administration and access to documents

132. Draws attention to the major role played by the European Ombudsman in applying the principle of good administration and access to documents;

133. Calls on the European Union to implement Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 (1) on access to documents in a spirit of transparency, to apply the derogations and provisions concerning the special treatment of sensitive documents only when this proves absolutely necessary, and to adopt as soon as possible an instrument which brings the rules governing access to the documents of the agencies and institutions of the European Union into line with that regulation;

134. Calls on the EU institutions to apply in full the right of citizens to access to documents, in particular:

— by calling on them to ensure access to opinions of the Legal Services whilst respecting the principles established by the Court of Justice;

— by calling on the Council to ensure access not only to the positions of national delegations but also to their identity, in particular when it is discussing or adopting regulations or legislation;

— by calling on the Commission to end the practice whereby when a Member State vetoes the publication of a document of which it is the author, the Commission systematically does not make the document public;

— by calling on the Member States to apply at least the European rules on access to documents to the documents drawn up at national level on the drafting and implementation of European policies;

135. Urges the Council and the Commission to grant at least to Members of the European Parliament systematic access to any documents linked to the legislative process to which citizens do not have direct access pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 (2);

Freedom of movement and of residence

136. Calls on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to take all the measures required to implement in full the principle of freedom of movement for persons, pursuant to Article 14 of the EC Treaty;

137. Calls on the Commission and Member States to remove the remaining barriers to the free movement of persons, particularly as regards freedom of establishment; deplores the inadmissible barriers to freedom of movement and of residence for the Roma in some Member States, which make them second-class citizens;

138. Calls for legislation on the free movement of persons to be simplified in keeping with the principle that any third-country national should enjoy full freedom of movement, residence and establishment as soon as he has legal status as a long-stay resident;

139. Welcomes the fact that the Council has reached political agreement on the proposal for a directive concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (3), which inter alia guarantees them the right to freedom of movement within the EU;

Chapter VI: Fair access to justice

140. Welcomes the Commission Green Paper on procedural safeguards for suspects and defendants in criminal proceedings throughout the European Union (COM(2003) 75); encourages the Commission to take the next step — i.e. to submit the proposal for a framework decision — swiftly;

(1) OJ L 45, 31.5.2001, p. 43.
(2) In the case of the Council, this concerns documents with the reference ‘LIMITE’.
141. Calls on the Council to adopt a framework decision on common standards governing procedural law, for example on the rules concerning pre-trial orders and due process, including the criteria governing investigative methods and the definition of proof, with a view to guaranteeing a uniform level of protection of fundamental rights throughout the EU; takes the view that such a framework decision should come into force at the same time as the European arrest warrant;

142. Urges the Commission to organise the translation and publication of a ‘statement of rights’ to be distributed to persons facing interrogation when they arrive either at the relevant police station or the place where the interrogation is to be held;

143. Welcomes the intention of the Commission to present in July 2003 a Green Paper on the approximation, recognition and execution of criminal penalties in the European Union; strongly recommends that this Green Paper be followed by a proposal for a framework decision on the same topic before the end of 2003;

144. Welcomes the adoption of Directive 2002/8/EC (1) to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes, which has the aim of guaranteeing effective access to justice for EU citizens and third-country nationals legally resident in the EU who do not have sufficient resources;

145. Welcomes the developments in the case-law of the Court of First Instance and Court of Justice of the European Communities relating to examinations for compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Max.mobil v Commission) and relating to protection of the legal rights of private individuals (Jégo-Quéré v Commission);

146. Is concerned about the large number and seriousness of the violations confirmed by the European Court of Human Rights of the right to have judgment given within a reasonable time (Italy and Belgium) and the right of access to justice, due process and a fair trial (Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom, Finland, Spain, Greece, Austria and France);

147. Urges the Member States to comply precisely and promptly with the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights concerning the guarantees of due process and to amend their legislation in accordance with those judgments;

148. Reiterates its concern about the large number of cases in which the ECHR has found a reasonable time to have been exceeded in the case of Italy; does not consider this conducive to confidence in the rule of law, and calls on Italy to take all necessary measures to ensure that legal proceedings are prompt and fair;

149. Considers the substance of this resolution to be, with regard to the citizens of the European Union, without prejudice to the granting of rights in the future and the development of the rights, freedoms and principles laid down in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;

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150. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Communities, the European Court of Human Rights, the European Ombudsman, the Council of Europe and the governments and parliaments of the Member States and candidate countries.

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Water management in developing countries


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission communication (COM(2002) 132 — C5-0335/2002),

— having regard to the Commission communication on the establishment of an EU water fund (COM(2003) 211),

— having regard to Articles 177 to 181 of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Agenda 21, approved in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, in particular paragraph 18 thereof,

— having regard to the outcome of the Second World Water Forum, held in The Hague from 17 to 22 March 2000,

— having regard to the Bonn International Fresh Water Conference (2001),

— having regard to the political declaration adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

— having regard to the Commission’s development cooperation guidelines for the development and management of water resources,

— having regard to the political declaration of the 4th P7 Summit held in Brussels from 7 to 9 June 2000,

— having regard to the study carried out in May 2000 by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) on behalf of the European Parliament,

— having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (A5-0273/2003),

A. whereas out of 6 billion people, 1.7 billion have no access to drinking water and more than 3 billion no access to adequate sanitation,

B. whereas nearly 30 000 people die each day of illnesses linked to a lack of drinking water or adequate sanitation and whereas women and children and vulnerable populations in general are bearing the brunt of the negative impacts of the lack of action on water and sanitation;

C. whereas access to water is essential for life, health, food, well-being and development and water cannot therefore be regarded as a mere commodity,

D. whereas the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has enshrined access to water as a human right and the 145 countries that have ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have an obligation to ensure that everyone has access to water, equitably and without discrimination,

E. whereas there is a risk that the increasing scarcity of resources and economic and territorial water-related issues could cause armed conflicts in certain regions of the world, thereby compromising sustainable development, peace and cooperation,
F. whereas irrigation for intensive farming and a predominantly export-driven economy accounts for around 75% of the world’s consumption of fresh water,

G. whereas women’s uses of water are often overlooked and cannot be compartmentalised, as women use water for subsistence gardens and bricklaying activities and irrigation water is also used for domestic purposes and livestock,

H. whereas the building of large dams, industrial pollution and deforestation are some of the causes of the depletion of ground water and the growing scarcity of safe water,

I. whereas the current form of producing electricity wastes great amounts of water by evaporation and leads to competition between electricity production and irrigation,

J. whereas the shortage of drinking water has worsened in developing countries as a result of budget constraints, in some cases as a consequence of structural adjustment programmes and the insufficient priority given to water sector issues by central governments,

K. whereas donors sometimes choose to resolve the water issue by encouraging the large-scale involvement of the private sector, which operates at international level through public-private partnership programmes that can marginalise the public services,

L. whereas the liberalisation of basic public services, including the water sector, can be, sometimes in practice although not as a formal policy, one of the conditions for receiving loans that the World Bank and the IMF impose on the southern countries,

M. whereas the Commission is offering the option of liberalisation of water supply to interested southern countries, including 14 of the least developed countries (LDCs), as part of the GATS negotiations,

N. whereas the privatisation of water services usually leads to an increase in prices and denies the poor in the LDCs access to water; whereas the private sector plays an important role in creating viable, efficient water management systems in developing countries owing to its technical expertise and knowledge of cost management practices,

O. whereas the privatisation of water, when it leads to the setting-up of large-scale projects based on costly technology instead of smaller projects making use of local materials, can have negative effects on the local population; whereas needs and conditions for water provision in developing countries differ greatly, and whereas there is therefore a need for a very wide variety of services to be offered,

P. whereas the private sector’s aims are not necessarily compatible with providing a public service and purely commercial management of the resource can easily impede the socio-economic development of communities living in areas where the provision of this service is considered unprofitable,

Q. whereas the national and local public authorities have an important regulatory role to play in ensuring affordable access to water for all, but especially the poorest sections of the population,
R. whereas rational water management not only requires the involvement of local populations — women in particular — at national, regional and local level, but also an appropriate pricing system which allows everyone to have access to the water required to cover essential needs and ensures efficient use of water by giving users responsibility.

**The European Water Fund**

S. noting the Commission initiative on the establishment of a European Water Fund to fund the supply of water and sanitation in the ACP states,

T. regretting that this initiative was taken without consulting the ACP countries, undermining the spirit of partnership of the Cotonou Agreement, which is based on the principles of dialogue, reinforcement of capacity and assumption of responsibility for development policies by the ACP countries,

U. stressing that the EUR 1 billion fund which will be established to launch this initiative comes from the EDF reserve and not from additional resources,

V. whereas achievement of the fund's objectives is accompanied by conditions, including that of good governance,

W. whereas the creation of the European Water Fund is motivated by the failure of the public sector in developing countries to provide sufficient amounts of safe water to all citizens;

1. Reaffirms that access to drinking water in a sufficient quantity and of adequate quality is a basic human right and considers that national governments have a duty to fulfil this obligation; reasonable access to water means at least 20 litres per person per day from a clean source within a radius of 1 km (Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment Report 2000, published by WHO/UNICEF);

2. Points out that on several occasions, including at Mar del Plata (1997) and Rio (1992), the declarations adopted at the end of UN conferences have established the universal right of access to drinking water in sufficient quantity and of adequate quality for basic needs, and welcomes the inclusion of this right in the United Nations’ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

3. Emphasises that distribution of water should be looked upon as essentially a public service and hence organised so as to guarantee affordable access for all; stresses that the key issue is not whether water provision is organised by a public or private entity but rather the specific obligations provided by the policy framework; considers that it is up to the public authorities in developing countries to define the legal framework for regulating the work of operators;

4. Notes that the most disadvantaged inhabitants of developing countries continue to face a shortage of drinking water despite the efforts undertaken so far by the international community, that the solutions focusing on the privatisation of drinking water supplies put forward by donors have failed, and that consequently there has been no improvement in access to drinking water and no decline in illnesses related to lack of water;

5. Considers that the public-private partnership system, whereby the public authorities retain the ownership of the infrastructure and conclude a management contract with the private sector — securing access for all and ensuring publicly transparent pricing — should be viewed not as a panacea but as one of several ways of providing improved access to water;
6. Notes that several studies show that the privatisation of water services following the ‘full cost recovery’ principle has led to an increase in charges, preventing the poorest communities in LDCs from having access to drinking water;

7. Stresses the need for a pricing system which allows everyone access to the water required to meet essential needs and which ensures efficient use of water by giving users responsibility;

8. Considers that a serious assessment of the privatisation of water services in developing countries, including the social, economic and environmental impact, is essential and calls for this to be carried out urgently, in order that the findings can be taken fully into account in the negotiations on the GATS agreement;

9. Considers that technology choices have a different impact on women and men and that implementation of gender perspectives has proved to be successful at local level but is still difficult on a larger scale;

10. Considers that several management models exist, ranging from the local cooperative to the national or municipal agency and not discounting a combination of public-private management, and therefore takes the view that it is the responsibility of the authorities in the countries concerned to adopt a policy able to satisfy the population’s needs;

11. Considers that a revision of Articles VI and XXI of the GATS agreement is needed in order to protect the right of each developing country to decide freely on its method of water supply, in accordance with the collective national or regional interests of the population concerned;

12. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to call on the World Bank and the IMF to demonstrate flexibility with regard to the type of water management and supply services required as a condition of grants and loans and to accept the right of a country to decide freely on its method of water supply, whether this be private, public or a mixture of both;

13. Invites the Commission and Member States to adopt a water-management aid policy based on the principle of universal, equitable and non-discriminatory access to safe water;

14. Requires gender impact assessment for all water projects to ensure equal distribution of responsibilities and benefits among men and women, including distribution of work, paid opportunities and capacity building;

15. Insists on the need for local public authorities to be given support in their efforts towards establishing an innovative, participatory, democratic system of public water management that is efficient, transparent and regulated and that respects the objectives of sustainable development in order to meet the population’s needs; stresses in this context the need for development of local capacities for the establishment and maintenance of the water supply system, and for a sustainable approach by the population to the scarce water resources;

16. Considers that it is up to the public authorities in the developing countries to define the legal framework for regulating the work of private operators, and that it is within this framework that the private sector can play an important role;

17. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to encourage partnerships between the public sector and the private sector for the management of water in developing countries, in such a way as to reap the benefit of the expertise of the private sector in the technical and management fields whilst at the same time creating jobs at local level;

18. Emphasises the need to implement new techniques, appropriate to local conditions and based on local expertise, for irrigation, water abstraction, rainwater collection and waste water recycling, and to use renewable energies for production of electricity;
19. Calls on the Commission and Member States to put an end to the exporting of pesticides to the developing world that are banned within the EU, since these pesticides pollute the environment and contaminate ground water, thereby endangering public health;

20. Emphasises the importance of setting up joint water-management bodies in countries bordering the same basin, in order to create or strengthen a sense of solidarity that will help to ease tensions and resolve conflicts;

The European Water Fund

21. Recognises the need to mobilise substantial funds in order to meet the basic needs of the vast majority of the populations, notably in Africa, who suffer from a shortage of drinking water and a lack of sanitation services;

22. Takes the view that the establishment of a European Water Fund is a good initiative in principle and that the fund must make it its main objective to support the water policy of the beneficiary countries, which must be based on democratic management and equitable distribution;

23. Reaffirms that access to water for all without discrimination is a right, and therefore takes the view that appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that insolvent people are not deprived of such access;

24. Takes the view that the fund must help the ACP countries to put in place measures clearly regulating management and control of the water sector, and must promote the development of local capacities for the establishment and maintenance of water supply systems;

25. Proposes that the management of the fund should be based on the EU-ACP partnership, including national and regional organisations made up of the ACP governments, representatives of the local private sector and users;

26. Calls on the ACP countries to hold national and regional consultations involving representatives of civil society and local private players with a view to devising appropriate strategies to meet the socio-economic needs of the population;

27. Calls on the Commission and the ACP countries to present a joint proposal concerning the specific implementing mechanisms for this fund — infrastructure types, management bodies and financing systems;

28. Takes the view that the success of the fund depends on participation by its beneficiaries, who must be involved in the processes of design, implementation, monitoring and assessment, as well as in the management and control of the European fund;

29. Calls for the use of debt-for-water swaps, so that some of the ACP countries' debt can be waived and used to fund basic water supply and sanitation infrastructures;

30. Calls for a study of the impact of the water policy pursued to date with a view to learning lessons from it and defining an appropriate policy for each specific situation;
31. Takes the view that water policy should encompass economic viability, social solidarity, environmental responsibility and rational use in order not to compromise the needs of future generations;

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32. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the ACP countries, the World Bank and the specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation.

P5_TA(2003)0378

Trade and development

European Parliament resolution on the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on trade and development — assisting developing countries to benefit from trade (COM(2002) 513 — 2002/2282(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the communication from the Commission (COM(2002) 513),

— having regard to the WTO Ministerial Declaration adopted on 14 November 2001 in Doha (Qatar),

— having regard to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed on 23 June 2000 (1) in Cotonou (Benin), and in particular its Title II of Part 3 on economic and trade cooperation,

— having regard to the political declaration of the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg from 26 August 2002 to 4 September 2002,

— having regard to the Cape Town Declaration on future ACP-EU negotiations of new trading arrangements, adopted by the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly on 21 March 2002 in Cape Town (South Africa) (2),

— having regard to the ACP Guidelines for the Negotiations of Economic Partnership Agreements, adopted by the ACP Council of Ministers on 27 June 2002 in Punta Cana (Dominican Republic), and the decision on the negotiation of EPAs and participation in international trade adopted by the third Summit of ACP heads of state and government on 19 July 2002, in Nadi (Fiji),

— having regard to its resolution of 3 September 2002 on trade and development for poverty eradication (3),

— having regard to its resolution of 26 September 2002 on the European Parliament’s recommendations to the Commission concerning the negotiation of Economic Partnership Agreements with the ACP countries and regions (4),

— having regard to its resolution of 15 May 2003 on capacity-building in the developing countries (1),

— having regard to the final declaration adopted on 18 February 2003 by the WTO Parliamentary Conference in Geneva (Switzerland),

— having regard to the contributions made at the joint hearing held by the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy on 21 May 2003,

— having regard to the UNCTAD report on trade and development for 2002,

— having regard to Rule 47(2) and Rule 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0277/2003),

A. noting with concern that the poorest countries' share in world trade has fallen back over the last decade and that their dependence on low-value-added products has increased,

B. whereas the WTO Doha development round must have the overriding priority of redressing North-South imbalances in the world trade system in the interests of sustainable development and the fight against poverty,

C. whereas the benefits generated by trade do not reach all countries equally and may even have a negative impact in some cases, as shown by the fact that the gulf separating rich countries from poor countries has become deeper,

D. whereas the objective of the Development Agenda of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) is precisely to ensure that the least-developed countries may benefit from trade liberalisation and thus improve their levels of economic growth, thereby helping to eradicate poverty,

E. whereas, if developing countries are to be helped to benefit from trade, the first step which must be taken is to pay prices for the products exported by these countries that reflect their real value, i.e. to promote fair trade,

F. whereas the development of and increase in economic activity is mainly the outcome of technology transfers, the development of public services, a skilled workforce, the development of internal and regional markets, the intelligent and selective opening-up of markets to external competition, and achieving a balance between market opening and better regulation,

G. whereas trade cannot exist without products to exchange, and it is therefore necessary for many middle-income countries, in order to create a production and export structure capable of handling competition on the world markets, to restructure their production, in a process which will take considerable time for middle-income countries and even longer for the least-developed countries,

H. whereas it is vital that Community development cooperation policies should foster capacity-building so that the least-developed countries can be integrated into international trade,

I. whereas non-reciprocal preferential market access is a necessary but insufficient condition for a real take-off in trade, given that it needs to be accompanied by a parallel process to boost production capacity, establish stable guaranteed prices for products that are essential to development, and resolve the external debt problem,

J. noting with concern the speed-up in the over-exploitation of the natural resources on which poor communities largely depend for their survival,

K. whereas the liberalisation of services, particularly energy, water and environmental services, can work against capacity-building in developing countries in these sectors which are vital for the countries’ economy, the survival of their populations and poverty reduction,

L. whereas deadlines set in Doha on issues of particular importance for developing countries — including agricultural subsidies, special and different treatment, TRIPS and public health and implementation issues — have not been respected, and whereas, far from phasing out export subsidies, the US has sharply increased them,

M. whereas the liberalisation of agricultural markets must begin with a large reduction by all industrialised countries in all agricultural tariffs and quantitative restrictions on agricultural imports from developing and least-developed countries, and whereas the survival of small farmers, food security and environmentally friendly methods of farming must be encouraged both in developing and industrialised countries,

N. whereas coffee and cocoa prices have slumped in recent months,

O. whereas if the export sector in a developing country is — as is often the case — not integrated into the rest of the economy, its ability to promote growth in other productive sectors will be reduced or cancelled out,

P. whereas trade is one development tool among others, which cannot and must not replace development aid; pointing out in this connection that the Member States are making slow progress towards the objective of devoting 0.7 % of their GNP to development aid,

Q. noting that the Commission did not refer to the external debt issue, even though this problem affects numerous developing countries and is blocking their chances of development,

R. having regard to the need to democratise the system of regulation of international trade and to establish a fairer balance of powers and competences between the various international institutions,

S. having regard to the concern existing in the ACP countries over the WTO dispute settlement proceedings brought by Brazil and Australia against certain elements of the sugar regime and the ‘Everything But Arms’ initiative,

T. whereas the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro set itself the objectives of promoting sustainable development capable of responding to the demands of economic growth, social integration and environmental protection,

1. Stresses that trade and investment must be put at the service of development and the wellbeing of communities; welcomes the Commission’s communication, which introduces some important features that will enable the European Union to respond more effectively to its general commitments to the developing countries;
2. Believes that the EU must pursue a consistent policy on development aid for developing countries by reforming its agricultural and trade policies, as well as its fisheries policy, with a view to promoting sustainable development and combating poverty in an effective manner;

3. Believes that EU commercial exchanges must foster the fair trade which will allow the developing countries to build up their economy, restore social cohesion and protect their markets and natural resources;

4. Calls for the Commission to take account of new development objectives and the EU’s new international commitments, notably those made at Bangkok, Monterrey, Johannesburg and the G8 summit;

5. Calls for the sustainable impact assessment to be carried out systematically before and after trade agreements are concluded, with the active participation of the populations concerned;

6. Calls on the Commission not to put pressure on developing countries to indiscriminately liberalise and deregulate their markets, and to shift the emphasis towards policies which will help those countries increase their capacity to provide necessary goods and services, first for their own internal markets and then, as their quality improves, to be able to compete in international markets; also calls on the Commission to help strengthen and diversify their economies and boost their internal markets on the basis of asymmetrical trade arrangements with the EU and boost their trade relations with neighbouring countries;

7. Believes that, if the EU wishes to provide effective support for developing countries, it must carry out an assessment of the impact of its trade policy on the populations of developing countries, whether at bilateral and/or multilateral level, in order to draw the necessary lessons and redesign its trade policy; considers, consequently, that a fair and regulated trade system whose goal is a global sustainable development strategy is the best means of promoting economic growth and employment;

8. Points out that fair trade between North and South entails paying a fair price for developing countries’ resources and agricultural products, i.e. a price which reflects internal and external production costs, whilst respecting minimum criteria for working and wage conditions among the workforce and as regards environmental protection;

9. Calls on the Commission to strengthen, or where necessary re-establish, the systems guaranteeing minimum prices for certain products that are crucial to the survival of millions of people in the developing countries, as in the cases of coffee and cocoa, products for which urgent action has to be taken;

10. Calls on the Commission swiftly to produce a communication on primary products which should place the emphasis on the nature of trade between developing countries and the rest of the world and provide appropriate and realistic solutions to the volatility of markets in commodities and agricultural products;

11. Calls on the Commission to ensure inclusion of the protection and renewal of natural resources and the safeguarding of the communities which depend on them as a key theme of the national strategic documents concerning the developing countries;

12. Calls for acceleration of the timetable for the phasing-out of export subsidies under the Doha agreements;

13. Recalls the objectives of the preservation of small-scale farming in both developing and industrialised countries and of food security;

14. Recalls the commitment adopted in Doha to improve in particular market access for those products where the developing countries enjoy a comparative advantage, essentially labour-intensive agricultural and industrial products;
15. Calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the 49 least-developed countries to continue examining the barriers preventing them from participating in world trade, the national factors which act as a deterrent to domestic and foreign investment, the growth of private business and the development of human resources;

16. Stresses the important role in achieving these objectives to be played by the multilateral negotiating process launched in Doha, while at the same time encouraging regional integration between developing countries;

17. Considers that the Doha round must allow developing and least-developed countries the flexibility they need to maintain their subsistence farming sector as well as to fulfil their development and food security needs; and therefore calls on the Commission to support the application of the special provisions of the WTO agriculture agreement empowering developing countries to protect their small producers by means of a stability fund;

18. Calls on the EU and all developed countries to make further efforts to assist the poorest countries in diversifying their production and increasing the export of their locally processed high-value products;

19. Wishes to see greater integration of the export sector with the rest of the economy in the developing countries, with a view to reinforcing that sector's capacity to stimulate growth by boosting other forms of productive activity;

20. Points out that when boosting productive activity attention should be paid to the implementation of core labour standards; stresses in that context that (forced) child labour should be phased out;

21. Believes that the — socially and ecologically responsible — private sector can contribute to sustainable development and the fight against poverty; considers, further, that the developing countries have a responsibility to adopt appropriate rules to protect their own industries and open up selected parts of their markets in line with their economic situation;

22. Calls on the EU to defend, above all in the WTO, the position that certain essential goods such as water and land cannot be left to market forces alone, and, with regard to water resources, to promote the following four key objectives:

— water should be recognised as a common resource, and national/regional institutions should be created to oversee water use;

— access to water should receive public funding;

— water management should be democratised on the basis of bodies enabling direct participation in the management of springs, rivers and basins;

— education campaigns should be carried out to promote responsible and ecologically sustainable water management;

23. Supports the efforts being made by the Commission and Brazil to secure a compromise in the WTO's TRIPS Council on access to medicines for developing countries; deplores the obstructive attitude of the US on this issue;

24. Considers that the language of the Doha declaration is clear and unambiguous and that the Commission must respect the Declaration and reject any position that would result in limitations regarding the scope of diseases or the countries that could make use of an effective solution to the problem defined in paragraph 6 of that Declaration;
25. Believes that failure to honour the Doha agreement on TRIPS and Public Health would constitute a breach of faith by the industrialised countries, which could derail the current trade round, and therefore calls on all WTO members to implement paragraph 6 of that Declaration without delay;

26. Calls on the Commission to refrain from taking any measures which could undermine the development prospects of ACP countries or their efforts to preserve their unity, both in the second phase of negotiation of the EPAs and in the framework of the WTO, since unity is essential if the common interest is to be promoted;

27. Calls on the Commission to accept the ACP group's request concerning the creation of a joint ACP-EU committee to monitor the WTO negotiations;

28. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take action, especially within the international financial institutions, to deal with the developing countries' debt problem, possibly by proposing monitoring mechanisms in respect of the reinvestment of capital released by debt cancellation or lower interest rates, with a view to ensuring tangible benefits for local communities;

29. Reiterates its request that, within the framework of Community development policy, the Commission should not limit its efforts to providing technical assistance at a strictly trade-related level but should place more emphasis on building agricultural, commercial and institutional capacity, as well as the capacity of small and medium-sized businesses in developing countries — which are important if the benefits of trade and development are to be spread as widely as possible — and as regards monitoring marketing circuits, so as to face up to competition from products from the European Union or from other developed countries;

30. Calls on the Commission to recognise the important role multinational enterprises can play in improving the economic and social situation in developing countries due to their enormous potential in terms of capacity-building, transfer of knowledge and expertise, and (offset) investment capacity, which lead to the creation of wealth and employment at local level;

31. Stresses that it is vital, in the context of drawing up the national strategic documents, that aid beneficiaries should take part in the selection of priority objectives in the field of capacity-building and the methods by which they are to be achieved, with ownership as a natural part of this;

32. Calls on the Commission to provide financial support for undertakings and associations which practise and promote fair trade in the European Union;

33. Calls on the Commission to support the detailed proposals put forward by 22 countries in April 2002 for democratising the workings of the WTO; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take initiatives with a view to establishing a fairer balance of powers between the various international organisations;

34. Calls for EU trade policy to support the implementation of socio-economic, environmental and health objectives in developing countries;

35. Calls on the Commission to take account of the concerns of the developing countries, which lack the capacity to handle numerous trade negotiations at the same time;
36. Considers it vital to establish the necessary mechanisms, at all levels, to coordinate the work of international institutions in the field of capacity-building so as to contribute to developing countries' integration into international trade;

37. Calls on the Commission to enact a code of conduct comprising ethical, social and environmental clauses intended for European undertakings making direct investments in developing countries, so that through trade these undertakings might help to promote sustainable development, good governance and respect for human rights in developing countries;

38. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

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Health and poverty reduction in developing countries


The European Parliament,

— having regard to Article 152 and Articles 177 to 181 of the Treaty establishing the European Community,
— having regard to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 (1),
— having regard to the Policy Statement on the EC Development Cooperation (April 2000),
— having regard to its resolution of 1 March 2001 on the European Community's Development Policy (2),
— having regard to its resolution of 15 March 2001 on access to medicines for AIDS patients in the Third World (3),
— having regard to its resolution of 4 October 2001 on accelerated action targeted at major communicable diseases within the context of poverty reduction (4),
— having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly in Cape Town on 21 March 2002 on health issues, young people, the elderly and people living with disabilities (5),
— having regard to its position of 30 January 2003 on the proposal for a regulation on aid for poverty diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) in developing countries (6),
— having regard to the Rome Declaration on Hunger adopted by the World Food Day Colloquium (October 1982),
— having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,

(2) OJ C 277, 1.10.2001, p. 130.

— having regard to the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention),

— having regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations (6-8 September 2000),

— having regard to the Monterrey Consensus of the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development (22 March 2002),

— having regard to the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (4 September 2002),

— having regard to the resolution of the Council and Representatives of the Governments of the Member States on Health and Poverty of 3 May 2002,

— having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities (A5-0217/2003),

A. whereas health is a basic human right recognised in Article 25(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

B. whereas there can be no sustainable economic and social development without good health; and in developing countries, disease, disorder and disability continue to limit individual and collective human development,

C. whereas health and the need to improve health outcomes for the poor feature prominently in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

D. whereas the achievement of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) is vital in realising the MDGs,

E. whereas the European Community is committed to greater support for improved health under the new ACP-EU Partnership Agreement and in its Policy Statement on Development Policy,

F. whereas the resolution on the general budget for 2003 emphasised the need to increase EU interventions in basic health, building on the agreement to ensure a minimum 35 % allocation to social spending.

Health and poverty

1. Welcomes the Commission's Communication setting out a framework policy for health aid in developing countries;

2. Believes that the focus on reducing poverty is correct, but, as well as the focus on the three poverty diseases, believes it is important to support other areas of healthcare such as action to combat diarrhoeal diseases, which in particular kill hundreds of thousands of children, and also to the problems linked to areas such as mental and physical disorder;

3. Given that 3 million people die every year from water-borne diseases, calls on the Commission and the Member States to raise their contributions towards meeting the MDG target 10 of halving by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water;
4. Emphasises that there are a number of other debilitating diseases and calls on the Commission and the Member States to make an impact in such areas as dysentery, cholera, river blindness, meningitis, epilepsy, diabetes, asthma, typhoid, hepatitis, polio, lymphatic filariasis, diphtheria, pertussis, measles, mumps, tetanus, haemophilus influenzae, pneumococcus, rotavirus and yellow fever;

5. Believes that the strategy for effective investment in health is as important as the total spending available, notes the dramatic improvements that have taken place where national immunisation programmes have focused on comprehensive local implementation, and believes that extensive vaccination campaigns against common diseases are therefore vital;

6. Underlines that better basic health and education can lead to better individual and family health, more effective use of health services and improved family planning and a reduction in sexually transmitted diseases, which means that poverty reduction must be given pride of place amongst all development policy measures;

7. Stresses that the fight against poverty involves access to education, training and the new information technologies, as well as access to property and saving and credit mechanisms, and calls on the European Community to develop specific measures directed at women in these areas, particularly as part of its cooperation and development policy; calls on the Commission to take positive action against trade and trafficking in human organs;

8. Asks the Commission to foster the involvement of local populations, and in particular that of women, in order to bring about substantial changes in the field of health, with a view to establishing fora that are open to everyone regardless of their race, religion or gender, thereby enabling an indigenous health system to be developed without imposing the model used in developed countries; certain cultural traditions, or ones relating to religious beliefs, exclude women from access to sexual and reproductive health services;

9. Asks the Commission to support the initiatives aimed at reinforcing the role of primary health care, which is the only means of extending complete health to the very poor; points out that there is also a need to ensure universal access to health care and to guarantee access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services and the access of local populations to medicines, and to support the strengthening of public health systems, the development of healthcare skills and the promotion of research;

10. Notes that HIV/AIDS affects the very sector of the population that is able to work, and calls for increased support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM);

11. Stresses the urgency of promoting access to medicines for all and recognises that there is a need to encourage pharmaceutical producers to make available pharmaceutical products at affordable prices in increased volumes by ensuring that such products remain on the market;

12. Believes that palliative care has received inadequate attention in areas where HIV/AIDS is rampant; urges that, in its community non-hospice form, it should be enabled to play its low-cost part in caring for those with life-limiting diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and cancer, and that treatment should also be authorised, under medical supervision, using painkillers such as morphine, which are otherwise considered as narcotics and the use of which is legally restricted;

13. Notes that mental disorders such as depression are accelerating significantly, but that mental health services in developing countries are often poor or non-existent and that, for individuals, the burden of the disorder is often compounded by stigmatisation by their local society; calls on the Commission and the Member States to place greater emphasis on mental health;
14. Notes the inadequate access to services for, and discrimination against, many people living with disabilities and calls on the EC and the Member States to help ensure good health and social care, including access to medical devices and rehabilitation services for people with disabilities, and to encourage education and training programmes that combat discrimination;

15. Notes the high rate of maternal and infant mortality; stresses the importance of universal access to reproductive health care services such as family planning, safe motherhood services, prevention, detection and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and of access to infant health services including childhood vaccination; also notes the totally inadequate quality of sex education, particularly for young people, and in particular its failure to convey to boys and young men a change in cultural attitudes which would lead them to refrain from engaging in behaviour detrimental to the health and dignity of women;

16. Believes that bona fide traditional medicine and treatments can play a beneficial role in addressing health needs in developing countries when traditional healers and Western medical practitioners work in cooperation;

17. Notes that more than one third of all pregnancies are unwanted or ill-timed, due to lack of access to contraceptives and contraceptive failure: notes that millions of unsafe abortions are administered every year, killing nearly 80 000 women and causing hundreds of thousands of disabilities, which could, however, be prevented via adequate sexual and reproductive health education and care programmes;

18. Notes the large number of households relying on biomass fuels for cooking and heating without proper ventilation, exposing people to high levels of indoor air pollution, and calls for support for a shift from biofuels in the long term and improved cooking stoves equipped with flues or hoods in the interim; believes that measures to raise awareness of environmental protection are vital in order to curb the damaging use of wood and the deforestation this entails, and to encourage people to use solar power;

19. Notes the need to combat pollution, deforestation, desertification and industrial development given that they have a detrimental impact on health, especially through the impact on water supply and untreated waste and sewage;

**Investing in health**

20. Notes that the Monterrey commitments fall short of the funds needed to meet the MDG of halving world poverty, of which women and children are particular victims, by 2015; notes that, according to the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, an additional USD 31 billion of aid for the health sector is required;

21. Welcomes the African governments' initiative (Abuja 2001) to commit 15% of national budgets to health; notes, however, that the governments of developing countries spend on average less than 15% of their national budgets on basic social services whereas many poor or heavily indebted countries spend over 20% of their annual budgets on debt servicing;

22. Draws attention to the EUR 10 billion not spent by the European Development Fund and calls on the Commission to ensure that it is spent on the purposes for which it was budgeted, including health support;

23. Believes that there is a special need for investing in the health of displaced persons, refugees and victims of war and disaster to ensure that they have access to proper care and that this does not become an impossible burden on the health services of the receiving country;
24. Stresses the need for more effective and increased global investment in the development of new products, particularly vaccines, microbicides, vector control products and drugs, and emphasises the need for global collective action, coordination and financing to produce and develop — in sufficient quantities — specific global public goods, in particular those commodities, resources and services related to eradicating deadly communicable diseases, the benefits of which accrue to all people across borders, and the beneficial effects of which for an individual do not detract from the benefit to others;

25. Believes that there is a need for pharmaceutical companies to produce high quality compounds, for pharmacies to prescribe medicines responsibly, for individuals to adhere correctly to prescriptions and for drugs and vaccines already in production to be made more accessible, by supporting the full implementation of the Doha Declaration on public health and notably by increasing international cooperation, and stresses the need for the EU to show responsibility and solidarity by giving strong support to existing initiatives such as the national multi-year immunisation plans funded and supervised by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) and the Vaccine Fund;

Improving effectiveness

26. Agrees with the Commission that there is a need for additional selective and targeted approaches to complement ongoing Community support aimed at strengthening health systems with a view to delivering services that benefit the poor;

27. Notes that donor-driven projects can absorb scarce human and financial resources, can have limited coverage and can set standards that cannot be sustained, and that heavy reliance on foreign technical assistance can hinder the development of local capacity;

28. Stresses the importance of expanding the range of expertise in the field and of stemming the drain of skills, especially medical skills, from the developing world to the developed world;

29. Stresses the need for further coordination within the EU, between missions in the respective developing countries and between the EU and other donors, both globally and locally, and welcomes moves by the Commission to strengthen cooperation with Member States and with NGOs, including WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Bank, GFATM, GAVI, Stop TB, Roll Back Malaria, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative and the International Partnership for Microbicides;

30. Highlights the positive role that civil society, including faith-based organisations, can play in public-private partnerships;

31. Emphasises the desirability of involving international and local NGOs and communities in the health sector, and in particular the provision of primary care and peripatetic services;

32. Calls on the Commission to ensure that health is not included within the scope of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) as a 'service' subject to free market sources and productivity criteria;
33. Points out to the Commission that the importance of women as primary health promoters should be highlighted and that a gender perspective therefore needs to be introduced into health policies, into the statistics and research relating to them and into education, environment, international trade, agriculture and immigration policies; 20% of the world's population are currently of child-bearing age, making it crucial for information to be provided on sexual and reproductive health and health services, such as family planning and safe motherhood services, so as to enable this section of the population to guard against unwanted pregnancies, clandestine abortion and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS; stresses that the numbers and rates of HIV infection among women and girls are rising compared to those of men; points out that in 1997, 41% of HIV-positive adults were women and girls, and yet today this group accounts for 50% of all people living with HIV or AIDS worldwide; also notes that in sub-Saharan Africa, the figure is 58%.

34. Calls on the Commission to pursue an active policy aimed at combating trade and trafficking in counterfeit, adulterated or out-of-date medicines and their transit through the territory of the European Union;

35. Asks the Commission to introduce the concept of food sovereignty (1) alongside that of food security, with food sovereignty meaning the right of peoples to frame their own sustainable policies and strategies for the production, distribution and consumption of food;

**Monitoring**

36. Highlights the need for effective target setting and outcome measurements for individual projects and programmes;

37. Urges the use of specific indicators to assess the impact of EC assistance in terms of the various types of contribution;

38. Underlines the need to ensure that Country Strategy Papers reflect the basic principles of EC support for health in developing countries;

39. Considers that monitoring national budget allocations and health outcomes should form part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper process;

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40. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly.

(1) According to the World Forum on Food Sovereignty held in Havana in September 2001, this is the means to eradicate hunger and malnutrition and guarantee lasting and sustainable food security for all the peoples of the world.
Participation of non-state actors in EC development policy

European Parliament resolution on the communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on participation of non-state actors in EC development policy (COM(2002) 598 — 2002/2283(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the communication from the Commission (COM(2002) 598 — C5-0625/2002),

— having regard to the Council's conclusions of 19 May 2003 on that communication (1),

— having regard to the revised preliminary draft opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 26 March 2003 on the role of civil society in European development policy (2),

— having regard to Articles 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 and 181a of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 (3),

— having regard to the Council and Commission Joint Declaration of 10 November 2000 on the European Community's development policy (4),

— having regard to its resolution of 1 March 2001 on the Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament on the European Community's Development Policy (5),

— having regard to the Commission communication entitled 'Towards a reinforced culture of consultation and dialogue — General principles and minimum standards for consultation of interested parties by the Commission' (COM(2002) 704),

— having regard to the Commission White Paper on European governance (6),

— having regard to the Commission White Paper on reform of the Commission (COM(2000) 200) and in particular Chapter II (IV) thereof on improving the dialogue with civil society,

— having regard to the Commission White Paper on the participation of citizens and social players in the European Union's institutional system and the IGC (7),

— having regard to its resolution of 15 January 1999 on the Commission communication entitled 'Democratisation, the rule of law, respect for human rights and good governance: the challenges of the partnership between the European Union and the ACP states' (8),

(1) DEVGEN 63/RELEX 169/Doc. 9125/03.
(2) REX/097-R/CESE/669/2002 rev.
(4) Doc. 13458/02 DEVGEN 140.
(5) OJ C 277, 1.10.2001, p. 130.
— having regard to its resolutions of 19 February 1987 (1) and 14 May 1992 (2) on the role of non-
governmental organisations in development cooperation,

— having regard to the International Labour Organisation Declaration on Fundamental Principles and
Rights at Work of 18 June 1998,

with European non-governmental development organisations (NGOs) in fields of interest to the
developing countries (3),

extending and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1659/98 on decentralised cooperation (4),

— having regard to the evaluation of the de-centralised cooperation budget line B7-6002 of September
2000 (5) and to the evaluation of the budget line B7-6000 of co-financing operations with European
non-governmental development organisations (NGDOs) of December 2000 (6),

— having regard to the Commission’s replies to the questionnaire by Richard Howitt in relation to the

— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of
the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy (A5-0249/2003),

A. whereas ownership of development strategies by partner countries and the widest possible
participation by all sections of society are key principles in EC Development policy; and whereas
participation by non-state actors (NSAs) does not in itself guarantee the establishment of policies
for bottom-up development, poverty-reduction and social inclusion and should instead flow from
them,

B. whereas the UN General Assembly, in its UN Millennium Declaration of September 2000, resolved
to develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organisations in pursuit
of development and poverty eradication, with its accompanying Agenda for Action incorporating
1300 civil society organisations worldwide,

C. whereas, according to an estimate made by the Commission (8), out of 63 country strategy papers
analysed, NSA inputs were taken into account only in 36 cases, suggesting that in 23 cases NSAs
were consulted and ‘ignored’,

D. whereas some of the responsibilities of the European Parliament’s Committee on Development and
Cooperation are the promotion, application and monitoring of the development and cooperation
policy of the European Union, in which consultation with European and southern NSAs plays a
vital role,

(1) OJ C 76, 23.3.1987, p. 128.
(7) PE 326.730 — available in EN & FR.
(8) Replies to Questions 1 & 2 (PE 326.730).
A. General principles

1. Welcomes the Commission communication on participation of non-state actors in EC development policy as a significant step forward in promoting a participatory approach in all EC development programmes;

2. Recognises that the role of NSAs is essential in carrying out the process of political democratisation, building an active civil society and strengthening economic and social cohesion, all of which are necessary components of any form of sustainable development; stresses, however, that the involvement of NSAs in EU development policy should be based on EU guidelines and priorities given to the EU’s political responsibility and its commitment in seeking global solutions for peace, security and harmonious world development;

3. Welcomes the attempt to spread the principle, set out in the Cotonou Agreement (inter alia, Articles 2, 4 and 6 thereof) of NSA participation in each and every stage of development policy in all regions; regrets, nevertheless, that the fundamental principle stated in the Cotonou Agreement of opening the partnership up to all different kinds of NSAs, in order to encourage the integration of all sections of society into the mainstream of political, economic and social life, is not sufficiently reflected in the Commission’s communication;

4. In particular, emphasises that as long as NSAs are not involved in the drawing up of EU development policy documents such as regional strategy papers, country strategy papers, national indicative programmes and regulations, there is a risk that the principles outlined in the communication will never, in reality, be put into practice;

5. Calls for policy dialogue with NSAs to include all aspects of relations between the EU and third countries that have an impact on development in the broadest sense of the word;

6. Considers it a priority to combine the efforts of the EU, its Member States, international multilateral organisations and NSAs to combat extreme poverty in the world; calls for close cooperation with economic operators in developing countries to ensure the utmost consistency and effectiveness of actions undertaken to combat this painful phenomenon;

7. Considers it important to improve dialogue and consultation between local NSAs and national authorities in developing countries in crucial areas such as the judiciary, public administration and the media, in order to strengthen the abilities, accountability and transparency of public institutions and to increase public sector effectiveness in applying the principles of respect for human rights and good governance, and in fighting corruption;

8. Regrets that there was no official solicitation for southern or northern NSAs to contribute to the communication, which runs counter to the principles aiming to ensure an adequate level of consultation and participation in all partner countries;

9. Acknowledges the subsequent informal consultation of various NSA groups by the Commission for the drafting of the ‘Guidelines on principles and best practices for the participation of non-state actors in development dialogues and consultations’ (hereafter ‘the Guidelines’) as a practical follow-up to the communication (1), but regrets the short timescale allowed for this;

(1) Replies to Questions 11 & 12 (PE 326.730).
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10. Calls on the Commission to draw on a spectrum of ‘global best practice’ and lessons learnt in participatory approaches established by other international actors such as the United Nations, the World Bank, bilateral agencies and academic institutions (1); considers that efficiency will be enhanced by stimulating the creation of national sectoral umbrella organisations, involving all the grassroots organisations, to act as partners in the dialogue;

11. Rejects the artificial distinction proposed in the communication between NSAs as implementing partners and NSAs acting on their own initiative, which, as the Commission accepts (2), fails to reflect the diversity within the NSA community;

B. Finding the right place for NSAs in the policy dialogue

12. Calls for the Commission to fully implement the principles outlined in its above-mentioned communication (COM(2002) 704), in particular a commitment to open, inclusive and non-restrictive dialogue with NSAs in development policy at all levels of policy formulation and implementation;

13. Welcomes the bi-annual meetings between the Commissioner for Development and the non-governmental development organisation (NGDO) community; calls for the Commission and NGDOs to cooperate in preparing the agenda and contents of the meetings to allow the latter a real input in policy formulation;

14. Welcomes the fact that the EU-ACP Council of Ministers has taken some steps to facilitate the implementation of Article 15 of the Cotonou Agreement in relation to NSA involvement in Joint EU-ACP Council meetings, with the organisation of the meeting with NSAs on 16 May 2003; calls on the EU-ACP Council of Ministers to guarantee the broad participation of NSAs in all of its meetings and calls for similar provisions to be adopted for all developing countries and regions;

15. Calls on the Commission to set up a contractually binding obligation for the participation of southern NSAs in all EC Cooperation Agreements and Programmes (ALA, MEDA, Tacis, Cards, etc.) following the model set up in the Cotonou Agreement and thus enhancing the creation of a ‘culture of dialogue’ in developing countries (3);

16. Calls on the Commission to ensure in all its communications with developing country governments that it underlines that increased participation of NSAs in the formulation and implementation of public policies is fully consistent with parliamentary democracy, and that a strong and diverse civil society in all countries strengthens democratic values by promoting public debate, scrutiny and participation;

17. Calls for the setting-up of multi-stakeholder national or regional cooperation programme steering committees in each developing state or region, to be consulted on EU aid programmes and promote all aspects of civil society participation and including representatives of the ACP State concerned, the head of the European Commission delegation in the country concerned, and representatives of the local NSAs;

18. Calls on the Commission to actively participate with private sector NSAs, in both the north and the south, and their stakeholders on issues relating to corporate social responsibility and insists that these issues be extended to their supply chain and subcontractors;

(1) Concrete publications are: ‘The World Bank Participation Sourcebook’ (World Bank), the ‘Fact Sheet: Presentation of Products for Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) — Instruments, Methods, Approaches’, GTZ and ‘Rethinking Governance Handbook: An inventory of Ideas to Enhance Participation, Transparency and Accountability’, University of Victoria’s Center for Global Studies, Canada. All these publications are available at www.worldbank.org/participation/tools&methods/toolkitsmanuals.

(2) Reply to Question 20 (PE 326.730).

(3) Reply to Question 22 (PE 326.730).
19. Calls on the Commission to ensure both NSA input, and a continuing demonstrable improvement in this input, in the forthcoming process of the mid-term review of country strategy papers in all countries;

20. Emphasises the importance of supporting the creation and growth of democratic trade unions in southern countries as a prerequisite for sustainable economic development; calls for the Commission to ensure practical implementation of the core International Labour Organisation conventions in all its development activities, and to guarantee the participation of southern trade unions, through the transfer of know-how from northern to southern trade union associations, in particular through the organisation of regional conferences, and also to support the setting-up of an independent ACP Trade Union Forum to parallel representation for business and wider civil society;

21. Stresses that private sector NSAs, active in trade and industry, can offer an important contribution to development cooperation due to their experience and know-how;

22. Recognises its obligations to constantly ensure and improve its involvement with representatives of NSAs in development policy, and in particular the need for the appropriate Committee to undertake regular dialogue through such mechanisms as seminars and hearings, as well as through the individual preparation of reports; considers it necessary to amend Annex VI point XIV of its Rules of Procedure to support this;

C. Implementation mechanisms, measurable targets and monitoring indicators

23. Emphasises the importance of the mapping exercise (1) undertaken by the Commission to establish a realistic picture of the potentialities and needs of local NSAs in development programmes specific to each country, and for the incorporation of the results of this exercise into country strategy papers in a consistent way, in consultation with local NSAs;

24. Highlights the importance of the objective pursued by budget line B7-6000 (NGO Co-financing line) to promote own-initiative development activities by European NGDOs; welcomes the improvements introduced by the Commission (AIDCO) in the management of this line, which have led to a significant reduction of the time lapsing between the submission of a proposal and the final decision; regrets, however, successive attempts by the Commission to reduce the funding available in presenting its preliminary draft budget, as well as the continued understaffing of the unit responsible; notes the ongoing review aiming to further improve the quality of the selected projects and expects the European Parliament to be involved in this exercise in the near future;

25. Believes that European-based NGDOs play an essential role in development education and awareness amongst European citizens, in research and innovation in development policy, as well as in the implementation of specific programmes, often in cooperation with southern partners; believes that the objectives pursued by budget line B7-6002 (decentralised cooperation) for the direct involvement of southern civil society in EU programmes are equally important and calls for a significant increase in the level of its funding, subject to the outcome of future budget discussions and without prejudice to EU NGOs, as this is essential in achieving the aforementioned objective of enhancing partner countries' ownership of development strategies;

26. Following the entry into force of the Cotonou Agreement in April 2003, expects the investment facility to be launched in the near future; looks forward to seeing the results of EBAS and Diagnos reviews as part of the implementation of EU private sector development strategy in ACP countries;

(1) Reply to Question 9 & 10 (PE 326.730).
27. Welcomes and fully endorses the Commission’s Programming Guidelines Notes No 6, of 9 March 2001, in particular regarding the figure of up to 15 % of EDF funds to be allocated to local NSAs; calls for the Commission to incorporate this target up to of 15 % for NSAs in all geographical budget lines in the preliminary draft budget for future years;

28. Takes note that, as regards the funds reserved under the EDF for NSAs, in 39 countries out of 63 an amount has been agreed with the national authorising officer for a total amount of around EUR 170,18 million (1); calls for an amount to be discussed and agreed with the national authorising officer for the remaining 24 countries;

29. Emphasises that setting a financial target for NSA participation in the implementation of development programmes should not preclude the qualitative participation of NSAs in other stages of development policy;

30. Welcomes the inclusion in the Guidelines of appropriate monitoring mechanisms to check the quality of the NSA participation process, as well as the added value for policy formulation and implementation; endorses the inclusion of these assessments in the annual reports of EC delegations and in the annual report on EC development policy and the implementation of external assistance, where a special chapter on NSA participation in development policy should be included;

D. Capacity building

32. Calls for a systematic mainstreaming of capacity-building activities for southern NGOs in all EC budget lines and all programmes related to development; believes that special attention should be paid to small and grass roots organisations which have the capacity to reach and represent vulnerable and isolated groups of the population, and to ensure participation in cross-cutting issues in fields such as gender, the environment and human rights;

33. Calls for the Commission to consider the creation of a capacity-building facility for southern NSAs, managed by each EC delegation, which would be especially relevant in countries unwilling to support or cooperate with local NSAs;

34. Calls, in this connection, on the Commission to leave projects successfully carried out via NSAs under NSA management, with a view to ensuring the continuity of this approach, in order, in addition, to avoid the risk that authorised EU funds will seep away within government structures;

35. Welcomes the Commission’s readiness to support activities proposed by the ACP Civil Society Forum (2); calls on the Commission to take active steps to improve its development and effectiveness, in particular as regards its transformation into a permanent global platform (3);

(1) Reply to Question 2 (PE 326.730).
(2) Reply to Question 14 (PE 326.730).
(3) Reply to Question 13 (PE 326.730).
(4) Reply to Question 5 (PE 326.730).
36. Emphasises that there is a greater obligation on the Commission to undertake proactive consultation with southern NSAs, and to continually seek to simplify and open up its procedures at local level as well as at European level;

37. Calls on the Commission to continue providing an adequate and sustained level of core funding to support EU-level development NGO bodies, recognising the added value this provides to EU policy formulation and the legitimate expectation of voluntary donors to such organisations that their contribution be used in development activities rather than dialogue with public authorities;

38. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

P5_TA(2003)0381

‘Television without frontiers’

European Parliament resolution on Television without Frontiers (2003/2033(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the fourth report from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the application of Directive 89/552/EEC entitled ‘Television Without Frontiers’ (COM (2002) 778 — C5-0069/2003),


— having regard to its resolution of 6 September 2000 on the Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions entitled ‘Principles and guidelines for the Community’s audiovisual policy in the digital age’ (2),

— having regard to its resolution of 4 October 2001 on the third report of the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the application of Directive 89/552/EEC ‘Television without Frontiers’ (3),

— having regard to its resolution of 11 April 2002 on the evaluation report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the application of Council Recommendation of 24 September 1998 concerning the protection of minors and human dignity (4),

— having regard to its resolution of 26 September 2002 on a European Union Action Plan for the successful introduction of digital television in Europe (5),

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— having regard to its resolution of 20 November 2002 on media concentration (1),

— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport and the opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market (A5-0251/2003),

A. whereas, in the Commission’s judgment, the ‘Television without Frontiers’ Directive is generally being applied satisfactorily, the free movement of television broadcasting services within the Community having essentially been ensured,

B. whereas application of the ‘Television without Frontiers’ Directive is the responsibility of the relevant national authorities, and whereas the dialogue between Community bodies and national institutions provided for in the Directive has been fruitful,

C. whereas, with regard to the application of the rules on advertising, it is to be welcomed that the proceedings initiated against certain Member States led them to take appropriate measures; whereas, however, new appeals have been submitted, often by consumers’ associations, and whereas the increased level of consumer interest, together with new advertising techniques, make it necessary to coordinate the rules set out in the Directive, with all commercial practices falling within the sphere of consumer protection policy,

D. whereas the audiovisual sector is of fundamental importance for democracy, diversity of opinion, pluralism and cultural diversity and contributes to technological innovation, economic growth, the creation of jobs and the functioning of the single market,

E. whereas in its abovementioned resolution of 20 November 2002 it called expressly on the Commission to submit a proposal to the European Convention laying down a legal basis to safeguard the principle of media pluralism and freedom, and to draw up a directive,

F. whereas the ‘Television without Frontiers’ Directive performs an important function as a Directive setting minimum standards,

G. whereas the current Directive was adopted before the advent of the Internet and the possibility of content being disseminated by different technological platforms, and whereas the development of digital broadcasting will, however, see the emergence of a plethora of new services on offer, such as interactive and retrieval services, account of which must be taken in legislation,

H. whereas public service broadcasting constitutes an essential factor for democratic opinion-forming and the dissemination of the cultural diversity of Europe, and whereas, therefore, market access on an equal footing must be guaranteed,

I. whereas there is substantial and growing interaction between television broadcasting and new information society services, and whereas, therefore, a flexible approach to regulation is necessary,

J. whereas the current technological developments are accompanied by threats to media pluralism and the free flow of information, for example in the form of what are known as ‘gatekeeper’ positions and of the possibility of encryption,

K. whereas the successful implementation of the provisions set out in Article 3a of the Directive help prevent broadcasters under the jurisdiction of other Member States from committing infringements on the basis of national provisions; in addition, they prevent the exercise of exclusive rights in such a way that a substantial proportion of the public in another Member State is deprived of the possibility of following a designated event, and whereas, therefore, a more detailed picture should be given both of the content of the events included in the list and of the number of viewers who can follow these events,

L. whereas there is evidence of growing concentration of ownership and control in television broadcasting, both in the current and in the future Member States,

General remarks

1. Welcomes the transposition of the amended Directive into national law in all of the current Member States and the alignment of national law in the accession countries with Community law in the audiovisual field;

2. Notes the Commission's conclusion that the Directive has provided a flexible, but adequate, framework for regulation by the Member States and self-regulation by the audiovisual industry; notes, further, that the Directive has, to date, been of major importance as a Directive setting minimum standards;

3. Recalls that, in spite of the above, infringement proceedings have been initiated against some Member States for poor application of the rules on advertising;

4. Notes the role that the audiovisual sector will play in the attainment of the objective set out at the Lisbon European Council of making Europe the most dynamic, knowledge-based economic area in the world; notes, further, the importance of the audiovisual sector in supporting democracy, freedom of expression, pluralism and cultural diversity;

5. Notes that the Directive is complemented by the Community's Media Plus programme; welcomes the Commission's recent decision to propose an extension of the latter to the end of 2006;

6. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to consult as widely as possible about the future of the audiovisual sector in Europe and about the need to revise the 'Television without Frontiers' Directive to take account of recent technological changes and shifts in the structure of the market for audiovisual products, while encouraging European production and the growth of the European broadcasting industry;

The scope of the Directive

7. Notes that an element of legal uncertainty has now arisen as a consequence of the difficulty in interpreting how the Directive should be applied to split-screen, interactive services and advertising or sponsorship linked to the use of virtual imaging technology; notes, further, that any interpretation of advertising rules must help to preserve the integrity of broadcast works, in which connection the principle of the clear separation of advertising and programmes must be observed;

8. Welcomes the Commission's intention to provide, by the end of 2003, interpretations of how the current Directive might be applied to such forms of advertising; expects, however, that the European Parliament will be appropriately involved in the issue;

9. Reiterates, nevertheless, its belief that a thorough revision of the Directive is necessary to take account of technological developments and changes in the structure of the audiovisual market; believes, however, that the nature of the Directive as one setting minimum rules should be maintained;
10. Believes that the definition of audiovisual content must be expanded to take account of media convergence at the technical level; believes, further, that the principles underlying the Directive, and, indeed, those underlying the Community's audiovisual policy, should be set down in a Content Framework Package of graduated levels of regulation, which would provide an overarching framework for the audiovisual sector;

11. Believes that such a Content Framework Package should consolidate Community law, bringing together revised versions of the 'Television without Frontiers' Directive, the e-Commerce Directive and the Directive concerning copyright related to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission;

12. Calls on the Commission to publish, as a set, the initiatives for Community policies which it considers to be connected to this sector, such as the Commission's strategy for the audiovisual sector, the commercial communications policy, consumer protection policy and the internal market strategy for the services sector;

Principles underlying the Directive

13. Urges that a revision of the Directive or a Content Framework Package be based on the principles which underlie the current Directive (free movement of European television programmes, free access to events of major importance, the promotion of European and recently-produced independent works, protection of minors and public order, protection of consumers through clear identification and transparency in advertising, and the right of reply);

14. Believes that a commitment to protect cultural diversity in the media and to maintain freedom of expression, diversity of opinion and pluralism, creativity and the right to free access to information must be added to these fundamental principles;

15. Underlines that the manner and degree of regulation of content must be appropriate to the particular medium involved and should be carried out in accordance with the principle of graduated levels of regulation as closely as possible to the activities being regulated;

16. Considers that the practice which has evolved in the practical implementation of the Directive's provisions on protection of minors is a good example of the right balance between framework regulation at Community level, national regulation by the responsible authorities in the Member States, and co- and self-regulation by the industry, although minimum standards governing self-regulation must be laid down; considers, further, that, as a Directive setting minimum standards, it has played a major role; believes that, in the future, it is important that there should be scope for divergent national legislation;

17. Underlines that, as far as advertising and consumer protection is concerned, the regulatory framework must continue to seek to safeguard general interest objectives; considers, however, that regulation of applications of the new technologies requires a more flexible and less prescriptive approach towards advertising than that adopted hitherto; believes that such an approach should emphasise and build on the interest which broadcasters themselves have in maintaining high-quality programming, while taking into account the need to respect the integrity of the audiovisual and cinematographical works broadcast and bearing in mind the criteria established for the protection of minors in TV advertising;

18. Welcomes the Commission's intention to investigate whether certain quantitative restrictions on advertising, taking user choice and control options into account, could be more flexibly structured; points out that, as further developments are made in competition law in the context of the 'Television without Frontiers' Directive in the interests of uniform protection for consumers, children and young persons in Europe, existing qualitative advertising rules and regulations should be retained in the context of that Directive;
19. Urges the Commission to support the establishment of a working group of national regulators, including representatives of private and public broadcasting systems, for the exchange of best practice in all forms of regulation including self- and co-regulation in the area of advertising and consumer protection;

20. Calls on the Commission to publish a full picture of the self-regulatory measures taken to date, stating in which sectors these mainly apply, the success of these measures and their consistency with public interest objectives, as well as how far the interests of small bodies or new competitors have been taken into account; finally, with regard to consultations, believes that conditions should be laid down to guarantee the representativeness of the participating bodies and the effective expression of all divergent interests;

### Cultural diversity and European awareness

21. Notes that quotas for the broadcast of European works and for recent works by independent producers have been broadly met;

22. Considers that a more detailed picture should be given of the extent to which the measures taken comply with Community law, of the method for defining a ‘significant part of the public’ with regard to free access to certain events of major importance, and of the degree of convergence between Member States in defining such events;

23. Points to the outstanding issues arising from the discrepancies between fundamental legal concepts which are used as key concepts in the application of the Directive, such as the concepts of a ‘European work’ and an ‘independent producer’, and problems caused by the complicated relations between television producers and channels;

24. Notes that there have been some cases of inappropriate application of Articles 4 and 5 of the Directive; calls on the Commission, therefore, to establish a clearer definition of the terms ‘European work’ and ‘independent producer’ so as to ensure proper application of such articles;

25. Considers that, if specialist TV services are unable to meet the quota provisions set out in Articles 4 and 5 of the Directive, the qualification that these quotas be adhered to ‘where practicable’ should be maintained;

26. Calls on the Commission to establish a clear definition of specialist channels and to establish clearly categories of specialist broadcasting where ‘impracticability’ would merit a reduction or elimination of requirements for compliance with Articles 4 and 5 of the Directive;

27. Believes that television helps to shape the way in which children see the world; invites the Commission to encourage broadcasters to draw as fully as possible on high-quality and non-violent European works in their programmes aimed at children; supports the concept of a Pan-European Children’s Network involving broadcasters from Member States and the applicant countries with the aim of broadcasting high-quality European works Europe-wide;

28. Invites the Commission to take steps to encourage broadcasters to make channels which have a pan-European dimension (such as ARTE and EURONEWS) as widely available and in as many languages as possible and to encourage Europe-wide broadcasts of major European cultural events (such as the Austrian New Year Concert); calls on the Commission to conclude the feasibility study on a European cable channel (‘C-SPAN’/Channel Europe/Network) to provide the general public with relevant news and information on European Union affairs;
29. Believes that broadcasting organisations should be encouraged to develop European films and audio-visual works.

30. Urges the Commission, in conjunction with all stakeholders, to ensure that the spirit of the measures for listed events of major importance for society is upheld by all parties;

31. Invites the Commission to consider whether greater legal certainty would also be achieved by the introduction of a brief European minimum list of events of major importance for society (i.e. the Olympic Games, the World Cup and the European Nations Championship), which may be complemented by national lists;

Access

32. Urges the Commission to continue to promote interoperability so that full viewer access to digital television is made available as widely as possible;

33. Notes that the granting of exclusive rights, and the absence of a harmonised right to access newsworthy events, could restrict the free movement of information and inhibit the reporting of popular events by a majority of the media; calls on the Commission, therefore, to consider whether measures should be introduced at Community level to guarantee news access for the media to short extracts of events of general interest so as to guarantee the general public's right to information;

34. Notes that levels of sub-titling and sign language interpretation and presentation of programmes in sign language for those with hearing difficulties, and of audiovisual description for the visually impaired, vary quite widely from Member State to Member State; recalls the Commission's commitment to the European Parliament in June 2002 to raise this issue in the present report; notes that the Commission has not done so; calls once again on the Commission to address the problem of improving access to the broadcast media for those suffering from sensory impairment; calls on the Commission, in its work programme, to include an annual benchmarking report on the progress in all Member States on making digital TV accessible for people with disabilities; believes that this report should be based on National Action Plans on 'Improving disabled people's access to digital TV' submitted to the Commission by each of the Member States;

35. Notes that the rights trading market operates largely within national boundaries or linguistic areas so as to respect media chronology (release and broadcasting) and exploit cinematographical and audiovisual works in an appropriate manner; notes, further, however, that this frequently makes it impossible to lawfully access protected satellite TV channels originating from another Member State; welcomes the Commission's commitment to address this problem in its review of the Directive concerning copyright related to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission;

Media concentration

36. Reiterates its conviction that pluralism in broadcasting is an important safeguard of democracy, pluralism and cultural diversity in society; strong and independent public-service radio and television, together with private service broadcasting, play a major role in this context;

37. Calls on the Commission to enshrine in its revised 'Television without Frontiers' Directive the principle that it is essential for an appropriate balance to be struck between, on the one hand, commercial interests and, on the other, the public interest of free access and cross-border flow of information;
38. Expresses its concern that growing concentration of ownership or control of broadcasting and other media, whether ‘horizontal’ or ‘vertical’, may subvert pluralism and democracy;

39. Believes that a commitment to diversity of ownership and/or control of broadcasting, and of broadcasting and other media, should be incorporated in any future Directive, without prejudice to the other initiatives to be undertaken by the Commission as requested by the European Parliament in its aforementioned resolution of 20 November 2002; hopes that the amendment of Directive 89/552/EEC or the new Directives on audiovisual content will include rules on ownership of televisual media that will ensure pluralism in the field of information and culture;

40. Believes that clear limits must be placed on the ownership and control of management of audiovisual communications media;

41. Calls on the Commission to monitor levels of media concentration in Europe and to draw up an updated Green Paper on this issue by the beginning of 2004 in order to lay the foundations, within the life of the current Parliament, for a directive along the lines called for by Parliament in its abovementioned resolution of 20 November 2002;

42. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Council of Europe, and the governments of the Member States.

P5_TA(2003)0382

Cultural industries

European Parliament resolution on Cultural Industries (2002/2127(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the motion for resolution by Myrsini Zorba on Culture and Economy (B5-0417/2001),

— having regard to Council resolution of 20 January 1997 on the integration of cultural aspects into Community action (1),

— having regard to Council resolution of 21 January 2002 on the role of culture in the development of the EU (2),

— having regard to Council resolution of 25 June 2002 on a new work plan on European cooperation in the field of culture (3),

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— having regard to the Commission communication to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on industrial policy in an enlarged Europe (COM(2002) 714),

— having regard to Council resolution of 19 December 2002 implementing the work plan on European cooperation in the field of culture: European added value and mobility of persons and circulation of works in the cultural sector (1),

— having regard to Council resolution of 26 May 2003 on the horizontal aspects of culture: increasing synergies with other sectors and Community actions and exchanging good practices in relation to the social and economic dimensions of culture (2),

— having regard to the comprehensive Commission staff working paper on ‘Culture, the Cultural Industries and Employment’ (SEC(1998) 837) as well as the Final Report on ‘Exploitation and development of the job potential in the cultural sector in the age of digitalisation’ (3),

— having regard to its resolution of 4 May 2000 on the Commission Green Paper on combating counterfeiting and piracy in the single market (4),

— having regard to its resolution of 12 March 2003 on the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) within the WTO, including cultural diversity (5),

— having regard to the proposal for a directive on the enforcement of intellectual property rights, currently subjected to the co-decision procedure,

— having regard to Rule 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport and the opinion of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0276/2003),

A. whereas culture, in particular in view of EU enlargement, constitutes an essential and unifying element in the every-day life of the citizens of Europe,

B. whereas the right to culture of all citizens and the safeguarding of democratic access to cultural goods should keep pace with the promotion of cultural values and with cultural and linguistic diversity in the current and future Member States,

C. whereas Europe's cultural industries reflect its national diversity and thus represent an added value to European identity,

D. whereas citizen's participation in the European civil area is the primary objective of the European Parliament whereby culture plays a central role,

E. whereas in an enlarged Europe, culture is an essential element of European integration and constitutes an indispensable component of historical, economic and social development, contributing to the mutual understanding of people, social inclusion, citizenship and mutual enrichment in cultural terms and can thereby help to overcome racism and xenophobia,

F. whereas the cultural industry could not develop without the leading role of creators, artists, associations and professionals in all sectors of cultural industry with high qualifications and skills,

(4) OJ C 41, 7.2.2001, p. 56.
G. whereas the various cultural industries include a very wide range and a multitude of cultural forms of expression, ranging, for example, from preservation of the cultural heritage, protection of historic monuments, restoration, arts and crafts to the performing arts and visual arts, as well as museums, libraries, theatres, cultural institutions of all kinds, a richly varied music scene, including soloists, pop singers, philharmonic orchestras, big band and opera, as well as literature and publishing, the recording and audio-visual industry and cinema,

H. whereas works of artistic creation play a key role in expressing European identities; whereas these works have unique properties, linked to their dual cultural and economic aspects, with the result that the development of the cultural industry sector requires support from public authorities,

I. whereas a global industrial EU strategy and ensuing policy encompassing the cultural industries, including, inter alia, the book industry and music sectors, fail to exist,

J. whereas European cultural production and European creators constitute a significant capital for Europe that has to become known to all European citizens with no exceptions and to be promoted outside the European borders,

K. whereas the production and use of cultural products and services rely both on state funding and private investment,

L. whereas SMEs in the field of culture offer unique products which provide many non-commercial benefits to society as a whole,

M. whereas culture is produced and distributed by a cultural industrial structure in which many large national and multinational companies are active, and where the role of small and independent enterprises and associations must be supported,

N. whereas it recognises the relationship between culture and the production of cultural products and services, as well as the economic development, employment and training at the national, regional and local level,

O. whereas cultural diversity and cooperation on the part of the cultural industries in Europe should be strengthened, in order to ensure the vitality and viability of these industries in the Member States, in the EU and in an ever increasing competitive international environment,

P. whereas it recognises the importance of television and other mass media services for the democratic opinion-forming process, with a view to ensuring and enhancing diversity of opinion and pluralism,

Q. whereas, in a number of cultural industries, a very high degree of concentration occurs, which poses a threat to the transparency of the market,

R. whereas national policies should not be aimed at protecting national markets or ensuring a dominant role for cultural products in their domestic markets,

S. whereas cultural industries based in rural and peripheral regions of the EU face additional difficulties in promoting and diffusing their products,

T. whereas, in a world where new technologies and multi-media have become integral to cultural activity, industries in these rural and peripheral regions are further handicapped by the lack of access to broadband internet which risks widening the gap between them and urban-based industries,
U. whereas Directive 89/552/EEC entitled ‘Television without Frontiers’ together with the Media Plus Programme and the i2i-Initiative, must aim to continue to boost European audio-visual production and to improve the circulation of European works within the EU market; whereas the proposal to extend the MEDIA Plus programme to 2006 is therefore welcomed, the programme being regarded as an important instrument for supporting and improving the competitiveness of the audio-visual programme industry,

V. whereas new technologies and new forms of practice in the cultural field, as a product of the information society (for example, multimedia and online services), have also led to new forms of consumption of cultural products and services, and whereas the continuing digitalisation of television is increasingly transforming media services, as a result of which relevant legislation needs to be appropriately adapted, with a graduated approach to the degree of regulation,

W. whereas piracy and counterfeiting in various cultural and creative industries deprives these industries of vast revenues, impacting on future investment in local cultural products, and thereby undermining cultural diversity,

X. whereas respect for intellectual property and labelling of works are preconditions for the development of creativity and of the European cultural industries,

Y. whereas, in spite of the Commission's assurance that the current legislative framework was sufficient to ensure that the Community's art market continued to flourish, the European art market places have lost significant worldwide market share and sales value,

Z. whereas a majority of cultural operators questioned hold the view that, with due regard for the subsidiarity principle, enhanced EU involvement, albeit by stronger financial support, legal measures or additional resources, is likely to benefit the cultural industrial structures; whereas these operators also pinpoint a lack of investment, market fragmentation, a threat to commercial viability, and problems in connection with distribution and promotion as major problem areas; whereas care should be taken to ensure that these measures do not jeopardise the competitiveness of European cultural and creative industries in a context of globalisation,

AA. whereas artists, the creative forces in the cultural arena, ought to be supported in their work, from creation to promotion to the general public,

AB. whereas cultural aspects are a fundamental element of the tourist industry which, in turn, is one of Europe's main industries in economic terms,

AC. whereas culture and tourism are often closely linked in the context of regional economic development in the European Union and, accordingly, greater attention needs to be paid to the fact that both sectors benefit as a result,

AD. whereas the aforementioned Commission communication on 'Industrial Policy in an Enlarged Europe', together with the Structural Funds and the Sixth Framework Programme for Research, are likely to support cultural industry,

AE. whereas the Commission is engaged in permanent consultation with public, non-governmental and private operators in the different cultural industry fields in search of grass-roots solutions to challenges and problems linked to ongoing globalisation,
AF. whereas the Council in its resolution of 11 September 2002 (1) on interactive media content in Europe, recalls its abovementioned resolution of 25 June 2002 pinpointing encouragement to the development of cultural and creative industries in the community as a priority topic,

AG. whereas, in the light of the development of a knowledge-based society and of cultural and creative industries, the Council, in point 8 of its above-mentioned resolution of 11 September 2002, stressed the importance of ensuring quality in the content of the new media, combining artistic freedom, creativity, innovation as well as cultural and linguistic diversity; whereas public service broadcasters play an important role in this context,

AH. whereas cultural industries are of great significance for the dynamic maintenance of cultural diversity in Europe,

AI. whereas the Council, in its aforementioned resolution of 19 December 2002, stressed ‘that cultural industries in recent years have experienced a major growth with increasing relevance to European economy and employment’,

AJ. whereas the above-mentioned Council resolution of 26 May 2003 on horizontal aspects of culture, whilst recognising the work already initiated in the Member States and by the Commission, stressed that an extra effort needs to be made to include culture in other sectors, with the aim of placing culture at the heart of European integration,

AK. whereas the informal Council of Ministers of Culture of 24-25 May 2003 (2) recognised that the EU, as a common market and cultural area, has not as yet developed its capabilities concerning the trading and exchange of cultural information and goods, and stressed that additional steps are needed to make the cultural wealth of their own continent accessible to European citizens,

AL. whereas the exchange and circulation of cultural goods can be seriously hampered not only by the great variety of tax systems but also by existent or non-existant insurance requisites,

AM. whereas a coherent cultural industry strategy should be developed to meet the objectives set out in the Lisbon European Council strategy in March 2000 to make the EU the world's most dynamic and competitive economy,

AN. whereas Council's wish for the Commission to compile a report on the function of the single market in the Cultural, Audiovisual and Sports Sectors, to be submitted at the end of the Italian Presidency, has been expressed in the light of the WTO negotiations,

1. Stresses the relationship between culture and the production of cultural products and services, as well as the economic development, employment and training at the national, regional and local level;

2. Urges the Commission to bring up to date its communications on working papers currently in progress which should take account of the implications stemming from the enlargement of the EU and the greater involvement of the partnership aspects associated with the public-private initiatives, and calls upon the Commission to submit to the European Parliament and the Council a Communication seeking to define cultural and creative industries, including the sectors, and the conditions that associations and regional organisations with a cultural and economic dimension have to fulfil;

(1) Council doc. 13747/02 (Presse 340), para. 6 of 11-12 November 2002.
(2) Summary of discussions, 26.5.2003.
3. Calls on the Commission to carry out an in-depth study on a European map of cultural industries to be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council, which will concentrate on cultural, economic, legal, technological and educational aspects, also paying attention to the implications linked to the enlargement of the EU; believes that the map should contain data on employment, intellectual property rights, index of competitiveness, new products and exports; also believes that the map should be submitted to the appropriate professional bodies and associations for a permanent consultation;

4. Urges the Commission, by way of an update of its aforementioned 1998 working paper, to come forward with a Green Paper on European culture with the aim of supporting and disseminating cultural wealth and respecting regional particularities and the special cultural characteristics of different people, taking account of the following:

   a) to promote the coordination of policies of Member States and regions in the field of cultural industries, with due regard for the principle of subsidiarity,

   b) to examine existing restrictions and barriers and to identify solutions,

   c) to enhance cultural and linguistic diversity and variety, as well as to promote public-private partnerships,

   d) to organise a forum on the role and activities of the cultural industry in the framework of the promotion of cultural diversity and a creative economy capable of contributing to economic and social regeneration,

   e) to promote the competitiveness of European cultural and creative industries,

   f) to improve access to culture for all European citizens, making available the relevant information on creators, cultural products and services, and services offered by cultural institutions,

   g) to study the impact of economic indicators on culture,

   h) to study the impact of an active cultural policy on the economy (skills, progress, labour market sector, etc);

5. Urges the Commission and the Member States to reinforce the support of cultural industries in the projects of economic development of regions and cities, based on Structural Funds;

6. Invites the Commission to submit by the end of 2003, a communication on the cultural dimension of the EU Structural Funds for the period 1994-1999;

7. Requests the Commission to define a coherent and pro-active strategy seeking to develop innovative, flexible and appropriate instruments to promote the competitiveness of European cultural and creative industries, which would be based on the principles of comparative national advantage, the maintenance of regional or local custom and of cultural diversity;

8. Calls on the Member States and the Commission, in consultation with professionals in the sector, to identify priority actions for the promotion of cultural industries;

9. Calls for a revision of the ‘de minimis’ rules on state aids to take account of the unique situation pertaining to SMEs in the cultural sector, in particular those based in peripheral areas;

10. Calls on the Commission to examine the effects of increasing concentrations in the telecommunications, cultural industry and media sectors, and to ensure that these do not lead to the disappearance of independent bodies and do not alter the diversity of creativity by producing an increasing uniformity in production and distribution;
11. Urges the Commission to promote mobility and free movement of persons and circulation of works in the cultural sector, as foreseen in the above-mentioned Council resolution of 19 December 2002 and set out in the Commission's study on the mobility and free movement of people and products in the cultural sector;

12. Urges the Commission and the Member States to develop appropriate instruments for the mutual enhancement of culture and tourism, particularly in the area of integration, mutual understanding and employment;

13. Points out that so far no research has been carried out into the variety of measures in the Member States and the accession countries on indemnity and insurance policies; calls on the Commission to draw up such a report and calls on the Member States and accession countries to take measures which create a level playing field for the circulation and exchange of cultural goods;

14. Urges the Commission to bring Eurostat cultural industries statistics in line with international standards, and to search for additional and systematic information on the use or consumption of cultural products, by enhancing the responsibilities of the European Audiovisual Observatory and other specialised bodies;

15. Urges the Commission and the Member States to take account of the cultural industries' specificities when assessing the compliance of national or European supportive measures with the rules of the EU internal market, in so far as this is in accordance with the subsidiarity principle, as well as to provide adequate financing of SMEs in the cultural field, particularly in the start-up phase;

16. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to remove the VAT discrimination amongst cultural products by placing music in Annex H of the VAT directive;

17. Calls on the Commission, the Member States and the regions, within their respective competencies and responsibilities:

a) to enhance the level of coordination of cultural policy and initiatives at national and EU level;

b) to examine best practices throughout the EU with a view to promoting cultural diversity,

c) to stimulate the circulation and promotion of products and services and develop a dynamic scheme for international promotion and export of European products,

d) to increase research capability in the various areas of culture,

e) to establish a stronger connection between culture, education and training,

f) to encourage creativity by independent artists, by establishing promotional activities, e.g. awards, cross-border festivals, exhibitions, cultural routes and itineraries,

g) to expand and improve information on existing cultural opportunities and job opportunities throughout the European Union,

h) to support UNESCO-declared World Book Day for the promotion of reading, publishing and the protection of copyright, with a view to tackling illiteracy, by actively organising and supporting local, small-scale initiatives enabling individual readers to be reached,
i) to amend the 'Television without Frontiers' directive in accordance with existing European Parliament resolutions, and in particular its resolution of 4 September 2003 on Television without Frontiers (1), taking particular account of the interests and needs of European cultural industry so as to promote it as effectively as possible,

j) to study, as part of the revision of the 'Television without Frontiers' Directive, the advisability of putting in place mechanisms to improve the circulation of non-national European works,

k) to promote the showing and broadcasting of movies in their original language version, in order to familiarise the spectator with the reality and the desirability of a multilingual environment and with the improved credibility of the product, to improve the knowledge of languages and to change cultural diversity into an added value instead of a handicap; if translation is required, to prefer subtitling in one or more languages as opposed to dubbing,

l) to develop a European legal framework with a view to creating an all- embracing 'statute of the artist' intended to afford appropriate social protection, which would include legislation regarding authors' intellectual property rights,

m) to promote effective systems designed to protect intellectual property and to develop the labelling of works, with a view to facilitating cultural production, particularly in the multimedia sphere, and commercial transactions,

n) to draw up a tourism plan for the most popular cities, monuments, countryside and other locations, reconciling financial profit with conservation and respect for cultural heritage, and averting the damage caused by excessive numbers,

o) to submit, in line with the provisions of Part III, Title V, Article III-193 V of the draft constitutional treaty (2), a feasibility report on accession of the European Union to specialised UN organisations, in particular UNESCO, so as to reinforce the presence and action of its Member States in such organisations,

p) to consider joining the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity, launched by UNESCO in 2002, with the aim of uniting partners from public, private and non-governmental sectors, to work on projects that foster growth in local cultural industries,

q) to support efforts to develop the proposed UNESCO Convention on Cultural Diversity,

r) to consider incorporating in their development policies the promotion of cultural industries as a means of stimulating employment and local economies in developing countries;

18. Calls on the Commission to promote a horizontal approach to promoting cultural industries through mainstreaming such support into projects and programmes receiving EU funding in the fields of industrial policy, structural policies, education, training and research;

19. Encourages Member States to examine ways in which to assist the setting-up and growth of SMEs in the cultural sector through taxation policy, language quotas and other policy instruments;

20. Calls on the Member States to give priority to the development of broadband internet access in rural and peripheral regions in order to create a level playing field for cultural industries based in these areas;

(2) Document CONV 850/03 stating: 'The Union shall seek to develop relations and build partnerships with third countries, and international, regional or global organisations, which share these values. It shall promote multilateral solutions to common problems, in particular in the framework of the United Nations'.
21. Calls on Member States to maximise the potential of their cultural policy initiatives by enhancing synergies with Community activities in the cultural sphere, at the earliest possible stage of preparation, through implementation, to assessment of actions;

22. Calls on the European Investment Bank to open up the i2i-Initiative to more cultural and creative industries;

23. Reiterates its call to the Intergovernmental Conference for an extension of qualified majority voting for internal union policies to facilitate support for EU measures promoting the development of the cultural sector, upholds, however, the current rule requiring unanimity in the area of external trade in audio-visual and cultural services and goods (1);

24. Reiterates its conclusions on cultural services, as expressed in paragraphs 12 to 14 of its aforementioned resolution of 12 March 2003;

25. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Member States, the Committee of the Regions, the Economic and Social Committee, the Council of Europe and UNESCO.


P5_TA(2003)0383

India: Mumbai bomb attack

European Parliament resolution on the bomb attacks in Mumbai

The European Parliament,

— having regard to its resolution of 7 February 2002 on terrorist attacks in India (1),

— having regard to the statement of the third EU-India Summit (10 October 2002),

— having regard to the statements of the EU Presidency and the EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy,

— having regard to UN Security Council Resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001 requiring international cooperation to combat threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

— having regard to the statement of the UN Secretary-General,

A. whereas the terrorist bomb attacks near the Gateway of India and in the Zaveri Bazaar in Mumbai on 25 August 2003 have killed and injured many civilians,

B. whereas these terrorist bomb attacks were clearly designed to cause the greatest number of civilian casualties, destabilise Indian society and weaken the Indian economy,

C. whereas the victims of these terrorist bomb attacks include members of both the Hindu and Muslim communities, who worked together in the rescue efforts,

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D. whereas India, a multilingual and multicultural democracy based on the rule of law, is determined to combat terrorism in cooperation with the international community, and, in particular, within the UN framework,

E. whereas Pakistan has officially condemned the attacks and expressed its sympathy with the victims and their families,

1. Strongly condemns the terrorist bomb attacks in Mumbai;

2. Deplores the deliberate targeting of civilians by terrorists and the resulting injuries and loss of innocent lives, and believes that under no circumstances can any terrorist attack be accepted by the international community; stresses the need to combat such attacks vigorously wherever they may take place;

3. Sends its condolences to the relatives of all the victims, and expresses its solidarity with the Parliament of India;

4. Supports the Indian Government in its fight against terrorism, and sincerely hopes that the perpetrators of and those responsible for these terrorist acts will be brought to justice after a full investigation; at the same time, calls on the Indian authorities and, in particular, the Mumbai city authorities, to take all steps to prevent clashes between religious communities;

5. Welcomes the fact that the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr Khursid Kasuri, has, in the name of his government, condemned the twin bombings of 25 August 2003; calls on all neighbouring countries to ensure that their territory is not used as a base from which to launch terrorist attacks;

6. Calls for the efforts of rapprochement between India and Pakistan to continue, and hopes that those efforts will not be undermined by the terrorist bomb attacks;

7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Governments of the Member States, and the Parliament and Government of India.

P5_TA(2003)0384

Liberia

European Parliament resolution on the situation in Liberia

The European Parliament,

— having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in Liberia,

— having regard to UN Security Council Resolution 1497, adopted on 1 August 2003,

A. having regard to the peace agreement signed in Accra on 18 August 2003, under the aegis of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which provides for the establishment of a transitional government on 4 October 2003 and elections in October 2005,

B. whereas this agreement is so far being respected in the capital, but not yet throughout the country, and whereas massacres and attempted advances by various armed groups are still taking place,

C. horrified by the alleged massacre of hundreds, possibly thousands of civilians, perpetrated in Nimba County since the signing of the peace agreement,
D. whereas the peace agreement, which paved the way for a broad transitional government, demands that all warring factions remain in their present location and implement an immediate ceasefire,

E. whereas 14 years of violence and misrule in Liberia have resulted in immense human suffering, particularly among civilians, as well as gross human rights violations, massive displacement of populations and a breakdown of social and economic structures, with 85 % of the population living below the poverty line,

F. whereas the ongoing insecurity in Liberia continues to make it difficult to ensure humanitarian access to vulnerable sections of the population,

G. whereas the conflict in Liberia has also contributed to severely destabilising the whole West Africa subregion, creating a humanitarian crisis of tragic proportions,

H. whereas the sanitary and economic situation of the Liberian population is drastic,

I. whereas the arrival of the ECOWAS peacekeeping force has enabled the peace process to be successfully conducted and whereas funding problems delayed the force's arrival,

J. whereas the peace agreement signed in Accra on 18 August 2003 under the aegis of ECOWAS constitutes a fundamental step towards restoring peace, security and stability in Liberia and, indeed, the whole West Africa subregion,

K. whereas the African Union Summit has decided to set up a 'Peace and Security Council', which will allow the African Union to intervene to put an end to conflicts,

L. whereas the speedy and complete deployment of the Multinational Force, as a vanguard force of the UN stabilisation force to be deployed no later than 1 October 2003, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1497, becomes all the more urgent to safeguard the implementation of the peace agreement, and in particular to create a secure environment that ensures respect for human rights, including the well-being and rehabilitation of children, especially child-combatants, protects the well-being of civilians and supports the mission of humanitarian workers,

M. concerned by paragraph 7 of UN Security Council Resolution 1497, which grants 'exclusive jurisdiction' over persons who commit a crime as part of the Liberia peacekeeping mission to the state that sent them; whereas this provision is contrary to the International Criminal Court Treaty,

N. whereas the United Nations representative in Liberia has called for the economic sanctions against the country to be lifted,

1. Welcomes the comprehensive peace agreement signed in Accra on 18 August 2003 and calls upon all the parties to the agreement to implement it in good faith and to establish on 14 October 2003 a transitional government that will lead the country to free and fair elections in October 2005;

2. Welcomes the fact that the leaders of the various armed forces have been excluded from the transitional government to avoid endorsing the use of force in seizing power;

3. Commends ECOWAS for its untiring efforts that have led to this successful outcome, and commends Nigeria in particular, which played a key role in the peace process, for promptly making available troops to be deployed to protect the civilian population and to provide humanitarian relief;
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4. Notes with concern, however, that the Multinational Force established by UN Security Council Resolution 1497, expected to reach 3500 troops by 4 September 2003, currently numbers only 2127 men from ECOMIL (the West African peacekeeping force in Liberia), with most of them being taken up in Monrovia, and is therefore unable to establish a meaningful presence outside the capital;

5. Calls therefore on all UN Member States to contribute personnel, equipment, and other resources to the Multinational Force, and in particular on other West African States to speed up the deployment of the troops already pledged, in order to establish and maintain security throughout the country and secure the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

6. Welcomes in this context the EU allocation of EUR 50 million to support the peace process under way in Liberia, and in particular to allow the ongoing peacekeeping operation conducted by ECOWAS to continue until the arrival of the UN stabilisation force scheduled no later than 1 October 2003, but urges the EU and ECHO, in particular, to increase their response to the grave humanitarian situation;

7. Regrets that Security Council Resolution 1497 provides ‘exclusive jurisdiction’ over persons who commit a crime as part of the Liberia peacekeeping mission to the state that sent them;

8. Regrets that EU members did not take a common stand regarding this major issue at UN Security Council level;

9. Recalls that there can be no amnesty or impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;

10. Welcomes the setting up of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission;

11. Demands that all states in the region refrain from any action that might contribute to instability in Liberia or on the borders between Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d’Ivoire;

12. Calls for the economic sanctions against Liberia to be lifted, but calls on all countries to introduce an embargo on arms for Liberia;

13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the ACP-EU Council and Joint Parliamentary Assembly, the Commission, the Secretaries-General of the United Nations, the African Union and ECOWAS, and the governments of Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Côte d’Ivoire and Nigeria.

P5_TA(2003)0385

Burma

European Parliament resolution on Burma

The European Parliament,

— having regard to its previous resolutions on Burma, in particular, those of 11 April 2002 (1), 13 March 2003 (2) and 5 June 2003 (3),

— having regard to the Council’s Common Position 96/635/CFSP of 28 October 1996 defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union, on Burma/Myanmar (1), as renewed and extended by the Council’s Common Position 2003/297/CFSP of 28 April 2003 on Burma/Myanmar (2),

— having regard to the External Relations Council meeting of 16 June 2003 that brought forward the implementation of the extended sanctions,

— having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 552/97 of 24 March 1997 temporarily withdrawing access to generalised tariff preferences from the Union of Myanmar (3),

— having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1081/2000 of 22 May 2000 prohibiting the sale, supply and export to Burma/Myanmar of equipment which might be used for internal repression or terrorism, and freezing the funds of certain persons related to important governmental functions in that country (4),

A. whereas 30 August 2003 marked three months of detention for Aung San Suu Kyi and other National League for Democracy (NLD) members,

B. whereas the ruling military State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) has provided no acceptable explanation for the detention of Aung San Suu Kyi and her colleagues,

C. whereas in July 2003 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) visited Aung San Suu Kyi in captivity and this visit is believed to have been her last contact with the outside world,

D. whereas the United States Department of State reported on 31 August 2003 that it believed Aung San Suu Kyi was on hunger strike in protest against her illegal detention by the SPDC,

E. whereas on 30 August the new Burmese Prime Minister, General Khin Nyunt, announced a seven-point roadmap with a constitutional convention supposedly culminating in free and fair elections,

F. whereas the SPDC has, to date, failed to respect the results of the last elections held in Burma in 1990,

G. whereas the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Ministerial Meeting of 16-17 June urged ‘Myanmar to resume its efforts of national reconciliation and dialogue among all parties concerned leading to a peaceful transition to democracy … and looked forward to the early lifting of restrictions placed on Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD members’,

H. whereas this mild rebuke to the SPDC constituted a welcome change in ASEAN states’ prior reluctance to exert pressure on the regime in Burma,

I. whereas the SPDC has refused access to the ASEAN delegation which intended to meet with Aung San Suu Kyi,

J. having regard to the efforts of the UN Special Envoy, Tan Razili Ismael, to facilitate a return to democracy in Burma,

(2) OJ L 106, 29.4.2003, p. 36.
1. **Demands the immediate release of Aung San Suu Kyi;**

2. Considers that the release of all political prisoners would be a major step towards the restoration of democracy;

3. Insists that the SPDC relinquish its grip on power and that the results of the last elections be fully respected;

4. Calls on the Council and the Commission to show their readiness, in collaboration with the UN, to help facilitate the National Reconciliation process in Burma;

5. Reaffirms its strong commitment to and full support for democratic, judicial and political change in Burma;

6. Calls on the Council to introduce further tough measures specifically targeted against the SPDC, its members and their interests;

7. Calls on ASEAN states to exert greater pressure on the SPDC to release Aung San Suu Kyi and other detained NLD members immediately, and to take meaningful steps to exercise their influence over the Burmese regime to bring about change for the better in Burma;

8. Calls on the United Nations Security Council to address the situation in Burma as a matter of urgency;

9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the ASEAN Member States, Aung San Suu Kyi, the UN Secretary-General and the SPDC.

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P5_TA(2003)0386

**ACP bananas**


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission communication (COM(2002) 763 — C5-0204/2003) (1), and the undertakings given under the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000,

— having regard to the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly's Resolution on stagnation in the production sectors for bananas, rice and other products of 21 March 2002 (2),

— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (A5- 0164/2003),

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A. whereas since the banana import regime came into force in 1993, it has been revised several times, primarily as a result of decisions taken within the WTO,

B. whereas in recent years, the Committee on Development and Cooperation has maintained a consistent position on this issue, expressed in its 1996, 1998 and 2000 opinions on the import regime, as well as in the EP's opinion of 19 June 1998 on assistance for traditional ACP banana suppliers (1),

C. whereas, in the past, the Committee on Development and Cooperation always supported preferential access of bananas from ACP countries to EU markets, while at the same time supporting those countries' objectives of reducing their economic dependency on income from banana exports,

D. whereas banana production should not involve the use of environmentally harmful techniques and technology — for example, the widespread use of plastic where there are no local recycling facilities available,

E. whereas no reversal in the banana negotiation process within the WTO is foreseeable,

F. whereas the Cotonou Agreement provides for preferential arrangements for banana imports from ACP countries,

G. whereas, in Protocol 5 to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, the European Community undertook ‘to examine and where necessary take measures aimed at ensuring the continued viability of their [ACP] banana export industries and continuing outlet for their bananas on the Community market’,

H. whereas under the future ‘tariff only’ regime, the ACP countries will continue to benefit from a tariff preference,

I. whereas these countries are not always in a position to respond in good time to the administrative demands imposed by Community bureaucracy,

J. observing that the Commission may have difficulties in managing the annual programmes presented by the 12 countries covered (in the six years, these would total 72 projects), and that there should therefore be incentives to submit multi-annual projects,

K. concerned that in 2000 and 2001, Cap Verde and Madagascar did not take up the funds made available under the budgetary heading for bananas (B7-8710),

L. whereas the production levels of certain banana producing countries have been affected by natural disasters,

1. Welcomes the Commission communication, and notes the thorough analysis of the problems arising in the application of the Special Framework of Assistance (SFA), and the commitment to resolving them;

2. Is concerned, however, about the 2003 reduction in the budget allocated to the SFA for traditional ACP suppliers of bananas and reaffirms its attachment to supporting these countries in the changeover to a ‘tariff only’ regime;

3. Asks the Commission to pay particular attention to reducing delays in payment by seeking means of making the appropriations for each country more rapidly available;

4. Calls on the Commission not to fund environmentally harmful projects, and urges it to promote the use of biodegradable materials in the banana growing process;

5. Suggests that the Commission assist those countries which are obliged to diversify production by providing them with advice on drawing up viable programmes and projects;

6. Calls on the Commission to apply the SFA in a flexible manner in order to help beneficiary countries meet their obligations; in this connection, encourages the setting up of ‘multi-year action plans’, as mentioned by the Commission, and the current deconcentration process to ensure that decision-making is brought closer to those concerned through the local management of requests;

7. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the increase in imports following enlargement corresponds to, and does not exceed, projected actual demand in the new Member States, in order to avoid a surplus on the market which would destabilise it further and adversely affect prices;

8. Calls on the Commission to explore ways of strengthening the use of the SFA to support the development of the fair-trade banana market;

9. Asks the Commission to provide special assistance to countries which are not using the appropriations to which they are entitled, and to those which have been hit by natural disasters;

10. Reiterates its belief that the customs tariff, which is due to be introduced on 1 January 2006 and the amount of which is to be negotiated within the WTO, should promote the interests of traditional ACP banana supplier countries by protecting their access to the Community market;

11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

P5_TA(2003)0387

Enhancing the effectiveness of aid


The European Parliament,


— having regard to the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey on 18-22 March 2002,

— having regard to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg on 26 August-4 September 2002,

— having regard to the Recommendation by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on untying official development aid to least developed countries, OECD DCD/DAC (2001),
— having regard to Rules 47(2) and 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0190/2003),

A. whereas the practice of a donor tying aid to a developing country by insisting that the money be spent only on goods and services provided by the donor’s public or private enterprises has proved to render the aid granted less effective,

B. whereas, in the absence of competition, purchases made under tied aid contracts entail excess costs in the developing countries and tend to encourage corruption,

C. whereas aid tied to the purchase of goods, supplies or services in the donor Member State creates distortions of competition on the internal market, thus breaching EU competition law, especially as regards the principles of non-discrimination and equal treatment,

D. whereas calls for tender in respect of supplies, goods or services in developing countries under an aid programme must be based on objective and transparent criteria for the selection and award of contracts, in line with the EU’s public procurement directives,

E. whereas the main objectives of the untying of aid are the reinforcement of capabilities and economic development; whereas, therefore, calls for tender for the purchase of supplies, goods or services in developing countries must include clauses favouring local provision,

F. noting that the European Union has already untied a significant amount of aid, enabling goods and services to be sourced from any one of the Member States and the countries of the regional grouping concerned, be they ACP or MEDA States or those covered by the ALA Regulation,

G. whereas there are no grounds for differentiating between the least developed countries and other developing countries,

H. whereas food provided as humanitarian aid in emergency situations must be appropriate to local conditions and, if possible, purchased in the country or region concerned, to combine maximum alleviation of hunger with minimum negative impact on vulnerable countries’ capacity, local agricultural development and regional and local markets,

I. whereas EU aid is being progressively directed at balance of payments and budgetary support, which by definition is completely untied, and that adequate monitoring mechanisms have to be guaranteed when using these forms of aid,

J. whereas the untying of aid can also give a boost to the local and regional private sector in developing countries,

K. welcoming the EU’s clear commitment to carry out further discussions on the untying of aid in its negotiating platform for the Monterrey Conference,

L. whereas the EU’s development goals, the most important of which is poverty reduction, will be better served by a more significant untying of aid,
M. whereas a further untying of aid will be both more feasible and more effective to the extent that non-EU donor countries adopt the same policy and modalities but believing that the EU should be ready to continue raising the matter with the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC), especially in the light of the fact that the EU and its Member States together provide more than half of world aid,

N. whereas the debate on the untying of aid is still proceeding in the DAC and in other multilateral fora like the London Convention on Food Aid or the WTO, and whereas, according to the DAC, half of world aid remains tied and that, if all aid were untied, the increased effectiveness would be equivalent to a USD 5 billion increase,

O. further noting that tying aid is still common practice amongst Member States, that more than one-third of Member States’ aid remains tied, and that the DAC’s recommendations are not applied in a uniform fashion by individual countries,

1. Welcomes the Commission communication as a necessary contribution which should play a leading role in the debate on untying aid, to be pursued with the Member States and the relevant multilateral bodies so as to recognise the limits and ineffectiveness of the traditional practice of tied aid;

2. Welcomes the Commission’s attempts to shift the underlying logic of aid procurement towards putting the interests of the recipient countries first, and insists that aid should be wholly disconnected from the economic interests of the donor countries;

3. Calls for the complete untying of all Official Development Assistance (ODA) by the EU and its Member States within the next five years and demands that the definition of ODA within the European Union be restricted to untied aid only; supports, therefore, the Commission’s approach in already extending untying to almost all Community aid arrangements;

4. Supports the line taken by the Commission on untying Community aid; calls, however, for the equal treatment of horizontal and the geographical budget lines so as to introduce open procurement:

a) for all developing countries;

b) for all Member States and accession countries;

c) for all developed countries, subject to reciprocity by the third country and agreement by the recipient country;

demands, additionally, that these provisions be linked to a clear preference for local and regional cooperation, prioritising — in ranking order — suppliers from the recipient country, neighbouring developing countries, and other developing countries;

5. Supports the Commission’s proposal regarding contracts awarded by authority of the recipient country and calls on the Member States to systematically insert a contractual clause binding the recipient country to apply award procedures based on the principles underlying the EU public procurement directives;

6. Stresses the need to take account of local operators in the programming and management of aid, and points out that untying aid must benefit the development of the national and regional capacities of the developing countries;

7. Recommends that the Commission and Member States introduce into their procurement manuals measures to support the sourcing of goods and services from developing countries (e.g. significant price preferences);
8. Recommends that, in the context of the untying of aid and with a view to encouraging the development of local markets, a debate be held on introducing a system of preferences which would give priority to the award of contracts to suppliers or service providers from, firstly, the beneficiary countries, secondly, neighbouring countries in the same regions, and, finally, other developing countries;

9. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the emphasis on public procurement is not detrimental to recipient countries when the principle of untying is applied; stresses this should not undo the underlying principles of transparency, equal treatment, proportionality and mutual recognition;

10. Welcomes the intention of the Commission to introduce two horizontal legislative proposals, one covering the instruments under the EC budget and the other within the European Development Fund;

11. Supports the Commission proposal to extend untying aid for developing countries on horizontal and geographical budget headings, and stresses the extension of untying to all developing countries, to non-ACP developing countries and to the least developed countries in particular; calls, therefore, in line with the Commission's proposal and in the interests of the greater effectiveness of aid, for all developing countries to be covered by the present communication and by future legislation on the untying of EU aid;

12. Considers that in the multilateral fora, the EU and its Member States must insist on the need to untie food aid and its transport and to incorporate a series of requirements on transparency and good practice, including that of local and regional preference for the acquisition of products, the commitment to regulate the large-scale use of farm surpluses as food aid in kind and address market distortion, the need to take account of the food habits and cultural practices of the recipient people, and the need to avoid transgenic products;

13. Calls on the Commission, in addition, to invite Member States also to untie their technical cooperation;

14. Calls on the Commission to invite the Member States to involve independent bodies in the selection of aid projects in order to prevent possible conflicts between their interests and those of the beneficiary countries;

15. Calls on the Commission to make use of co-financing and direct budgetary aid only with the safeguard of corresponding mechanisms for monitoring and controlling the aid granted through such schemes, with sectoral aid currently being strongly preferred;

16. Points out that the question of applicability of Community rules on state aid, public contracts and the single market to Member States' bilateral aid is dependent upon a ruling by the Court of Justice on the infringement proceedings that the Commission has brought against various Member States;

17. Notes that the internal market rules, and specifically the public procurement directives, apply to aid-related procurement undertaken by a Member States' contracting authority; notes that this applies when the contracting authority is situated in a third country, for example in an embassy;

18. Welcomes the recommendation in paragraph 42 of the Commission communication to apply the public procurement directive principles (i.e. equal treatment, transparency, mutual recognition and proportionality) to 'contracts awarded by authority of the recipient country where these do not act on behalf of and for the account of a contracting authority of a Member State';
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19. Calls on the Commission to take out infringement proceedings on a systematic basis against Member States whose tying of aid is in breach of the EU’s public procurement directives and competition law;

20. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.