EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2002-2003 SESSION

Sittings of 16 to 19 December 2002

Monday 16 December 2002

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* 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
1. Resumption of session

The sitting opened at 17.05.

2. Approval of Minutes of previous sitting

Mrs Rodríguez Ramos had informed the Chair that on 24 October 2002 she had intended to vote against in the roll-call vote on amendment 4 to the motion for a resolution contained in the Färn report on the 2003 draft budget (A5-0350/2002).

The Minutes of the previous sitting were approved.

3. Membership of political groups

The President announced that Mr Nordmann had joined the ELDR group, with effect from 16 December 2002.
4. Documents received

The President had received the following texts:

(a) from the Council and/or Commission:

  referred to responsible: ECON
  opinion: JURI
  legal basis: Article 47(2) EC

  referred to responsible: JURI
  opinion: EMPL
  legal basis: Articles 61, 67(1) EC

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

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

  referred to responsible: ENVI
  legal basis: Articles 37, 152(4) EC

  referred to responsible: RETT
  opinion: ENVI
  legal basis: Article 80(2) EC
— Council of the European Union: Letter of Amendment No 3 to the draft 2003 Budget — Section I — European Parliament; Section II — Council; Section III — Commission; Section IV — Court of Justice; Section V — Court of Auditors; Section VI — Economic and Social Committee; Section VII — Committee of the Regions; Section VIIa — European Ombudsman; Section VIIb — European Data Protection Supervisor (15169/2002 — C5-0593/2002 — 2002/2004(BUD)) referred to responsible: BUDG

opinion: AFET, CONT, LIBE, ECON, JURI, ITRE, EMPL, ENVI, AGRI, PECH, RETT, CULT, DEVE, AFCO, FEMM and all committees concerned

legal basis: Article 272(9) EC


opinion: PECH


— Proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders of Member States and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (COM(2002) 679 — C5-0609/2002 — 2002/0280(CNS)) referred to responsible: LIBE

opinion: AFET

legal basis: Article 62 EC
Monday 16 December 2002

  referred to responsible: CONT
  opinion: all committees concerned

  referred to responsible: BUDG

  referred to responsible: BUDG

  referred to responsible: ECON
  legal basis: Article 95 EC

  referred to responsible: ENVI
  opinion: BUDG, CONT, ITRE, AGRI
  legal basis: Articles 95 and 152 EC

(b) from the Court of Auditors:

— Report concerning the financial accounts of the European Agency for Reconstruction for the financial year 2001, accompanied by the replies of the European Agency for Reconstruction (C5-0596/2002 — 2002/2188(DEC))
  referred to responsible: CONT
  opinion: AFET

  referred to responsible: CONT

— Report on the financial statements of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training for the financial year 2001 together with the Centre's replies (C5-0601/2002 — 2002/2186(DEC))
  referred to responsible: CONT
(c) from committees:

  — Temporary Committee on Foot-and-Mouth Disease
  Rapporteur: Mr Kreissl-Dörfler
  (A5-0405/2002)

— Report on the activities of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (2002/2095(INI)) — Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
  Rapporteur: Mr Markov
  (A5-0421/2002)

  Rapporteur: Mr Sterckx
  (A5-0424/2002)

  Rapporteur: Mr Bourlanges
  (A5-0425/2002)

  Rapporteur: Mr Gargani
  (A5-0426/2002)

— Report on the role of regional and local authorities in European integration (2002/2141(INI)) — Committee on Constitutional Affairs
  Rapporteur: Mr Napolitano
  (A5-0427/2002)

  Rapporteur: Mr Piétrasanta
  (A5-0428/2002)

— * Report on the initiative of the Kingdom of Denmark with a view to adopting a Council decision on the investigation and prosecution of inter alia war crimes and crimes against humanity (11098/2002 — C5-0418/2002 — 2002/0819(CNS)) — Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs
  Rapporteur: Mr Kirkhope
  (A5-0429/2002)
Monday 16 December 2002

— * Report on the initiative of the Kingdom of Denmark with a view to adopting a Council decision on increasing cooperation between European Union Member States with regard to disqualifications (11097/2002 — C5-0419/2002 — 2002/0820(CNS)) — Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs
Rapporteur: Mr Sousa Pinto
(A5-0430/2002)

Rapporteur: Mr Andria
(A5-0431/2002)

Rapporteur: Mrs Thyssen
(A5-0432/2002)

Rapporteur: Mrs Carlotti
(A5-0433/2002)

Rapporteur: Mr Khanbhai
(A5-0434/2002)

— * Report 1. on the initiative of the Kingdom of Spain with a view to adopting a Council decision concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, in particular in the fight against terrorism (9408/2002 — C5-0317/2002 — 2002/0813(CNS)); 2. on the initiative of the Kingdom of Spain with a view to adopting a Council regulation concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, in particular in the fight against terrorism (9408/2002 — C5-0316/2002 — 2002/0812(CNS)) — Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs
Rapporteur: Mr Coelho
(A5-0436/2002)

Rapporteur: Mr Clegg
(A5-0439/2002)
   Rapporteurs: Mr Färm and Mr Stenmarck
   (A5-0440/2002)

   Rapporteur: Mr Savary
   (A5-0441/2002)

— Report on the Commission’s communication on ‘Simplifying and improving the regulatory environment’ (COM(2001) 726 — C5-0108/2002 — 2002/2052(COS)) — Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market
   Rapporteur: Mr Medina Ortega
   (A5-0443/2002)

   Rapporteur: Mr Izquierdo Collado
   (A5-0444/2002)

   Rapporteur: Mr Colom i Naval
   (A5-0445/2002)

— Report on the initiatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium and the French Republic in view of the adoption of a Council Act drawing up a Protocol amending the Convention on the use of information technology for customs purposes as regards the creation of a customs files identification database (13187/2001 — C5-0607/2001 — 2001/0829(CNS)) — Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs
   Rapporteur: Mr Hernández Mollar
   (A5-0450/2002)

(da) from Members:

   da) oral questions for Question Time (Rule 43) (B5-0510/2002):

db) motions for resolutions (Rule 48):

— Turco, Pannella, Cappato, Cashman, Davies, Dos Santos, Fraisse, Hautala, Huhne, Karamanou, van der Laan, Manisco, Markov, Paciotti, Pittella, Plooij-Van Gorsel, Sörensen and Vattimo, on interference by the Commission of the Bishops’ Conferences of the European Community (COMECE) in the work of the European Convention (B5-0441/2002)
  referred to responsible: AFCO

— Poli Bortone and Mussa, on the production of stem cells (B5-0532/2002)
  referred to responsible: ENVI

— Turco, Pannella, Cappato, Cashman, Dos Santos, Fraisse, Hautala, Karamanou, van der Laan, Manisco, Markov, Mathieu, Plooij-Van Gorsel, Sandbaek, Sörensen and Vattimo, on the interference of the Holy See in legislation on sexual and reproductive health (B5-0533/2002)
  referred to responsible: LIBE

— Turco, Pannella, Cappato, Cashman, Davies, Dos Santos, Hautala, Karamanou, van der Laan, Markov, Mathieu, Plooij-Van Gorsel, Sandbaek and Sörensen, on confirmation of the jurisdiction of civil courts over ecclesiastical courts in cases of paedophilia (B5-0534/2002)
  referred to responsible: LIBE

(e) from Parliament’s Delegation to the Conciliation Committee:

  Rapporteur: Mrs Korhola
  (A5-0435/2002)

  Rapporteur: Mrs Ries
  (A5-0437/2002)

  Rapporteur: Mr Florenz
  (A5-0438/2002)
5. **Texts of agreements forwarded by the Council**

The President had received from the Council a certified true copy of the following document:

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6. **Transfer of appropriations**


Having noted the Council’s opinion, the committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

**FROM**

- Chapter B5-30 — Strategic implementing measures
  - Article B5-300 — Strategic programme on the internal market
    - Item B5-3002 — Operation and development of the internal market, particularly in the field of notification, certification and sectoral approximation
      - CA: 1 000 000 EUR
      - PA: 1 200 000 EUR

- Chapter B5-32 — Promotion of growth and employment: measures to assist firms
  - Article B5-326 — Industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union
    - CA: 1 600 000 EUR
    - PA: 1 200 000 EUR

**TO**

- Chapter B5-31 — Standardisation and evaluation measures
  - Article B5-312 — Subsidy for the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
    - Item B5-3120 — Subsidy for the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
      - CA: 2 065 000 EUR
      - PA: 405 000 EUR
Monday 16 December 2002

— Item B5-3120 — A Subsidy for the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products — Expenditure on administrative management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>EUR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>535 000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 995 000</td>
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</table>


Having noted the Council’s opinion, the committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM

Chapter B3-30 — Information and communication

— Article B3-306 — Prince (information programme for European citizens) — Information activities in connection with specific policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>EUR</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 200 000</td>
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</table>

Chapter B5-72 — Telecommunications networks

— Article B5-721 — Telematics networks linking administrations

— Item B5-7210 — A Networks for the interchange of data between administrations (IDA) — Expenditure on administrative management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>EUR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Chapter B6-63 — Third action: dissemination and exploitation of research, technological development and demonstration results

— Article B6-631 — Promotion of innovation and encouragement of SME participation

— Item B6-6310 — Promotion of innovation and encouragement of SME participation — Administrative expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>EUR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td></td>
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TO

Chapter B4-30 — Action on the environment

— Article B4-304 — Legislation, awareness-raising and other general actions based on the Community action programmes in the field of the environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>EUR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 700 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Having noted the Council’s opinion, the committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM

Chapter B2-11 — Objective 2

— Article B2-110 — European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>605 000 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter B2-14 — Community initiatives

— Article B2-142 — Equal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>123 000 000</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TO

Chapter B2-40 — European Union Solidarity Fund — Member States

— Article B2-400 — European Union Solidarity Fund — Member States

PA 599 000 000 EUR

Chapter B7-09 — European Union Solidarity Fund — Countries negotiating for accession

— Article B7-090 — European Union Solidarity Fund — countries negotiating for accession

PA 129 000 000 EUR


The committee had authorised the transfer in full, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

Part A

FROM

Article 111 (Other staff) CA/PA – 5 000 EUR

TO

Article 141 (Medical service) CA/PA 5 000 EUR

Part B

FROM

— Item 1004 (Travel and subsistence allowances, attendance at meetings and associated expenditure) CA/PA – 200 000 EUR

Article 106 (Courses for Members of the institution) CA/PA – 10 000 EUR
Article 110 (Officials and temporary staff holding a post provided for in the establishment plan) CA/PA – 26 000 EUR
Article 111 (Other staff) CA/PA – 55 000 EUR
Article 114 (Miscellaneous allowances and grants) CA/PA – 27 500 EUR
Article 152 (Staff exchanges between Community institutions and the public and private sectors) CA/PA – 42 500 EUR
Article 188 (Miscellaneous expenditure on recruitment) CA/PA – 7 500 EUR
Article 189 (Supplementary services) CA/PA – 6 000 EUR
Article 200 (Rent and annual lease payments) CA/PA – 195 000 EUR
Article 202 (Water, gas, electricity and heating) CA/PA – 73 900 EUR
Article 203 (Cleaning and maintenance) CA/PA – 33 600 EUR
Article 220 (Technical installations and electronic office equipment) CA/PA – 116 500 EUR
Article 223 (Vehicles) CA/PA – 3 500 EUR
Article 225 (Documentation and library expenditure) CA/PA – 4 000 EUR
Article 232 (Financial charges) CA/PA – 3 000 EUR
Article 235 (Other operating expenditure) CA/PA – 12 000 EUR
Article 240 (Postage and delivery charges) CA/PA – 58 000 EUR
Article 241 (Telephone, telegraph, telex, television) CA/PA – 68 000 EUR
Article 270 (Official Journal) CA/PA – 20 000 EUR

The committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

**FROM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter B2-14 — Community initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— Article B2-140 — Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA/PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 6 191 760 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Article B2-142 — Equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA/PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 4 000 000 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter B2-16 — Innovative measures and technical assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article B2-160 — European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA/PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 800 000 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO**

Chapter B2-20 — Other specific structural operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article B2-200 — Specific measure aiming to promote the conversion of vessels and of fishermen that were, up to 1999, dependent on the fishing agreement with Morocco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA/PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 991 760 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The committee had authorised the transfer in full, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

**Part A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item 1102 (Expatriation and foreign residence allowances)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA/PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 000 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article 255 (Miscellaneous expenditure on the organisation of and participation in conferences, congresses and meetings) CA/PA 7 000 EUR

Article 204 (Fitting-out of premises) CA/PA 7 000 EUR

Having noted the Council’s opinion, the committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

**TO**

Article 141 (Medical Service) CA/PA 8 000 EUR

— Item 2352 (Miscellaneous expenditure on internal meetings) CA/PA 7 000 EUR

Article 240 (Postage and delivery charges) CA/PA 7 000 EUR

Part B

**FROM**

— Item 1100 (Basic salaries) CA/PA – 120 000 EUR

— Item 1101 (Family allowances) CA/PA – 19 400 EUR

— Item 1102 (Expatriation and foreign residence allowances) CA/PA – 79 700 EUR

— Item 1103 (Secretarial allowances) CA/PA – 16 300 EUR

— Item 1184 (Temporary daily subsidies allowances) CA/PA – 39 500 EUR

— Item 1190 (Weightings) CA/PA – 1 600 EUR

— Item 1191 (Provisional appropriations) CA/PA – 228 160 EUR

Article 200 (Rent) CA/PA – 39 780 EUR

Article 201 (Insurance) CA/PA – 12 000 EUR

Article 202 (Water, gas, electricity and heating) CA/PA – 6 350 EUR

Article 203 (Cleaning and maintenance) CA/PA – 18 670 EUR

Article 204 (Fitting-out of premises) CA/PA – 23 370 EUR

Article 220 (Technical installations and electronic office equipment) CA/PA – 22 750 EUR

Article 223 (Vehicles) CA/PA – 6 080 EUR

— Item 2359 (Other operating expenditure) CA/PA – 6 690 EUR

**TO**

— Item 1896 (Supplementary services for the translation service) CA/PA 75 000 EUR

Article 211 (Information technology equipment) CA/PA 279 800 EUR

Article 214 (Engineering work and special projects contracted out) CA/PA 113 950 EUR

Article 221 (Furniture) CA/PA 133 600 EUR

Article 230 (Stationery and office supplies) CA/PA 33 000 EUR

Article 240 (Postage and delivery charges) CA/PA 5 000 EUR

* * *


Having noted the Council’s opinion, the committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

**FROM**

Chapter B2-14 — Community initiatives

— Article B2-141 — Interreg

— Item B2-1410 — Interreg III Community initiatives CA – 46 722 640 EUR
Monday 16 December 2002

TO

Chapter B2-16 — Innovative measures and technical assistance
— Article B2-162 — European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) CA 46 722 640 EUR

* * *


The committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation, in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM

Chapter B0-23 — Guarantee reserve
— Article B0-230 — Reserve for loan guarantees to and in non-member countries NDA 3 770 000 EUR

TO

Chapter B0-24 — Payments to the Guarantee Fund
— Article B0-240 — Payment to the Guarantee Fund in respect of new operations NDA 3 770 000 EUR

* * *


The committee had authorised the transfer, pursuant to Article 26(5)(b) of the Financial Regulation.

The two arms of the budgetary authority had previously, during the budgetary conciliation meeting of 25 November, reached an agreement in accordance with point 23(c) of the interinstitutional agreement of 6 May 1999.

The necessary conditions having thus been met, the transfer was authorised in accordance with the following breakdown:

FROM

Chapter B7-91 — Emergency aid reserve
— Article B7-910 — Emergency aid reserve CA 55 000 000 EUR

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 CA 55 000 000 EUR
7. Petitions

Pursuant to Rule 174(5), the President had forwarded to the Committee on Petitions the following petitions which had been entered in the register on the dates shown below:

26 November 2002

by Mrs Evangelia Kasnakidou (No 1452/2002);
by Mr Athanassios Darginidis (No 1453/2002);
by Mr Periklis Dimitropoulos (Association Panhellénique des Économistes Avec le Diplôme Pates/Selete) (No 1454/2002);
by Mr Ioan Saura I Laporta (Iniciativa per Catalunya Verds (ICV)) (with 2 signatures) (No 1455/2002);
by Mr Blas Caballé Bové (Plataforma de ALTERNATIVA AL Centro de Residuos de la Conca de Barberà) (plus 933 signatures) (No 1456/2002);
by Mr Jesús Luis Centro Otal (No 1457/2002);
by Mr Agustin Murillo Rodriguez (No 1458/2002);
by Mr Abel Ferrer Zubárez (No 1459/2002);
by Mr Jacques Mopin (Unión Fédérale des Consommateurs — Que Choisir) (plus 990 signatures) (No 1460/2002);
by Mr Bernard Robert (Association des Experts Européens Agréés — AEXEA) (with 14 signatures) (No 1461/2002);
by Mr Jean-Paul Nicolaidis (Association France-Chypre) (plus 149 signatures) (No 1462/2002);
by Mr Stanislas Kalinowski (No 1463/2002);
by Mr Paul Hendrick (No 1464/2002);
by Mr Therry Bretonnierre (Comité Orlane) (No 1465/2002);
by Mr Louis Wolfs (No 1466/2002);
by Mr Cyrille Rassoul (No 1467/2002);
by Mr Bernard Achdjian (No 1468/2002);
by Mr Antonio Grimaldi (No 1469/2002);
by Mr Flavio Miccono (No 1470/2002);
by Mr Maurizio Carrabba (No 1471/2002);
by Mr Heinz Jörg Daniel (No 1472/2002);
by Mr Gerd Jan Krol (No 1473/2002);
by Mr R. Löffler (Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft Kreisgruppe Gross-Gerau e.V.) (No 1474/2002);
by Mr Maximilian Schwalke (No 1475/2002);
by Mrs Roswitha Müller (No 1476/2002);
by Mr Herbert Ax (No 1477/2002);
by Mme Christine Juste (No 1478/2002);
by Mr Peter Frhr. von Oelsen (No 1479/2002);
by Mr Edward Wright (No 1480/2002);
by Mr Manfred Raum (Lucas-Cranach-Stadt Kronach) (No 1481/2002);
by Elke and Gerd Stemmer (No 1482/2002);
by Mr Franz Bayer (Stadtgemeinde Fischamend) (No 1483/2002);
by Mr Hans-Josef Friedrich (No 1484/2002);
by Mr Jörg Reimer (No 1485/2002);
by Mrs Elke Treitinger (No 1486/2002);
by Mr Rüdiger Leibrandt (No 1487/2002);
by Mrs Cornelia Schüten (No 1488/2002);
by Mr Andreas Kamp (with 5 signatures) (No 1489/2002);
by Mr Andreas Grund (AXG Bayern) (No 1490/2002);
by Mr Hannes Litzellachner (No 1491/2002);
by Mr Egon Höwelkröger (No 1492/2002);
by Mr Mario Koch (No 1493/2002);
by Mrs Dorte Schmidt-Brown (No 1494/2002);
by Mrs Natasha Zeital (No 1495/2002);
by Mr R. Turner (No 1496/2002);
by Mr Gerry O’Leary (No 1497/2002);
by Mr Patrick Lawlor (No 1498/2002);
by Mr Allesandro Furlanetto (No 1499/2002);
by Mr Tom Barr (No 1500/2002);
by Mrs Denise Cornyn (No 1501/2002);
by Mr Eric Dickens (No 1502/2002);
by Mrs Farrarons Noemi (No 1503/2002);
Monday 16 December 2002

by Mrs Claudine Eccleston (No 1504/2002);
by Mr Aleksi Kiviniemi (No 1505/2002);
by Mr Constant Verbraeken (No 1506/2002);
by Mr M.P. Sinkeldam (No 1507/2002);
by Mr Antonio Recio Perez (No 1508/2002);

9 December 2002

by Mr Konstantinos Vlahos (Prefecture de Lefkada — Nomarhiako Simvoulio Lefkadas) (No 1509/2002);
by Mr Anastassios Tsakanakis (No 1510/2002);
by Mr Alfonso Chillerón Hellín (Asociación Nacional para la Protección y el Bienestar de los Animales) (No 1511/2002);
by Mrs Carmen Guadayol Blasi (No 1512/2002);
by Mrs Jolanta Kleszcz (No 1513/2002);
by Mr Diego Blanca Robas (N° 1515/2002);
by Mr Jose Miguel Rodriguez Paz (No 1516/2002);
by Mr Enrique Miramontes Montes (No 1517/2002);
by Mr Eric Ollier (Association de Défense de l’Environnement des Alentours du Vallon de Fontanes) (plus 146 signatures) (No 1518/2002);
by Mr Sen Umit (N° 1519/2002);
by Mrs Brigitte Parrouty (No 1520/2002);
by Mrs Elise Lemoine (N° 1521/2002);
by Mr Stanislas Kalinowski (No 1522/2002);
by Mr Stanislas Kalinowski (No 1523/2002);
by Mr and Mrs Aim (No 1524/2002);
by Mrs Ludvine Lapasset (No 1525/2002);
by Mr Pascal Cohet (Ligue des Associations Haut Débit) (plus 70 signatures) (No 1526/2002);
by Mrs Yvonne Poper Einhorn (N° 1527/2002);
by Mr Rene Toutou (N° 1528/2002);
by Mrs Antonietta Iaconelli di Mascio (Association des Parents Fonctionnaires Européens d’Enfants Handicapés — Las Castors ASBL) (No 1529/2002);
by Mr Maurizio Turco (N° 1530/2002);
by Mr Ettore Sansi (N° 1531/2002);
by Mr Stefano Paoli (Comitato per la Difesa dei Cittadino) (No 1532/2002);
by Mrs Adriana Palleni (Comitati Cittadini Indipendenti ‘Città del tricolore’) (with 2 signatures) (No 1533/2002);
by Mrs Mirella Lovisoli (No 1534/2002);
by Mrs Irene Coletta (No 1535/2002);
by Mr Gaetano Corallo (N° 1536/2002);
by Mr Diego Ludovici (N° 1537/2002);
by Mr Diego Ludovici (N° 1538/2002);
by Mr Diego Ludovici (N° 1539/2002);
by Mr Luca Caveada (N° 1540/2002);
by Mrs Federica Franca Neri (N° 1541/2002);
by Mr Giampiero Minardo (N° 1542/2002);
by Mr Miguel Cerejeira (N° 1543/2002);
by Mr Udo Arno Kern (N° 1544/2002);
by Mr Daniel Cangi (N° 1545/2002);
by Mr Walter Kapfelsperger (N° 1546/2002);
by Mr Karl Heinz Scheuring (N° 1547/2002);
by Mrs Helwig Schmotz (N° 1548/2002);
by Mr Dieter Fiedler (N° 1549/2002);
by Mr Bernd Wohlers (N° 1550/2002);
by Mr Norbert Klinkenberg (N° 1551/2002);
by Mrs Angela Rochner (N° 1552/2002);
by Mr Lauri Nordberg (N° 1553/2002);
by Mr Jep Bogemans (N° 1554/2002);
by Mr Alan Egan (N° 1555/2002);
by Mr Oliver Edwards (N° 1556/2002);
by Mr Martin Lahiffe (Northumberland Youth Service) (N° 1557/2002);
by Mr Roy Craigie (N° 1558/2002);
by Mr Ahmed Shahnaz (N° 1559/2002);
by Mr W.K.S. Walker (N° 1560/2002);
by Mr Graeme Dean Catterson (N° 1561/2002);
8. **Action taken on opinions and resolutions of Parliament**

The Commission communications on the action taken by it on the positions and resolutions adopted by Parliament at the September I and II part-sessions had been distributed, as had the Commission communication on the action taken by it on the following resolutions:


— European Parliament resolution on the economic and employment situation in the air transport sector and in the industrial and related service sectors (B5-0687/2001).

9. **Order of business**

The next item was the order of business.

The President announced that the final draft agenda for the sittings of December II (PE 325.558/PDOJ) had been distributed, and that the following changes had been proposed to it (Rule 111):

**Monday 16 December**

No change

Mr McCormick protested at the Conference of Presidents' decision to take off the agenda the Napolitano report on the role of regional and local authorities, which had been included as a 'possible' item (item 3) (the President replied that the Conference of Presidents intended to place this report on the agenda of the January 2003 part-session).
Tuesday 17 December

in addition to the communication to be made by Commissioner Diamantopoulou on the future of pension systems (item 23), there would be a further communication, by Commissioner Schreyer, on the modernisation of accounting.

As a result, the time initially allocated to this item would have to be extended.

Mr McCormick expressed concern about the possible implications for Question Time and asked that, should the need arise, a compensatory period be allotted thereto (the President replied that the sitting could possibly extended accordingly).

— the President reminded the House that Parliament would be awarding the Sakharov Prize at noon to Oswaldo José Payá Sardiñas, and would also be celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Prize at 17.30 in the presence of many of the previous winners. There would be an informal meeting with the Sakharov Prize winners at 18.30 and a special exhibition on the 15 years of the Prize.

Mr Cohn-Bendit, who had already raised the matter on 4 December 2002 (see item 2 of that day’s Minutes), asked the President whether he had heard anything from the Turkish Government concerning Mrs Leyla Zana’s attendance at the ceremomy (the President replied that he had raised the matter at the Conference of Presidents and repeatedly in his dealings with the Turkish authorities, but that to date he had no further news; he undertook to return to the matter the following day).

Wednesday 18 December

The LIBE Committee had asked for the Hernandez Mollar report, drawn up on behalf of the committee, concerning a Protocol amending the Convention on the use of information technology for customs purposes as regards the creation of a customs files identification database (A5-0450/2002) to be put to the vote at that part-session.

The Council supported this request as it wished to adopt the Protocol at its meeting of 20 December 2002.

Mr Barón Crespo spoke on behalf of the PSE Group.

Parliament approved the request.

The report, adopted in accordance with Rule 110a, was included in Wednesday’s votes.

— the PSE Group had asked for the tabling of motions for resolutions to be allowed to wind up the debate on the Council and Commission statements on maritime safety (item 65).

The following spoke: Poettering, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, and Barón Crespo, on behalf of the PSE Group, who moved the request.

Parliament approved the request by EV (121 for, 77 against, 0 abstentions).

The deadlines were set as follows:

— motions for resolutions: Tuesday at 15.00

— amendments and joint motions: Wednesday at 12.00

The vote would be at voting time on Thursday.
Mr Posselt protested at the curtailing by half an hour of Question Time with the Council (the President replied that Parliament had set the Council a particularly ambitious programme for Wednesday and that, since the Council could only stay until 19.00, Question Time had had to be shortened).

Thursday 19 December

No change

* * *

The order of business was thus established.

10. Statement by the President

The President made a brief statement on his participation in the work of the European Council in Copenhagen.

11. One-minute speeches on matters of political importance

In accordance with Rule 121a, the President gave the floor to the following Members who wished to draw the attention of Parliament to matters of political importance: Nogueira Román, Ferrer, Mayol i Raynal, Krarup, Van den Berg, Scarbonghi, Malmström, Barón Crespo, Cohn-Bendit, Perry, Santini, Gasòliba i Böhm, Bautista Ojeda, Ford, Di Lello Finuoli, Lage and Korakas.

12. Typology of acts and hierarchy of legislation in the European Union (debate)

The next item was the report by Mr Bourlanges, drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, on the typology of acts and the hierarchy of legislation in the European Union (2002/2140(INI)) (A5-0425/2002).

Mr Bourlanges introduced his report.

The following spoke: Corbett, on behalf of the PSE Group, and Duff, on behalf of the ELDR Group.

IN THE CHAIR: Mr DIMITRAKOPOULOS

Vice-President

The following spoke: Kaufmann, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Frassoni, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Berthu, Non-attached Member, Inglewood, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Van den Berg, Rendzio-Plath, Berès, Marinho, Thorming-Schmidt, Medina Ortega, Leinen, Bourlanges and Barnier, Member of the Commission.

The President closed the debate.

13. New functions for the Schengen Information System (Decision/Regulation) *(debate)*

The next item was the report by Mr Coelho, on behalf of the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs, on Initiatives of the Kingdom of Spain with a view to adopting: 1. a Council decision concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, in particular in the fight against terrorism (9408/2002 — C5-0317/2002 — 2002/0813(CNS)) and 2. a Council regulation concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, in particular in the fight against terrorism (9407/2002 — C5-0316/2002 — 2002/0812(CNS)) (A5-0436/2002).

Mr Coelho introduced his report.

Mr Vitorino, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: von Boetticher, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Sousa Pinto, on behalf of the PSE Group, and Krarup, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group.

The President closed the debate.


14. Protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work ***II*(debate)*


Mr Hughes, deputising for the rapporteur, introduced the recommendation.

IN THE CHAIR: Mr PUERTA

Vice-President

Mr Vitorino, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Pérez Álvarez, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, De Rossa, on behalf of the PSE Group, Lynne, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Meijer, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Bouwman, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Thornning-Schmidt, Laguiller, Moraes and Korakas.

The President closed the debate.

15. Foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation (debate)

The next item was the report by Mrs Breyer, drawn up on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy, on the communication from the Commission on foods and food ingredients authorised for treatment with ionising radiation in the Community (COM(2001) 472 — C5-0010/2002 — 2002/2008(COS)) (A5-0384/2002).

Mr Vitorino, Member of the Commission, spoke.

Mrs Breyer introduced her report.

The following spoke: Grossetête, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Whitehead, on behalf of the PSE Group, Paulsen, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Sjöstedt, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Blokland, on behalf of the EDD Group.

IN THE CHAIR: Mr COLOM i NAVAL

Vice-President

The following spoke: De Roo, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Bowis and Schnellhardt.

The President closed the debate.


The next item was the report by Mrs Langenhagen, drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control, on Special Report No 2/2002 of the Court of Auditors on the Socrates and Youth for Europe Community action programmes (RCC0002/2002 — C5-0257/2002 — 2002/2125(COS)) (A5-0386/2002).

Mrs Langenhagen introduced her report.

Mr Vitorino, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Bösch, on behalf of the PSE Group, and Casaca.

The President closed the debate.


17. Agenda for next sitting

The President referred Members to the document ‘Agenda’ (PE 325.558/OJMA).
Monday 16 December 2002

18. Closure of sitting

The sitting closed at 20.20.

Julian PRIESTLEY
Secretary-General

Joan COLOM i NAVAL
Vice-President
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

The following signed:

MINUTES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SITTING

IN THE CHAIR: Mr IMBENI
Vice-President

1. Opening of sitting

The sitting opened at 9:00.

Mrs Sauquillo Pérez del Arco pointed out that the Intergroup 'Friends of the Cuban People', which had visited Cuba the previous week, had in fact been mandated by President Cox to ensure that Sakharov Prize winner Oswaldo José Payá Sardiñas was authorised by the Cuban Government to leave the country and travel to Strasbourg to receive his prize; she asked the President to officially inform the President of Parliament of the success of their mission (the President undertook to do so).

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

The President had received from the following Members or political groups requests for the inclusion in the debate on topical and urgent subjects of major importance of motions for resolutions pursuant to Rule 50:

I. HONG KONG

— Andreasen, Plooij-van Gorsel, Van den Bos and Watson, on behalf of the ELDR Group, on Hong Kong (B5-0643/2002);

— Sjöstedt, Eriksson, Frahm and Di Lello Finuoli, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on Hong Kong basic law (B5-0645/2002);

— Gahrton and Wuori, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on Article 23 of Hong Kong Basic Law (B5-0649/2002);

— Van den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group, on Article 23 of Hong Kong Basic Law (B5-0650/2002);

— Belder, on behalf of the EDD Group, on Article 23 of Hong Kong Basic Law (B5-0653/2002);

— Cusshnan, Posseth and Sacrédéus, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on Article 23 of Hong Kong Basic Law (B5-0655/2002);

— Muscardini, Ribeiro e Castro and Queiró, on behalf of the UEN Group, on Hong Kong Art 23 of the Basic Law (B5-0657/2002);
II. DESTRUCTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN HEBRON

— Morgantini, Boudjena, Schmid, Seppänen, Cossuta and Miranda da Silva, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on the destruction of the cultural heritage of Hebron (B5-0644/2002);

— Lagendijk, Boumedienne-Thiery, Dhaene, Gahrton and Isler-Béguin, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on the destruction of the cultural heritage of Hebron (B5-0647/2002);

— Swoboda, Trentin and Van Den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group, on the destruction of the cultural heritage of Hebron (B5-0652/2002);

— Perry and Morillon, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on the destruction of the cultural heritage of Hebron (B5-0654/2002);

III. TIBET

— Andreasen, Plooij van-Gorsel and Van Den Bos, on behalf of the ELDR Group, on Tibet (B5-0642/2002);

— Sjöstedt, Eriksson, Frahm and Di Lello Finuoli, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on the human rights situation in Tibet (B5-0646/2002);

— Messner, Gahrton, Maes and Wuori, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on the human rights situation in Tibet (B5-0648/2002);

— Van den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group, on the human rights situation of Tibetans in the Sichuan Province (B5-0651/2002);

— Thomas Mann and Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on the human rights situation in Tibet (B5-0656/2002);

— Angelilli, on behalf of the UEN Group, on the human rights situation in Tibet (B5-0658/2002).

Speaking time would be allocated pursuant to Rule 120.

3. Foot-and-mouth disease: lessons to be learned and proposals for the future (debate)

The next item was the report drawn up by Mr Kreissl-Dörfler, on behalf of the temporary committee on foot-and-mouth disease, on measures to control foot-and-mouth disease in the European Union in 2001 and future measures to prevent and control animal diseases in the European Union (2002/2153/INI) (A5-0405/2002).

Mr Kreissl-Dörfler introduced his report.

Mr Byrne, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Sturdy, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Ferreira, on behalf of the PSE Group, Mulder, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Fiebiger, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Lucas, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Hyland, on behalf of the UEN Group, Titford, on behalf of the EDD Group, Souchet, Non-attached Member, Redondo Jiménez, Adam, Clegg, Patakis, Eurig Wyn, Van Dam, Maat, Corbey, Busk, Meijer, De Roo and Esclòpè.
Tuesday 17 December 2002

IN THE CHAIR: Mr FRIEDRICH

Vice-President


IN THE CHAIR: Mr ONESTA

Vice-President

The following spoke: Callanan and Byrne.

The President closed the debate.

Vote: Item 22.

(The sitting was suspended at 11.20 pending voting time and resumed at 11.30)

VOTING TIME

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

Mr Hughes asked for the recommendation for second reading by Mrs Damião (A5-0404/2002), which was scheduled to be voted the following day, to be brought forward to Tuesday's voting time, given the urgency of the dossier, which would enable the procedure to be concluded at second reading without the need for conciliation.

Mr Pronk seconded the request.

The President put the change in agenda proposed by Mr Hughes to the vote.

Parliament approved the change.

The President announced that the recommendation would be put to the vote after the Langenhagen report (A5-0386/2002).

4. Organisation of working time ***I (Rule 110a) (vote)


DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:

5. **Reinforcement of controls on movements of sheep and goats** * (Rule 110a) (vote)


**DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:**
Adopted by single vote *(P5_TA(2002)0596).*

6. **EC-Ukraine Agreement on scientific and technological cooperation** * (Rule 110a) (vote)


**DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:**
Adopted by single vote *(P5_TA(2002)0597).*

7. **EC-Czech Republic Association Agreement** * (Rule 110a) (vote)

Report by the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy report on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Czech Republic, of the other part, with regard to an extension of the period laid down in Article 8(4) of Protocol 2 to the Europe Agreement (12684/2002 — C5-0396/2002 — 2002/0213(CNS)) (A5-0413/2002) (rapporteur: Mr Westendorp y Cabeza) *(Simple majority)* *(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 4)*

**DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:**
Adopted by single vote *(P5_TA(2002)0598).*

8. **EC-Bulgaria Association Agreement** * (Rule 110a) (vote)

Report by the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy report on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part, with regard to an extension of the period laid down in Article 9(4) of Protocol 2 to the Europe Agreement (12685/2002 — C5-0397/2002 — 2002/0214(CNS)) (A5-0414/2002) (rapporteur: Mr Westendorp y Cabeza) *(Simple majority)* *(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 5)*

**DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:**
Adopted by single vote *(P5_TA(2002)0599).*
9. **EC-Romania Association Agreement** * (Rule 110a) (vote)

Report by the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy report on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part, with regard to an extension of the period laid down in Article 9(4) of Protocol 2 to the Europe Agreement (12686/2002 — C5-0398/2002 — 2002/0215(CNS)) (A5-0415/2002) (rapporteur: Mr Westendorp y Cabeza).

*(Simple majority)*

*(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 6)*

**DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:**

Adopted par single vote *(P5_TA(2002)0600).*

10. **Investigation and prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity** * (Rule 110a) (vote)

Report by the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs on the initiative of the Kingdom of Denmark with a view to adopting a Council decision on the investigation and prosecution of inter alia war crimes and crimes against humanity (11098/2002 — C5-0418/2002 — 2002/0819(CNS)) (A5-0429/2002) (rapporteur: Mr Kirkhope)

*(Simple majority)*

*(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 7)*


AMENDMENTS and **DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:**

Adopted par single vote *(P5_TA(2002)0601).*

11. **Cooperation on disqualifications** * (Rule 110a) (vote)

Report by the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs on the initiative of the Kingdom of Denmark with a view to adopting a Council decision on increasing cooperation between European Union Member States with regard to disqualifications (11097/2002 — C5-0419/2002 — 2002/0820(CNS)) (A5-0430/2002) (rapporteur: Mr Sousa Pinto)

*(Simple majority)*

*(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 8)*


Rejected

**DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:**

Adopted *(P5_TA(2002)0602).*

The text of the initiative was thus rejected.
12. **Complaint 242/2000/GG** (Rule 110a) (vote)


MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:


13. **Complaint 917/2000/GG** (Rule 110a) (vote)


MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:


The following spoke:

— the rapporteur, who spoke before the vote in accordance with Rule 110a (4)

— Mr Bill Miller, who spoke on a technical matter during the vote.

14. **Financing of the European Schools** (Rule 110) (vote)

Report by the Committee on Budgets on the future financing of the European Schools (2002/2083(INI)) (A5-0395/2002) (rapporteur: Mr Bosch) (Simple majority) (Voting record: Annex I, Item 11)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:


MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:


16. Financial Regulation applicable to the 9th EDF (Rule 110a) (vote)


MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION


17. Socrates and Youth for Europe programmes (CA Special Report 2/2002) (vote)


MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:


18. Protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work (Rule 110) (vote)

Recommendation for second reading: Damião — A5-0404/2002 (Qualified majority) (Voting record: Annex 1, Item 15)


19. New functions for the Schengen Information System (Decision/Regulation) *(vote)*

Report: Coelho — A5-0436/2002  
(Simple majority)  
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 16)

   
   Approved as amended *(P5_TA(2002)0610).*
   
   DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:
   
   Adopted *(P5_TA(2002)0610).*

   
   Approved as amended *(P5_TA(2002)0611).*
   
   DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:
   
   Adopted *(P5_TA(2002)0611).*

20. Typology of acts and hierarchy of legislation in the European Union *(vote)*

(Simple majority)  
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 17)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:

Adopted *(P5_TA(2002)0612).*

The following spoke:

— the rapporteur on amendment 14;

— Mr Corbett who pointed out a terminological change to be made to the English version of paragraph 6.

*  

*  

*(From 12.00 to 12.25, Parliament held a formal sitting, chaired by Mr Cox, in the course of which the Sakharov Prize was awarded to Oswaldo José Payá Sardiñas.)*

21. Foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation *(vote)*

(Simple majority)  
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 18)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:

Adopted *(P5_TA(2002)0613).*
22. Foot-and-mouth disease: lessons to be learned and proposals for the future (vote)

(Simple majority)
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 19)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:

The following spoke:
— the rapporteur before the final vote.

* * *

Oral 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.

Corrections to votes:
  — single vote
    abstention: Patakis

  — single vote
    for: Nair

  — initiatives 1 and 2, legislative resolution
    for: Graça Moura

  — amendment 14
    against: Matikainen-Kallström, Perry
  — amendment 19
    for: Perry, Riis-Jørgensen, Jensen, Andreasen, Busk, Ole B. Sørensen
  — final vote
    for: Hernández Mollar

— paragraph 3
  for: Turmes, Cauquil

— amendment 3
  for: Turmes
  against: Chichester
  abstention: Cauquil


— paragraph 13, 2nd part
  for: Turmes

— amendment 19
  for: Turmes, Bordes

— amendments 13/rev and 26
  for: Turmes

— paragraph 57, 2nd part
  for: Turmes, Brok

— amendment 24
  for: Cederschiöld

— amendment 25
  for: Bowis
  against: Stenmarck, Gillig, Peijs, Maat, Elles, Matikainen-Kallström

Members present but not voting:

Mr Blak had informed the President that he had been present but had not taken part during the first voting session.

END OF VOTING TIME

(The sitting was suspended at 12.55 and resumed at 15.00)

IN THE CHAIR: Mr COLOM i NAVAL

Vice-President

23. Approval of Minutes of previous sitting

Mr Santini complained that the Minutes did not explicitly record what he had said when given the floor under Rule 121a (item 11 of the Minutes); he pointed out that he had in fact called on the President of Parliament to ask Belgian Railways to reverse their serious unilateral decision to discontinue the night train service from Brussels to Milan, constituting the main rail connection between Parliament's three places of work and northern Italy; referring to the answer given by the President to a similar request made by Mrs Ghilardotti at the beginning of the sitting of 5 December 2002 (see item 1 of that day's Minutes), he asked whether the action requested had been taken (the President replied that Mrs Ghilardotti's request had been passed on to the President's Office, which would forward it to the competent Belgian authorities).

The Minutes of the previous sitting were approved.
24. Budget 2003 (as modified by the Council) (debate)

The next item was the report drawn up by Mr Färm and Mr Stenmarck, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003 as modified by the Council (all sections) (11138/2002 — C5-0600/2002 — 2002/2004(BUD)) (A5-0440/2002) and Letters of Amendment No 2/2003 (14847/2002 — C5-0571/2002) and No 3 3/2003 (15169/2002 — C5-0395/2002) to the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003 Section I — European Parliament, Section II — Council, Section III — Commission, Section IV — Court of Justice, Section V — Court of Auditors, Section VI — Economic and Social Committee, Section VII — Committee of the Regions, Section VIII (A) — European Ombudsman, Section VIII (B) — European Data Protection Supervisor (A5-0440/2002)

Mr Färm and Mr Stenmarck introduced their report.

Mrs Schreyer, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Ferber, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Walter, on behalf of the PSE Group, Virrankoski, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Seppänen, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Buitenweg, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Turchi, on behalf of the UEN Group, Van Dam, on behalf of the EDD Group, Turco, Non-attached Member, and Elles.

IN THE CHAIR: Mr PROVAN
Vice-President

The following spoke: Terence Wynn, chairman of the BUDG Committee, Jensen, Miranda, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Ó Neachtain, Garriga Polledo, Gill, Mulder, Dover, Dührkop Dührkop, Naranjo Escobar, Pittella, Jeggle, Pronk, Laschet, Rübig and Schreyer.

The President closed the debate.


(The sitting was suspended from 16.55 until 17.00, when it was resumed as scheduled for the next item.)


The next item was two communications from the Commission.

Mrs Diamantopoulou, Member of the Commission, made a communication on the draft Commission and Council report on the future of pension systems.

The following put questions to the Commission under the ‘catch the eye’ procedure, which Mrs Diamantopoulou answered: Della Vedova, Bushill-Matthews, Cercas, Jensen, Kuckelkorn, Fatuzzo, Pronk and Lambert.

Mrs Schreyer, Member of the Commission, made a communication on modernisation of accounting.

The following put questions to the Commission under the ‘catch the eye’ procedure, which Mrs Schreyer answered: Blak, Heaton-Harris and Van Dam.
IN THE CHAIR: Mr PUERTA  
Vice-President

The following put questions which Mrs Schreyer answered: Stauner, Kuhne and Theato.

The following spoke: Harbour, who asked Mrs Schreyer to give a more detailed answer to the questions put by Mrs Stauner and Mr Heaton-Harris, and Mrs Schreyer.

The President closed the debate.

26. Question Time (questions to the Commission)

Parliament considered a number of questions to the Commission (B5-0510/2002).

Questions 40, 42, 43 and 44 were not taken because their subject was already on the agenda.

First part

Question 37 by Mr Medina Ortega: Border controls in north Africa

Mr Nielson, Member of the Commission, answered the question and a supplementary by Mr Medina Ortega.

Question 38 by Mrs Banotti: Abuse of EU research legislation covering orphan drugs

Mr Liikanen, Member of the Commission, answered the question.

Question 39 by Mr Posselt: Chechnya — Commissioner Nielson’s visit

Mr Nielson answered the question and a supplementary by Mr Posselt.

Second part

Question 41 by Mr García-Margallo y Marfil: Taxation of fuel supplied in Gibraltar

Mrs de Palacio, Vice-President of the Commission, answered the question and a supplementary by Mr García-Margallo y Marfil.

Question 45 by Mrs Ahern: EU-wide nuclear regulation

Mrs de Palacio answered the question and a supplementary by Mrs Ahern.

Question 46 by Mrs González Álvarez: Independence exercised by the Commission

Mrs de Palacio answered the question and supplementaries by Mrs González Álvarez and Mr Garriga Polledo.

Question 47 by Mr Vermeer lapsed as its author was absent.

Question 48 by Mr Bautista Ojeda: Starting date for Third Road Safety Action Plan

Mrs de Palacio answered the question and supplementaries by Mr Bautista Ojeda, Mr Rübig and Mr Ortuondo Larrea.
Tuesday 17 December 2002

**Question 49** by Mr De Rossa: Protection of Ireland's rail freight infrastructure

Mrs de Palacio answered the question and a supplementary by Mr De Rossa.

**Question 50** by Mr Lannoye: Air transport and noise

Mrs de Palacio answered the question.

Mr Lannoye spoke.

**Question 51** by Mr Hatzidakis would receive a written answer.

**Question 52** by Mr Collins: New Berlaymont building

Mr Kinnock, Vice-President of the Commission, answered the question and a supplementary by Mr Hyland, deputising for the author.

**Question 53** by Mrs Van Brempt: Commission officials moving to private companies

Mr Kinnock answered the question and a supplementary by Mrs Van Brempt.

**Question 54** by Mr Obiols i Germà lapsed as its author was absent.

**Question 55** by Mrs Thors: Investigation of possible infringements of EU competition law by Microsoft

Mr Monti, Member of the Commission, answered the question and a supplementary by Mrs Thors.

The President announced that **questions 56 to 102** which had not been answered for lack of time would receive written answers.

He closed Question Time to the Commission.

*(The sitting was suspended at 19.15 and resumed at 21.05.)*

**IN THE CHAIR: Mrs LALUMIÈRE**

*Vice-President*

**27. Human blood and blood components ***III*** (debate)**

The next item was the report drawn up by Mr Nisticò, on behalf of Parliament's Delegation to the Conciliation Committee, on the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council setting standards of quality and safety for the collection, testing, processing, storage, and distribution of human blood and blood components and amending Directive 2001/83/EC (PE-CONS 3652/2002 — C5-0469/2002 — 2000/0323(COD)) (A5-0442/2002).

Mr Byrne, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Doyle, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Lund, on behalf of the PSE Group, Ries, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Caudron, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Korhola and Riitta Myller.

The President closed the debate.

28. Presence of nitrofurans and other prohibited substances in poultry and shrimps (statement with debate)

Mr Byrne, Member of the Commission, made a statement on the presence of nitrofurans and other prohibited substances in poultry and shrimps.

The following spoke: Keppelhoff-Wiechert, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Van Brempt, on behalf of the PSE Group, Graefe zu Baringdorf, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Whitehead, Turmes and Byrne.

The President closed the debate.

29. Dangerous substances and preparations (pentabromodiphenyl ether, octabromodiphenyl ether) (debate)


Mrs Ries introduced her report.

Mr Liikanen, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Bowe, on behalf of the PSE Group, Schörling, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Lund and Liikanen.

The President closed the debate.


The next item was the report drawn up by Mr Florenz, on behalf of Parliament's Delegation to the Conciliation Committee, on the joint texts approved by the Conciliation Committee on directives of the European Parliament and of the Council on:


Mr Florenz introduced his report.

Mrs Wallström, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Ahern, draftsman of the opinion of the ITRE Committee, and Doyle, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group.
IN THE CHAIR: Mr PACHECO PEREIRA
Vice-President

The following spoke: Van Brempt, on behalf of the PSE Group, Davies, on behalf of the ELDR Group, De Roo, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Titford, on behalf of the EDD Group, Korhola, Bowe, Breyer and Rübig.

The President closed the debate.


31. Public access to environmental information ***III (debate)


Mrs Korhola introduced her report.

Mrs Wallström, Member of the Commission, spoke.

Mrs Hautala spoke on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group.

The President closed the debate.


32. Agenda for next sitting

The President referred Members to the document 'Agenda' (PE 325.558/OJME).

33. Closure of sitting

The sitting closed at 23.05.

Julian Priestley
Secretary-General

Alejo Vidal-Quadras Roca
Vice-President
5.2.2004

EN

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ATTENDANCE REGISTER
The following signed:
Abitbol, Adam, Ahern, Ainardi, Alavanos, Almeida Garrett, Alyssandrakis, Andersson, Andreasen,
Andrews, Andria, Angelilli, Aparicio Sánchez, Arvidsson, Atkins, Attwooll, Auroi, Averoff, Avilés Perea,
Ayuso González, Bakopoulos, Baltas, Banotti, Barón Crespo, Bartolozzi, Bastos, Bautista Ojeda, Bayona de
Perogordo, Beazley, Bébéar, Belder, Berend, Berenguer Fuster, Berès, van den Berg, Berger, Berlato, Bernié,
Berthu, Bertinotti, Beysen, Bigliardo, Blak, Blokland, Bodrato, Böge, Bösch, von Boetticher, Bonde, Bordes,
Borghezio, van den Bos, Boudjenah, Boumediene-Thiery, Bouwman, Bowe, Bowis, Bradbourn, Breyer, Brie,
Brienza, Brunetta, Buitenweg, Bullmann, Bushill-Matthews, Busk, Butel, Callanan, Camisón Asensio,
Campos, Camre, Cappato, Carlotti, Carnero González, Carrilho, Casaca, Cashman, Caudron, Caullery,
Cauquil, Caveri, Cederschiöld, Celli, Cercas, Cerdeira Morterero, Ceyhun, Chichester, Clegg, Cocilovo,
Coelho, Cohn-Bendit, Colom i Naval, Corbett, Corbey, Cornillet, Costa Paolo, Costa Raffaele, Coûteaux,
Cox, Crowley, Cunha, Cushnahan, van Dam, Darras, Dary, Daul, Davies, De Clercq, Decourrière, Dehousse,
De Keyser, Della Vedova, Dell'Utri, Deprez, De Rossa, De Sarnez, Descamps, Désir, Deva, De Veyrac,
Dhaene, Díez González, Di Lello Finuoli, Dimitrakopoulos, Di Pietro, Doorn, Dover, Doyle, Ducarme,
Dührkop Dührkop, Duff, Duhamel, Duin, Dupuis, Ebner, Echerer, Elles, Eriksson, Esclopé, Ettl, Evans
Jillian, Evans Jonathan, Evans Robert J.E., Färm, Farage, Fatuzzo, Fava, Ferber, Fernández Martín, Ferreira,
Ferrer, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Fiori, Fitzsimons, Flautre, Flemming, Flesch, Florenz, Ford, Formentini, Foster,
Fourtou, Frahm, Fraisse, Frassoni, Friedrich, Fruteau, Gahler, Gahrton, Galeote Quecedo, Garaud, GarcíaMargallo y Marfil, García-Orcoyen Tormo, Gargani, Garot, Garriga Polledo, Gasòliba i Böhm, de Gaulle,
Gawronski, Gebhardt, Ghilardotti, Gill, Gillig, Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado, Glante, Glase, Gobbo, Goebbels,
Goepel, Görlach, Gollnisch, Gomolka, González Álvarez, Goodwill, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Graefe zu
Baringdorf, Graça Moura, Gröner, Grönfeldt Bergman, Grosch, Grossetête, Gutiérrez-Cortines, Guy-Quint,
Hänsch, Hager, Hannan, Harbour, Hatzidakis, Haug, Hautala, Hazan, Heaton-Harris, Hedkvist Petersen,
Helmer, Hermange, Hernández Mollar, Herranz García, Herzog, Hieronymi, Honeyball, Howitt, Hudghton,
Hughes, Huhne, Hulthén, Hume, Hyland, Iivari, Ilgenfritz, Imbeni, Inglewood, Isler Béguin, Izquierdo
Collado, Izquierdo Rojo, Jackson, Jarzembowski, Jean-Pierre, Jeggle, Jensen, Jöns, Jonckheer, Jové Peres,
Junker, Karamanou, Karas, Karlsson, Kaufmann, Kauppi, Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Keßler, Khanbhai, Kindermann, Kinnock, Kirkhope, Klamt, Klaß, Knolle, Koch, Konrad, Korakas, Korhola, Koukiadis, Koulourianos,
Krarup, Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou, Krehl, Kreissl-Dörfler, Kronberger, Kuckelkorn, Kuhne, Kuntz, van der Laan,
Lage, Lagendijk, Laguiller, Lalumière, Lamassoure, Lambert, Lang, Lange, Langen, Langenhagen, Lannoye, de
La Perriere, Laschet, Lavarra, Lechner, Lehne, Leinen, Le Pen, Liese, Linkohr, Lipietz, Lisi, Lombardo, Lucas,
Ludford, Lulling, Lund, Lynne, Maat, Maaten, McAvan, McCarthy, McCartin, MacCormick, McKenna,
McMillan-Scott, McNally, Maes, Maij-Weggen, Malliori, Malmström, Manders, Manisco, Mann Erika, Mann
Thomas, Mantovani, Marchiani, Marinho, Marinos, Markov, Marques, Marset Campos, Martens, Martin
David W., Martin Hans-Peter, Martin Hugues, Martinez, Martínez Martínez, Mastorakis, Mathieu, Matikainen-Kallström, Mauro, Mayer Hans-Peter, Mayer Xaver, Mayol i Raynal, Medina Ortega, Meijer, Méndez
de Vigo, Mendiluce Pereiro, Menéndez del Valle, Mennea, Menrad, Messner, Miguélez Ramos, Miller,
Miranda, Mombaur, Moraes, Moreira Da Silva, Morgan, Morgantini, Morillon, Müller Emilia Franziska,
Müller Rosemarie, Mulder, Murphy, Muscardini, Musotto, Mussa, Musumeci, Myller, Naïr, Napoletano,
Napolitano, Naranjo Escobar, Nassauer, Newton Dunn, Nicholson, Niebler, Nobilia, Nogueira Román,
Nordmann, Obiols i Germà, Ojeda Sanz, Olsson, Ó Neachtain, Onesta, Oomen-Ruijten, Oostlander, Oreja
Arburúa, Ortuondo Larrea, O'Toole, Paasilinna, Pacheco Pereira, Paciotti, Pack, Pannella, Papayannakis,
Parish, Pasqua, Pastorelli, Patakis, Patrie, Paulsen, Peijs, Pérez Álvarez, Pérez Royo, Perry, Pesälä, Piecyk,
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Pomés Ruiz, Poos, Posselt, Prets, Procacci, Pronk, Provan, Puerta, Purvis, Queiró, Quisthoudt-Rowohl, Rack,
Radwan, Randzio-Plath, Rapkay, Read, Redondo Jiménez, Ribeiro e Castro, Ries, Riis-Jørgensen, Ripoll y
Martínez de Bedoya, Rocard, Rodríguez Ramos, de Roo, Roth-Behrendt, Rothe, Roure, Rovsing, Rübig,
Rühle, Sacconi, Sacrédeus, Saint-Josse, Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Sánchez García, Sandbæk, Sanders-ten
Holte, Santer, Santini, dos Santos, Sauquillo Pérez del Arco, Sbarbati, Scallon, Scarbonchi, Schaffner,
Scheele, Schierhuber, Schleicher, Schmid Gerhard, Schmid Herman, Schmidt, Schmitt, Schnellhardt, Schörling, Schröder Jürgen, Schroedter, Schulz, Schwaiger, Segni, Seppänen, Simpson, Sjöstedt, Skinner, Smet,
Soares, Sörensen, Sommer, Sornosa Martínez, Souchet, Souladakis, Sousa Pinto, Speroni, Staes, Stauner,
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Väyrynen, Vairinhos, Valenciano Martínez-Orozco, Vallvé, Van Brempt, Vanhecke, Van Hecke, Van Lancker,
Van Orden, Varaut, Varela Suanzes-Carpegna, Vatanen, Vattimo, Veltroni, van Velzen, Vermeer, de Veyrinas,
Vidal-Quadras Roca, Villiers, Vinci, Virrankoski, Vlasto, Voggenhuber, Volcic, Wachtmeister, Wallis, Walter,
Watson, Watts, Weiler, Wenzel-Perillo, Westendorp y Cabeza, Whitehead, Wieland, Wiersma, von Wogau,
Wuermeling, Wuori, Wurtz, Wyn, Wynn, Zabell, Zacharakis, Zappalà, Zimeray, Zimmerling, Zissener,
Zorba, Zrihen


ANNEX I

RESULTS OF VOTES

Abbreviations and symbols

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<td>joint motion for a resolution</td>
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<td>Secret ballot</td>
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1. Organisation of working time ***I


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2. Reinforcement of controls on movements of sheep and goats *


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3. EC-Ukraine Agreement on scientific and technological co-operation *


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4. EC-Czech Republic Association Agreement *


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5. EC-Bulgaria Association Agreement *


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6. EC-Romania Association Agreement *


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7. Investigation and prosecution of war crimes against humanity *


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Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote

8. Cooperation on disqualifications


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10. Complaint 917/2000/GG


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11. Financing of the European Schools


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13. Financial Regulation applicable to the 9th EDF


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Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote
Tuesday 17 December 2002

15. Protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work ***II


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*common position declared approved as amended*

16. New functions for the Schengen Information System (Decision/Regulation) *


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*vote: amended proposal* | + |

*vote: legislative resolution* | RCV | + | 376, 89, 49 |

| No 2 (regulation) | | | | | |
| amenities by committee responsible — block vote | 15-21 | | | + |

*vote: amended proposal* | + |

*vote: legislative resolution* | RCV | + | 420, 48, 52 |

Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote No 1 and No 2
17. Typology and hierarchy of acts in the European Union


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### Tuesday 17 December 2002

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

| RCV | + | 364, 149, 16 |

Amendment 18 has been cancelled

**Requests for roll-call votes**

PPE-DE: final vote
ELDR: am 14
EDD: ams 1, 19, § 5, 2nd indent, final vote

**Requests for split votes**

Verts/ALE:

**§ 15**

1st part: up to 'Member States'
2nd part: remainder

**am 28**

1st part: indent 1
2nd part: indent 2

**Requests for separate votes**

PSE: point 5, 2nd indent
Other information

The PSE Group had withdrawn am 1 and 13/rev.

The ELDR Group had taken over am 1 (Rule 139(5))

M. Mr BOURLANGES had withdrawn am 8.

18. Foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation


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vote: resolution (as a whole) EV + 269, 180, 5

Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: § 3, 4 [inadmissible, replaced by request for RCV on am 3D]
Vert/ALE: am 3D

Requests for separate votes

ELDR: Recital J, L

19. Foot and mouth disease: lessons to be learned and proposals for the future


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### Requests for roll-call votes

**PPE-DE:** final vote  
EDD: § 134, ams 13/rev/26

### Requests for separate votes

**PSE:** § 52, 142  
EDD: § 41, am 13 [identical to am 26; request inadmissible, Rule 130(8)]

### Requests for split votes

**PSE**

#### § 13
1st part: up to ‘exceed ten’  
2nd part: remainder

#### § 51
1st part: up to ‘easily transmitted’  
2nd part: remainder

#### § 57
1st part: up to ‘any future outbreak’  
2nd part: remainder

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**vote: resolution (as a whole)**  
RCV | + | 481, 32, 13 |
ANNEX II

RESULT OF ROLL-CALL VOTES

Kirkhope report A5-0429/2002
Resolution

For: 434

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


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Bakopoulos, Bertinotti, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fiebig, Figurered, Frahm, Frasse, Herzog, Jöv Peres, Kaufmann, Koullourianos, Krarup, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Nair, Papayannakis, Patakis, Puerta, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt, Sylla, Uca, Vinci

NI: Berthu, Gobbo, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, de La Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro


**Official Journal of the European Union**

**Tuesday 17 December 2002**

**UEN:** Andrews, Berlato, Bigliardo, Camre, Crowley, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi

**Verts/ALE:** Ahern, Bautista Ojeda, Boumediene-Thiery, Bouwman, Buitenweg, Celli, Dhaene, Echerer, Evans, Frassoni, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lipietz, Lucas, MacCormick, McKenna, Maes, Mayol i Raynal, Messner, Onesta, Piétrusanti, de Roo, Rühle, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Voggenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

**Against:** 10

**EDD:** Farage, Titford

**GUE/NGL:** Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

**NI:** de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, Le Pen

**PPE-DE:** Ebner

**Abstention:** 15

**EDD:** Abitbol, Bernié, Butel, Coûteaux, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Saint-Josse

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

**NI:** Della Vedova, Garaud, Turco, Vanhecke

**Langenhagen report A5-0386/2002**

**Resolution**

**For:** 497

**EDD:** Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk


**GUE/NGL:** Ainardi, Bakopoulos, Bertinotti, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fiebiger, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Herzog, Jóve Peres, Kauffmann, Koulourianos, Krarup, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid, Herman, Seppänen, Sjostedt, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci

**NI:** Berthu, Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, de La Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Turco, Vanhecke


UEN: Andrews, Berlato, Bigiardo, Camne, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi


Against: 5

NE: de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, Le Pen, Martinez

Abstention: 10

EDD: Farage, Titford

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Korakas, Laguiller, Patakis

NE: Gobbo, Speroni
**Coelho report A5-0436/2002**

**1st resolution**

For: 376

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam


GUE/NGL: Puerta

NI: Berthu, Gobbo, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, de la Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro


UEN: Andrews, Bigliardo, Camre, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, O Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi

Verts/ALE: Mayol i Raynal
Against: 89

EDD: Bonde, Farage, Sandbæk, Titford


NI: Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, Le Pen, Martinez, Turco

PSE: van den Berg, van Hulten, Swiebel, Wiersma


Abstention: 49

EDD: Abitbol, Bernié, Butel, Coûteaux, Esclópe, Kuntz, Mathieu, Saint-Josse

GUE/NGL: Caudron, Herzog, Nair, Scarbonchi

NI: Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Vanhecke


PSE: Mendiluce Pereiro

UEN: Berlato

Coelho report A5-0436/2002
2nd resolution

For: 420

EDD: Belder, Blokland, van Dam, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Puerta

NI: Berthu, Gobbo, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, de La Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro, Vanhecke, Varaut


UEN: Andrews, Berlato, Bigiardo, Camre, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Mascardi, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi


Against: 48

EDD: Bonde, Farage, Titford

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bertinotti, Bordes, Boudjenah, Brie, Caquiel, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frahm, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Laguiller, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Morgantini, Papavassilis, Patakis, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt, Sylla, Uca, Vahter, Vinci

NI: Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Lang, Le Pen, Martinez, Turco

Verts/ALE: Schroeder
Tuesday 17 December 2002

**Abstention:** 52

**EDD:** Abibot, Bernié, Butel, Couètoux, Esclopé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Saint-Josse

**GUE/NGL:** Caudron, Fraisse, Herzog, Nair, Scarbonchi

**NI:** Garaud

**PPE-DE:** Atkins, Balfe, Beazley, Bowis, Bradbourn, Bushill-Matthews, Callanan, Chichester, Deva, Dover, Elles, Evans Jonathan, Foster, Goodwill, Hannan, Harbour, Heaton-Harris, Helmer, Inglewood, Jackson, Kirkhope, McMillan-Scott, Nicholson, Parish, Perry, Provan, Purvis, Stevenson, Sturdy, Sumberg, Tannock, Van Orden, Villiers

**PSE:** van den Berg, van Hulten, Swiebel, Wiersma

**Verts/ALE:** Gahrton

**Bourlanges report A5-0425/2002**

**Amendment 14**

**For:** 401


**GUE/NGL:** Ainardi, Bakopoulos, Bertinotti, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Fiebiger, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Kourournias, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Morgantini, Nair, Papayannakis, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Sylla, Uca, Vinci

**NI:** Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Gobbo, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Sichrovsky, Speroni, Turco


UEN: Segni


Against: 94

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, Coûteaux, van Dam, Esclopé, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk, Titford

GUE/NGL: Eriksson, Figueiredo, Frahm, Krarup, Miranda, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt

NI: Berthu, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, de la Perriere, Le Pen, Martinez, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Vanhecke, Varaut


PSE: Goebbels, Lund, Poos

UEN: Andrews, Berlato, Bigiardo, Camre, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi

Abstention: 23

ELDR: Pesälä, Pohjamo, Väyrynen

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Korakas, Laguiller, Patatas, Vachetta

NI: Garaud

PPE-DE: Bastos, Coelho, Costa Raffaele, Cunha, Marques, Moreira Da Silva, Pacheco Pereira, Provan

PSE: Hänsch

Verts/ALE: Gahrton, McKenna, Schöring
Bourlanges report A5-0425/2002
Amendment 19

For: 268

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, Coûteaux, van Dam, Esclopé, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Sandbeck, Titford

ELDR: Flesch, Pesalã, Pohjamo, Vãyrynen, Vallvé, Virrankoski


NI: Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Axtalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Martinez, Souchet, Van Orden, Wachtmeister


UEN: Andrews, Camre, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro

Verts/ALE: Flautre, Gahrton, Mayol i Raynal, Schörling

Against: 236


GUE/NGL: Fraissine, Herzog

NI: Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Turco

**PSE:** Dehousse, Medina Ortega, Paciotti, Van Lancker

**UEN:** Angelilli, Berlato, Bigliardo, Mussa, Segni

**Verts/ALE:** Ahern, Bautista Ojeda, Boumediene-Thiery, Bouwman, Breyer, Buitenweg, Celli, Cohn-Bendit, Dhaene, Echerer, Evans Jillian, Graefe zu Baringdorf, Hautala, Isler Béguin, Jonckheer, Lagendijk, Lambert, Lannoye, Lipietz, MacCormick, Maes, Messner, Onesta, Pétrrasanta, de Roo, Rühle, Schroeder, Sörensen, Staes, Turmes, Vogenhuber, Wuori, Wyn

**Abstention: 4**

**NI:** Gobbo, Speroni, Vanhecke

**PPE-DE:** Thyssen

**Bourlanges report A5-0425/2002 Resolution**

**For: 364**


**GUE/NGL:** Caudron, Fraisse, Herzog, Scarbonchi

**NI:** Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Gobbo, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Speroni, Turco


UEN: Angelilli, Berlato, Bigiardi, Mussa, Segni

Against: 149

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernté, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, Couëtoux, van Dam, Esclopé, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Sandbeck, Tittford

ELDR: Pesäla, Pohjamo, Väyrynen, Virrankoski

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bertinotti, Boudjenah, Brie, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Feibiger, Figueiredo, Frahm, Józ Pérez, Kaufmann, Korakas, Koulouriannos, Kratup, Manisco, Markov, Marletti Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Morgantini, Nair, Papayannakiss, Patakis, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt, Sylla, Uca, Vachtta, Vinci

NI: Berlhu, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Lang, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Martinez, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut

PSE: Lund

UEN: Andrews, Camre, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro


Abstention: 16

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller, Puerta

NI: Garaud, Gorostiaga Axalstandabaso, Vanhecke

PPE-DE: Coelho, Cunha, Marques, Pacheco Pereira

PSE: Martin Hans-Peter, Poos

UEN: Muscardini, Turchi

Breyer report A5-0384/2002 Paragraph 3

For: 336

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclopé, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk


GUE/GNL: Ainardi, Caudron, Eriksson, Fiebiger, Fraisse, Herzog, Korakas, Koulourianos, Laguiller, Meijer, Papayannakis, Puerta, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sylla, Wurtz

NI: Garaud, Gorostiaga Axalstandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Sichrovsky

Breyer report A5-0384/2002
Amendment 3

For: 214

EDD: Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fiebiger, Frahm, Frasse, Herzog, Korakas, Koulouritouros, Krarup, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Patakis, Puerta, Schmid, Seppänen

NI: Garaud, de Gaulle, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Lang, Le Pen, Martinez, Vanhecke

PPE-DE: Sacrédeus

UEN: Camre, Queiró


Against: 182

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, van Dam

ELDR: Beysen, Nordmann, Ries

NI: Hager, Ilgenfritz, de La Perriere, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro


UEN: Angelilli, Caullery, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Segni, Turchi

Abstention: 16

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Escl отношения, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Titford

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Bordes, Laguiller, Sylla, Wurtz

NI: Cappato, Della Vedova, Gobbo, Speroni

PPE-DE: Flemming
Kreissl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002
Paragraph 13, 2nd part

For: 349

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Kuntz, Sandbæk


NI: Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Lang, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Martinez, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro, Vanhecke


PSE: Cashman, Marinho, Martin David W., Martin Hans-Peter, Mendiluce Pereiro

UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Bigiardo, Camre, Caullery, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Segni, Turchi

Against: 133


Abstention: 14

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Eslo, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Titford

NI: Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Turco

PSE: Corbett, Gill

UEN: Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro

Kreissl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002 Amendment 19

For: 350

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blakland, Bonde, Coûtaux, van Dam, Kuntz, Sandbaek, Titford


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bertinotti, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuol, Eriksson, Fiehiger, Figueredo, Frahm, Fraisse, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Koulourianos, Kraup, Laguiller, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Nair, Papayannakiss, Patakis, Puerta, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjóstedt, Sylva, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Berthu, Garaud, Gobbo, Gorostiaga Atxandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, de La Perriere, Sicrhovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut
Tuesday 17 December 2002


PSE: Casaca, Izquierdo Rojo, Marinho, Mendiluce Pereiro, Paasilinna, Randzio-Plath, Van Lancker, Westendorp y Cabeza

UEN: Andrews, Angellilli, Bigliardo, Camre, Caullery, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Musa, Ö Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi


Against: 136

NI: Gollnisch, Lang, Le Pen, Martinez

PPE-DE: von Boetticher

Abstention: 10

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Mathieu, Saint-Josse

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

PSE: Hazan

Kreissl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002
Amendment 20

For: 181

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, Coûteaux, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Sandhæk, Titford


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulou, Bertinotti, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, González Álvarez, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krapov, Markov, Manet Campos, Menéndez Vigo, Nair, Papayannakis, Pataakis, Puerta, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Berthu, Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Kronberger, de La Perriere, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut


PSE: Marinho, Mendiluce Pereiro, Roure, Van Lancker

UEN: Camre, Caullery, Pasqua


Against: 328

ELDR: Nordmann

NI: de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Lang, Le Pen, Martinez, Sichrovsky, Speroni


Abstention: 14

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

ELDR: Attwooll

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

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

Kreissl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002
Amendment 10

For: 150

EDD: Bonde, Sandhank

Against: 365

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, Coûteaux, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Titford


NE: Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Golinski, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perrière, Le Pen, Martinez, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro, Vanhecke, Varaut

PSE: Mendiluce Pereiro, Van Lancker

UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Bigiardo, Camre, Caullery, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi


Abstention: 12

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Esclópè, Mathieu, Saint-Josse

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

NI: Cappato, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Turco

Kreissl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002
Amendments 13/rev + 26

For: 420

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclópè, Farage, Kuntz, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Sandbak, Titford

GUE/NGL: Fraisse

NI: Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Martinez, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut

Paragraph 57, 2nd part

For: 366

Against: 87

Abstention: 9

Kreissl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002
Paragraph 57, 2nd part

For: 366

EDD: Belder, Blokland, Bonde, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Sandbaek, Titford


NI: Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perrière, Le Pen, Martinez, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro, Vanhecke, Varaut


PSE: Mendiluce Pereiro, Van Lancker

UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Bigliardo, Camre, Caullery, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Seghi, Turchi


Against: 151

EDD: Abitbol

**Abstention:** 15

**EDD:** Bernié, Butel, Coûteaux, Esclópë, Mathieu, Saint-Josse

**GUE/NGL:** Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

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

**PSE:** Dehousse

**Kreißl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002**

**Amendment 24**

**For:** 288

**EDD:** Abitbol, Belder, Blokland, Bonde, Coûteaux, van Dam, Farage, Kuntz, Sandbæk, Titford

**GUE/NGL:** Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Bertinotti, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fieber, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, González Álvarez, Herzog, Jov Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Manisbo, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Morgantini, Papayannakis, Patakis, Puerta, Schmid Hermon, Seppänen, Sjostedt, Sylla, Uca, Vachtis, Vindi, Wurtz

**NE:** Berthu, Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, de La Perriere, Sichrovska, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut

Tuesday 17 December 2002

PSE: Lalumière, Mendiluce Pereiro, Van Lancker

UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Bigiardo, Camre, Caullery, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi


Against: 239

EDD: Bernié, Butel, Mathieu, Saint-Josse


NI: de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Lang, Le Pen, Martínez, Speroni, Vanhecke


Abstention: 9

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, Laguiller

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

PPE-DE: Matikainen-Kallström
Kreissl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002
Amendment 25

For: 233

EDD: Abitbol, Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, Coûteaux, van Dam, Esclópé, Kuntz, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk

GUE/NGL: Di Lello Finuoli, Fraisse, Manisco, Meijer, Miranda

NI: Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Martinez, Souchet, Sperroni, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut


PSE: Adam, Berès, Dehousse, Gillig, Keßler, Koukiadis, Krehl, Lange, Lund, Mendiluce Pereiro, Myller, Van Brempt, Van Lancker, Westendorp y Cabeza, Zimeray, Zorba, Zrihen

UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Camre, Caullery, Marchiani, Muscardini, Pasqua, Segni, Turchi


Against: 286


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulou, Bertinotti, Blak, Boudjnah, Brie, Caudron, Erikkson, Fiebig, Figuerredo, Frahm, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaulmann, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Markov, Marset Campos, Margeti, Nair, Papayannakis, Patakis, Puerta, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjōstedt, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinc, Wurtz

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Hager
Tuesday 17 December 2002


UEN: Bigiardo, Crowley, Hyland, Mussa, Ó Neachtain

Verts/ALE: Sørensen

Abstention: 16

EDD: Farage, Titford

GUE/NGL: Bordes, Cauquil, González Álvarez, Laguiller

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

UEN: Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro

Verts/ALE: Schroedter, Wuori

Kreissl report-Dörfler A5-0405/2002 Resolution

For: 481

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Saint-Josse, Sandbaek


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Bakopoulos, Bertinotti, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Caudron, Di Lello Finuoli, Eriksson, Fiebig, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, González Álvarez, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Mejor, Miranda, Morgantini, Nair, Papayannakis, Puerta, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt, Sylla, Uca, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz
NI: Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gobbo, Gollnisch, Gorostiaga Axaldayabaso, Hager, Ilgenfritz, Kronberger, Lang, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Martinez, Sichrovsky, Souchet, Speroni, Thomas-Mauro, Vanhecke, Varaut


UEN: Andrews, Angelilli, Camre, Caullery, Crowley, Hyland, Marchiani, Muscardini, Mussa, Ó Neachtain, Pasqua, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Segni, Turchi


Against: 32

EDD: Abitbol, Coûteaux

PPE-DE: Decourrière
Tuesday 17 December 2002

**PSE:** Adam, Bowe, Cashman, Corbett, Evans Robert J.E., Ford, Honeyball, Howitt, Hughes, Kinnock, McAvan, McCarthy, McNally, Martin David W., Miller, Moraes, Morgan, Murphy, O'Toole, Read, Simpson, Skinner, Sousa Pinto, Stihler, Tiley, Watts, Whitehead, Wynn

**Verts/ALE:** Cohn-Bendit

*Abstention: 13*

**EDD:** Farage, Kuntz, Titford

**GUE/NGL:** Alyssandrakis, Bordes, Cauquil, Korakas, Laguiller, Patakis

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

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TEXTS ADOPTED

P5_TA(2002)0595

Organisation of working time ***I


(Codecision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2002) 336),

— having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 137(2) of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0297/2002),

— having regard to Rules 67, 89 and 158(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market (A5-0426/2002),

1. Approves the Commission proposal;

2. Asks for the matter to be referred to it again, should the Commission intend to amend its proposal substantially or replace it with another text;

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

P5_TA(2002)0596

Reinforcement of controls on movements of sheep and goats *


(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the Council (COM(2002) 504),

— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 37 of the EC Treaty (C5-0477/2002),
having regard to Rules 67 and 158(1) of its Rules of Procedure,


1. Approves the Commission proposal;

2. Calls on the Council to notify Parliament should it intend to depart from the text approved by Parliament;

3. Asks to be consulted again should the Council intend to amend the Commission proposal substantially;

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

P5_TA(2002)0597

EC-Ukraine Agreement on scientific and technological co-operation *


(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal for a Council decision (COM(2002) 550),

— having regard to Articles 170(2), and Article 300(2), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty,

— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 300(3), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty (C5-0516/2002),

— having regard to Rule 67, Rule 97(7) and Rule 158(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0412/2002),

1. Approves the conclusion Agreement;

2. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission and the governments and parliaments of the Member States and Ukraine.
P5_TA(2002)0598

EC-Czech Republic Association Agreement *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Czech Republic, of the other part, with regard to an extension of the period laid down in Article 8(4) of Protocol 2 to the Europe Agreement (12684/2002 - C5-0396/2002 — 2002/0213 (CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal for a Council decision (12684/2002),

— having regard to Articles 87(3)(e), and Article 300(2), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty,

— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 300(3), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty (C5-0396/2002),

— having regard to Rule 67, Rule 97(7) and Rule 158(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0413/2002),

1. Approves the conclusion of the Additional Protocol;

2. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Czech Republic.

P5_TA(2002)0599

EC-Bulgaria Association Agreement *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part, with regard to an extension of the period laid down in Article 9(4) of Protocol 2 to the Europe Agreement (12685/2002 — C5-0397/2002 — 2002/0214(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal for a Council decision (12685/2002),
Tuesday 17 December 2002

— having regard to Articles 87(3)(e), and Article 300(2), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty,
— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 300(3), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty (C5-0397/2002),
— having regard to Rule 67, Rule 97(7) and Rule 158(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0414/2002),

1. Approves the conclusion of the Additional Protocol;

2. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Republic of Bulgaria.

P5_TA(2002)0600

EC-Romania Association Agreement *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part, with regard to an extension of the period laid down in Article 9(4) of Protocol 2 to the Europe Agreement (12686/2002 — C5-0398/2002 — 2002/0215(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal for a Council decision (12686/2002),
— having regard to Articles 87 (3) (e), and Article 300 (2), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty,
— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 300 (3), first subparagraph, of the EC Treaty (C5-0398/2002),
— having regard to Rule 67, Rule 97 (7) and Rule 158 (1) of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0415/2002),

1. Approves the conclusion of the Additional Protocol;

2. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the governments and parliaments of the Member States and Romania.
Prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the initiative by the Kingdom of Denmark with a view to adopting a Council decision on the investigation and prosecution of inter alia war crimes and crimes against humanity (11098/2002 — C5-0418/2002 — 2002/0819(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the initiative by the Kingdom of Denmark (11098/2002 (1)),
— having regard to Articles 30, 31 and 34(2)(c) of the EU Treaty,
— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 39(1) of the EU Treaty (C5-0418/2002),
— 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 (A5-0429/2002),

1. Approves the initiative by the Kingdom of Denmark as amended;
2. Calls on the Council to alter the text accordingly;
3. Calls on the Council to notify Parliament should it intend to depart from the text approved by Parliament;
4. Asks to be consulted again if the Council intends to amend the initiative by the Kingdom of Denmark substantially;
5. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the government of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Initiative of the Kingdom of Denmark

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(4) The Rome Statute emphasises that the International Criminal Court established under it is to be complementary to national criminal jurisdictions.

Recital 7

(7) The successful outcome of effective investigation and prosecution of such crimes at national level depends to a high degree on close cooperation between the relevant national law enforcement and immigration authorities.

Recital 10

(10) On 13 June 2002, the Council adopted a Decision setting up a European network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Member States should ensure that full use is made of the contact points to facilitate cooperation between the competent national authorities.


Recital 11a (new)

(11a) Since the European Parliament, Council and Commission have politically subscribed to the values enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and all the Member States have ratified the Council of Europe Convention of 28 January 1981 for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, the personal data processed in the implementation of this Decision should enjoy protection in accordance with the principles set out in those declarations of rights.
Amendment 5

Article 1

The aim of this Decision is to **strengthen the possibilities afforded to** Member States for investigating and prosecuting persons who have committed or participated in the commission of war crimes or similar serious offences, including terrorism.

The aim of this Decision is to **increase cooperation between national units in order to maximise the ability of law enforcement authorities in different Member States to cooperate effectively in the field of investigation and prosecution of** persons who have committed or participated in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as defined in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 17 July 1998.

Amendment 6

Article 3, paragraph 1

1. Insofar as a person who has applied for a residence permit is **suspected** of planning, committing or participating in the commission of war crimes or similar serious crimes, the Member States must ensure, in accordance with national law, that the relevant acts are investigated, and, where justified, prosecuted.

1. Insofar as a person who has applied for a residence permit is **under reasonable suspicion** of planning, committing or participating in the commission of war crimes or similar serious crimes, the Member States must ensure, in accordance with national law, that the relevant acts are investigated, and, where justified, prosecuted by the national law enforcement authorities.

Amendment 7

Article 3, paragraph 3

3. Where, in connection with the processing of an application for a residence permit, the immigration authorities become aware of facts which give rise to a suspicion that the applicant has participated in acts as described in Article 1, and where it emerges that the applicant has previously sought permission to reside in another Member State, the law enforcement authorities may apply to the competent law enforcement authorities in the latter Member State with a view to obtaining relevant information, including information from the immigration authorities. The exchange of information pursuant to this provision shall take place in accordance with relevant international agreements and national law.

3. Where, in connection with the processing of an application for a residence permit, the immigration authorities become aware of facts which give rise to a suspicion that the applicant has participated in acts as described in Article 1, and where it emerges that the applicant has previously sought permission to reside in another Member State, the law enforcement authorities may apply to the competent law enforcement authorities in the latter Member State with a view to obtaining relevant information, including information from the immigration authorities. The exchange of information pursuant to this provision shall take place in accordance with relevant international agreements such as the Council of Europe Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data or national law, whichever provides the greatest protection of personal data.
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Initiative of the Kingdom of Denmark

Amendments by Parliament

Amendment 8

Article 3, paragraph 4

4. Insofar as the law enforcement authorities in a Member State become aware that a person suspected of acts as referred to in Article 1 is in another Member State, they shall inform the competent authorities in the latter Member State of their suspicions and the basis thereof. Such information shall be provided in accordance with relevant international agreements and national law.

4. Insofar as the law enforcement authorities in a Member State become aware that a person under reasonable suspicion of committing acts as referred to in Article 1, is in another Member State, they shall inform the competent authorities in the latter Member State of their suspicions and the basis thereof. Such information shall be provided in accordance with relevant international agreements such as the Council of Europe Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data or national law, whichever provides the greatest protection of personal data.

Amendment 9

Article 4, paragraph 1a (new)

(1a) Member States shall take the necessary measures to use the work of non-governmental organisations for prosecution and to support the work of those organisations.

Amendment 10

Article 5, paragraph 1

1. Member States shall coordinate ongoing efforts. Member States shall exploit as fully as possible cooperation within the European Judicial Network in accordance with Joint Action 98/428/JHA.

1. Member States shall coordinate ongoing efforts. Member States shall ensure full cooperation within the European Judicial Network in accordance with Joint Action 98/428/JHA.

Amendment 11

Article 5, paragraph 2

2. Member States shall appoint national coordinators for the investigation of war crimes. At the Presidency’s initiative, the national coordinators shall meet at regular intervals in conjunction with meetings within the European Judicial Network with a view to exchanging information about experiences, practices and methods. Depending on the circumstances, representatives from the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda and the International Criminal Court shall also be invited to take part in such meetings.

2. At the Presidency’s initiative, the contact points designated under Article 1 of Decision 2002/494/JHA, shall meet at regular intervals with a view to exchanging information about experiences, practices and methods. Depending on the circumstances, representatives from the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, the International Criminal Court and other international bodies may also be invited to take part in such meetings.
Amendment 12

Article 5a (new)

Article 5a

Compliance with data protection legislation

Any kind of exchange of information or other kind of processing of personal data under this Decision shall take place in full compliance of the requirements flowing from the applicable international and domestic data protection legislation.

Amendment 13

Article 5b (new)

Article 5b

Information of the European Parliament

The Council shall inform the European Parliament of the functioning and effectiveness of this Decision in the context of the annual debate held by the European Parliament pursuant to Article 39 of the EU Treaty.

P5_TA(2002)0602

Cooperation on disqualifications *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the initiative by the Kingdom of Denmark with a view to adopting a Council Decision on increasing cooperation between European Union Member States with regard to disqualifications (11097/2002 — C5-0419/2002 — 2002/0820(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the initiative by the Kingdom of Denmark (11097/2002 (1)),
— having regard to Article 34(2)(c) of the EU Treaty,
— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 39(1) of the EU Treaty (C5-0419/2002),
— having regard to Rules 106 and 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

Tuesday 17 December 2002

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs (A5-0430/2002),

1. Rejects the initiative by the Kingdom of Denmark;

2. Calls on the Kingdom of Denmark to withdraw its initiative;

3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the government of the Kingdom of Denmark.

P5_TA(2002)0603

Complaint 242/2000/GG


The European Parliament,

— having regard to Articles 21, 194 and 195 of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Article 13 of the EC Treaty and Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights (1),

— having regard to its Decision 94/262/ECSC, EC, Euratom of 9 March 1994 on the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the Ombudsman’s duties (2) and in particular Article 3(7) thereof,

— having regard to Rule 179(2) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to its previous resolutions of 16 July 1998 on the Special Report by the European Ombudsman on public access to documents (3); of 15 May 2001 on the institution of the petition at the dawn of the 21st century (4); of 17 November 2000 on the Special Report by the European Ombudsman on the Commission’s recruitment procedures (5); of 6 September 2001 on the European Ombudsman’s Special Report on a Code of Good Administrative Behaviour (6); of 11 December 2001 on the Special Report by the European Ombudsman on Complaint 713/98 concerning the right to information and data protection (7) and of 11 December 2001 on revising the Treaty with a view to strengthening the right of European citizens to submit petitions (8),

— having regard to its resolutions on equal opportunities and gender equality of 15 November 2000 (¹); of 31 May 2001 (²); of 24 October 2001 (³); and of 25 April 2002 (⁴),

— having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Petitions (A5-0355/2002),

A. whereas, under the Treaty establishing the European Community, the European Ombudsman is required to conduct inquiries for which he finds grounds, either on his own initiative or on the basis of complaints submitted to him, concerning instances of maladministration in the activities of Community institutions or bodies, with the exception of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance acting in their judicial role,

B. whereas Article 3(6) of the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the Ombudsman's duties provides that, if the Ombudsman finds that there has been maladministration, he must inform the institution or body concerned, making draft recommendations where appropriate,

C. whereas during the different stages of the inquiry into the matter at issue, the Ombudsman attempted to bring about an amicable solution and issued the following draft recommendation: ‘The European Commission should abolish its rule prohibiting national experts on secondment to the Commission from working part-time by 30 September 2001 at the latest’,

D. whereas the Ombudsman's Special Report offers an excellent opportunity to consider all aspects of the case in question and the problem of gender-related discrimination,

E. whereas the case-law of the Court of Justice has established that provisions or rules relating to access to employment and working conditions ‘discriminate indirectly against women where, although worded in neutral terms, they work to the disadvantage of a much higher percentage of women than men, unless that difference in treatment is justified by objective factors unrelated to any discrimination on grounds of sex’ (⁵),

F. whereas, in light of the indisputable figures showing the percentage of women among the comparable Commission officials working part-time, Article 2(1) of the Commission’s rules applicable to national experts on detachment to the Commission, which provides that national experts seconded to the Commission shall work ‘on a full-time basis throughout the period of detachment’, may lead to discrimination on grounds of sex,

G. whereas the Commission was not able to justify the requirement that seconded national experts work full-time by relevant and acceptable objective factors, bearing in mind, in particular, that according to the established case-law of the Court of Justice budgetary considerations cannot, as such, justify discrimination against one of the sexes (⁶).

H. whereas, although the Commission subsequently accepted the need to amend its rules, it nevertheless twice failed to comply with the Ombudsman’s recommendations to this effect, justifying the inaction by reference to ongoing discussions with the Staff Representatives of the Commission and also with the other Institutions on a broader reform package;

I. whereas, in response to the Ombudsman’s intervention, the Commission has recently adopted a decision on the rules applicable to national experts on secondment to the Commission (1) whereby the rule prohibiting such national experts from working part-time is to be abolished,

1. Is of the opinion that, by conducting his inquiry, the Ombudsman has performed the task conferred on him by Article 195 of the Treaty;

2. Endorses the Ombudsman’s Special Report, which forms part of the steps seeking to eliminate all forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex; agrees that the European Ombudsman is correct in finding that the Commission did not give valid reasons for its failure fully to comply with the Ombudsman’s draft recommendation of 10 May 2001;

3. Welcomes the fact that, as a result of the Ombudsman’s recommendation, the Commission, albeit later than its own specified date, has honoured the undertakings that it gave at the time of the inquiry;

4. Looks to the Commission — which, by virtue of its White Paper adopted on 1 March 2000, has committed itself to becoming a model employer and to taking gender issues into consideration, systematically and as a matter of principle — to pursue its reform in accordance with that basic parameter;

5. Affirms that the institutions of the Union cannot make respect for fundamental rights the subject of negotiations or postpone at their convenience compliance with legal obligations concerning freedom from discrimination;

6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, to the Council, to the European Ombudsman and to the governments of the Member States.


P5_TA(2002)0604

Complaint 917/2000/GG


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Special Report by the European Ombudsman to the European Parliament (C5-0277/2002) (1),

— having regard to Articles 21, 194, 195, 255 and 286 of the EC Treaty,
— having regard to Articles 1 and 6 of the Treaty on European Union,
— having regard to Article 3(7) of the Statute of the European Ombudsman,
— having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the report of the Committee on Petitions (A5-0363/2002).

A. bearing in mind that the political process within the institutions of the European Union should be transparent and that the public should have access to official documents on which political and legislative decisions are based,


C. having regard to the complaint made by ‘Statewatch’,

1. Supports the Ombudsman’s recommendation that the Council should reconsider the complainant’s application and give access to the documents requested, unless one or more of the exceptions laid down in Article 4 of the abovementioned Decision 93/731/EC applies;

2. Welcomes the published intentions by the Secretary-General of the Council to implement the Ombudsman’s recommendation and requests the Council to report to the competent committee of the European Parliament in six months’ time on the further concrete measures taken to implement its Secretary-General’s decision and the abovementioned new Regulation;

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


P5_TA(2002)0605

Financing of the European Schools

European Parliament resolution on the future financing of the European Schools (2002/2083(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to Article 272 of the EC Treaty,
— having regard to the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools (¹),

— having regard to the Council Recommendation of 5 March 2002 concerning the discharge to be given to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 2000 (SN 1649/02) (1),

— having regard to the Report of the Court of Auditors on the accounts of the European Schools for the financial year ended 31 December 2000 (2),

— having regard to Special Report No 5/2000 of the Court of Auditors on the Court of Justice’s expenditure on buildings (annexe buildings Erasmus, Thomas More and Annex C), together with the Court of Justice’s replies (3),

— having regard to the working document of the Committee on Budgets on the European Schools of 7 June 1999 (4),

— having regard to the working document of the Committee on Budgets on the future financing of the European Schools of 1 February 2002 (5),

— having regard to Rule 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets and the opinion of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport (A5-0395/2002),

A. whereas, under the current Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools, the European school system is a unique system which constitutes a form of cooperation between Member States and between the Member States and the European Communities,

B. whereas the following facts and developments force the budgetary authority to look at the future financing of the European Schools:

— the opening of two new European Schools (Alicante and Frankfurt),

— the withdrawal, in 2000, of all the Commission’s permanent staff at the JET Joint Undertaking in Culham,

— the widely differing situation as regards the number of pupils of different categories in different Member States and the costs per pupil at the various schools,

— the budgetary system of a balancing subsidy without the budgetary authority having any influence over costs of the European Schools,

— the creation of new Union agencies and their location in various Member States,

— the approaching enlargement of the Union,

C. whereas the current Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools stipulates that the role of the European Schools is to provide for the joint education of the children of the staff of the European Communities as a way of ensuring the proper operation of the Community institutions,

D. whereas a number of presumptions on which the ‘raison d’être’ of the schools are based need re-evaluation,

E. whereas the current way of financing the European Schools needs re-evaluation in the light of the abovementioned developments,

(1) Chapter 7, paragraph 5.
(2) 2002-D-163.
(4) PE 227.940.
(5) PE 311.066.
F. whereas the presence of a school that provides a European baccalaureate is a much appreciated asset for a region to attract investment from international companies or administrative bodies,

G. whereas the European baccalaureate allows its holder to apply for admission to all European universities,

H. whereas the setting-up of new European Schools is not foreseen in heading 5 of the current Financial Perspective,

I. whereas the budgetary authority has not been informed about the costs of enlargement for the European Schools,

J. whereas the European Schools are the only schools in Europe providing mother-tongue learning and teaching in all eleven languages, including the less widely used ones,

1. Is of the opinion that the increasing exchange of students between European universities, the globalisation of the world economy and the high intrinsic value of the European baccalaureate justify the wider spread of the European baccalaureate;

2. Is of the opinion that the ‘raison d’être’ of the existing European Schools should be reconsidered as some of the smaller schools have a very limited number of pupils who are children of staff of a European body (between 5 and 11 %) so that their existence as a prerequisite for the well-functioning of the European body has become exaggerated and that the current ‘raison d’être’ should be expanded to take into account the added European value of the schools;

3. Considers, nevertheless, that the European schools foster a stronger sense of European identity and that, therefore, the maintenance of existing European schools or the foundation of new ones constitutes a positive step towards European integration;

4. Notes that the European Schools outside Brussels, Luxembourg and Munich have a limited number of pupils who are children of staff of a European body; believes that the importance of the European Schools for the ‘proper functioning of the European Institutions’ must now be the subject of an independent evaluation;

5. Stresses that adequate transitional measures would have to be taken should one of the existing European Schools close;

6. Invites local, regional or national authorities that appreciate having a European School to explore additional ways of practical and financial cooperation and participation;

7. Insists on more independence for each of the European Schools, which should allow them to undertake fund-raising activities, such as providing language courses, and which should improve the integration of the schools in the regions in which they are operating; is therefore in favour of a budget structure that makes funding available per school according to agreed and objective criteria;

8. Considers that the number of representatives of the Commission on the Board of Governors should be increased in order to ensure a stronger influence from the Community within the decision-making process of the European Schools;
9. Takes the view that the European baccalaureate is extremely useful for any children whose parents live abroad for a limited period of time;

10. Suggests that an inter-institutional working group should be set up to develop and evaluate strategic options for the European Schools, if deemed necessary on the basis of an independent and objective study;

11. Notes, however, that the budgetary authority of the European Communities decides on the Communities' contributions under the budget procedure;

12. Requests the Commission to present by 1 March 2003 a legislative proposal setting out ways, which are not contrary to the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools, to bring to an end the present discrepancy between the legislative provisions, that are intergovernmental in nature, and the budgetary provisions, which are, in part, supranational (Community) in nature;

13. Asks the Commission to put forward a proposal which foresees that the subsidy paid to the European schools out of the Community budget should become a lump sum subsidy instead of a balancing subsidy;

14. Requests the Commission to inform the European Parliament, in an official way twice yearly, of important developments at the European Schools;

15. Requests that the Board of Governors of the European Schools, together with the Commission, existing to the budgetary authority, before 1 March 2003 a report with proposals on:

   — how the European baccalaureate can be offered, without being dependent on the existing European Schools, in those Member States which may wish to do so;

   — how to achieve methods of cooperation between the existing European schools and regional primary and secondary schools, or on other organisational solutions;

   — how the existing European schools and future European schools (which might become necessary following the creation of new Union agencies, particularly with regards to enlargement) may be financed in the future, paying particular attention to the possibility of increased co-financing by third parties for all European Schools, the possibility of contributions through fund-raising and the adjustment of tuition fees;

   — the impact of enlargement on the future development and financing of the European Schools;

16. Calls on the Commission to issue a call for tenders for an independent and objective evaluation of the European Schools system, to cover:

   — their importance for the recruitment of staff to the European Institutions,

   — the strengths, weaknesses and ‘added value’ of the European Baccalaureate as an education for pupils who go on to study in higher education, for pupils who do not proceed to higher education, and in comparison with the International Baccalaureate;

calls, further, on the Commission to submit this report to the Board of Governors and the European Institutions;

17. Is of the opinion that the Board of Governors should present to the budgetary authority before 15 February 2003 a fully-fledged financial and budgetary proposal for the creation of the new European Schools in Alicante and Frankfurt;
18. Requests that the Board of Governors in future seek the prior approval of the budgetary authority for decisions it intends to take that have considerable multi-annual implications for the budget of the Union;

19. Calls upon the Board of Governors to review its self-set criteria for the closure of existing schools, taking into account the availability of alternatives and guaranteeing existing language diversity;

20. Requests the Board of Governors to discontinue the repartition of pupils in three categories, as it is discriminatory;

21. Requests the Board of Governors to present to the budgetary authority, before 1 March 2003, a proposal to bring the tuition fee which is requested from the parents of the pupils, more into line with the real cost per pupil; considers that the tuition fee should be at least equal to the allowance which EU officials receive for children in full-time education;

22. Considers that the Convention of 1994 may need revision in light of the above recommendations;

23. Requests the Council and the Member States, when taking decisions on the creation of new agencies and their location, to choose locations where there are other international institutions or organisations in order to facilitate the financing and operation of a future model of the European School;

Educational aspects

24. Believes that nursery and primary school classes, taught by a single qualified teacher, should not be larger than 30 pupil equivalents; calls on the Board of Governors to endorse this principle;

25. Calls on the Commission to ensure, through its representative on the Board of Governors of the European Schools, that a coefficient is developed in respect of children with special educational needs and of pupils whose mother tongue is different from the language in which they receive most of their instruction (Language I), and that this coefficient is applied when class sizes are calculated;

26. Calls on the Commission to ensure, through its representative on the Board of Governors of the European Schools, that the Board actively explores the suitability of qualifications other than the European Baccalaureate, for which pupils with certified special educational needs might study;

27. Calls on the Board of Governors of the European Schools to ensure that none of its meetings is held in a city without a European School; calls, further, for the agenda of Board meetings normally to include the opportunity for Board members who wish to do so to visit a European School;

28. Calls on the Board of Governors, in the interest of transparency, to make all non-confidential agendas and minutes of its meetings publicly available on-line; considers that, when the revision of the 1994 Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools enters into force, where qualified majority votes have been held, the minutes should also record the position of each Board Member;

* * *

29. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Court of Auditors, the Board of Governors of the European Schools and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.
Research and technological development activities


The European Parliament,


— having regard to its resolution of 15 February 2001 on the Commission communication to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions — Making a reality of the European Research Area: Guidelines for EU research activities (2002-2006) (2),

— having regard to Decision No 1513/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2002 concerning the sixth framework programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities, contributing to the creation of the European Research Area and to innovation (2002 to 2006) (3) and Council Decision 2002/834/EC of 30 September 2002 adopting a specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration: ‘Integrating and strengthening the European Research Area’ (2002-2006) (4), which were adopted in time to be implemented on 1 January 2003,

— having regard to the Commission communication ‘More research for Europe — Towards 3 % of GDP’ (COM(2002) 499),

— having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy and the opinion of the Committee on Women’s Rights and Equal Opportunities (A5-0428/2002),

A. whereas, at the European Council of 23 and 24 March 2000 in Lisbon, the European Union set itself the strategic objective for the first decade of the 21st century of becoming ‘the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world’, recognising at the same time that an enhanced R&D policy must be one of the key elements of the general strategy for attaining this objective,

(2) OJ C 276, 1.10.2001, p. 271.
B. whereas, at the European Council of 15 and 16 June 2001 in Göteborg, the European Council added a third dimension to the Lisbon strategy — the environment — and approved a sustainable development strategy to bolster the Union's political commitment to economic and social renewal,

C. whereas, pursuant to Article 166 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, all Community activities in the field of research and technological development should form part of a multiannual framework programme to be adopted by the Council, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty, after consulting the Economic and Social Committee,

D. whereas the framework programme is a key instrument in establishing the European research area,

E. whereas the JRC is a particularly appropriate operational tool enabling the European Union to mobilise existing capacity in the Member States and contribute to the establishment of the European research area,

F. whereas the European Union is on the verge of an enlargement to include new Member States whose per capita GDP is substantially lower than the EU average, which will increase disparities within the Community in terms of competitiveness, research potential and innovation capacity,

G. whereas the international role of European research must be maintained and enhanced, particularly in the developing countries,

H. whereas greater attention must be paid to public concerns regarding certain research activities and whereas it is important not to neglect basic research and research activities in other, non-technological fields such as management, economic and social sciences and human sciences,

I. having regard to the need for transparency in the research sector, and the importance of genuine dialogue with civil society and interaction between science and society and science and governance,

J. whereas new intervention instruments must be introduced and the management of all European RTD activities simplified by streamlining administrative procedures,

K. whereas the European Parliament wishes to be more closely involved in the monitoring of European RTD activities,

L. whereas the European Union set itself the objective at the Barcelona European Council of 15 and 16 March 2002 of approaching a figure of 3 % of GDP for investment in research by 2010 and whereas at present, however, that figure is only 1.92 %, compared to 2.64 % in the United States and 3.04 % in Japan,

M. whereas SMEs played a substantial role under the fifth framework research and development programme and whereas the simplified procedure should therefore be retained,

N. whereas Commissioner Busquin has given fresh impetus to the Community's research policy by making it the main focus of the sustainable development of the European Union and of the present and future welfare of its citizens, based on the concept of the European research area,

O. whereas the European Parliament has been able to monitor these matters thanks to its working parties on ethics, the JRC and the monitoring of the sixth framework research and development programme,
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P. whereas during 2001 the JRC restructured its bodies and regrouped its activities in a manner which proved successful,

1. Notes that the framework programme has effectively contributed to the development of the European Union, in particular by adapting the fifth framework research and development programme in mid-programme to the new concept of the European research area and European added value;

2. Hopes that the international role of Community research will be included among the objectives of the European research area, with particular reference to developing countries;

3. Calls for conventions on international research assistance to be established between the Commission and research establishments such as the IRD, CIRAD and others;

4. Considers that the beneficial elements of the framework programme should be retained, since they can make a substantial contribution to the three main aspects of sustainable development: the environmental, economic and social;

5. Notes that the procedures for participating in the fifth framework research and development programme were cumbersome and complicated and therefore calls on the Commission to do its utmost to simplify the procedures for the sixth framework programme, without neglecting SME;

6. Calls for simplified procedures to be established for participants other than research centres, such as associations or local authorities, in order to develop a research sector closer to the citizen;

7. Calls on the Council to speed up the introduction of a Community patent;

8. Calls for the mutual opening up of national research programmes, as called for by the Commission communication of 25 June 2001 on the international dimension of the European research area (COM(2001) 346);

9. Calls on the Commission to provide information concerning the mapping of scientific excellence in Europe;

10. Calls on the Commission to forward its reports on benchmarking in research, together with its annual reports on research policy;

11. Calls for the target for participation by women in the sixth framework research and development programme, together with the bursaries awarded to them, to be set at 50 % and wishes to be kept regularly informed on these matters;

12. Wishes to know what progress has been made with consultations for the sixth framework research and development programme with regard to calls for expressions of interest;

13. Calls on the Commission to introduce a more transparent and simpler structure for the management of the sixth framework research and development programme, with fewer management and advisory committees, as some of these are redundant, with an abundance of experts at all levels;

14. Wishes to see the Commission try to use the synergy existing between the sixth framework research and development programme and MEDA, and with the various conventions between the EU and third countries;

15. Calls on the Commission to simplify the advisory procedures and make them easier to understand;
The Joint Research Centre (JRC)

16. Points to the significant role of the JRC under the sixth framework programme and in establishing the European research area, through its task of providing scientific and technical support for Community policies, enabling it to play an active role in establishing a Community scientific and technical reference system in Europe; in this connection, stresses the need to strengthen working relations between the European Parliament and the JRC;

17. Stresses the importance of the JRC’s activities for public security, environmental and health protection, and protection against fraud, as well as in particular its activities in connection with developing alternatives to animal testing, the safety and quality of foodstuffs, and the monitoring of networks of excellence and integrated projects, in the interests of securing realistic implementation of those matters falling within its remit;

Gender perspective

18. Wishes to highlight the crucial importance of a gender perspective in the field of research and technological development; believes that the serious under-representation of women in research positions demonstrates that the EU is still far from being able to use its human resources properly and, hence, from attaining its stated objective of becoming the ‘most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world’, as set out in the Lisbon Strategy;

19. Wishes to emphasise, however, that, as a general rule, although increased female representation is necessary, it is, by itself, nowhere near sufficient to ensure the creation of a genuinely equal society, one inclusive of both sexes; insists, therefore, on the incorporation of a gender perspective into research and technological development and points out the need to be fully aware that, at present, European society is generally not gender-sensitive;

20. Acknowledges and warmly welcomes the fact that the Commission has had several initiatives on ‘Women and Science’ adopted in recent years, such as the establishment of the 'Helsinki Group' and the 'gender-watch system' which enables a thorough assessment to be made of the way in which a gender dimension is incorporated in research programmes;

21. Regrets, however, that the goal of 40% female participation in the programmes has not been attained, all the more so given that, today, more than 50% of candidates aged under 35 and holding a university degree are women and that no further positive action has been taken to achieve this goal;

22. Welcomes the extensive gender-segregated research data available on ‘Women and Science’ which demonstrates the serious under-representation of women in all areas within the field, especially Information Technology, but emphasises that such data should be used in support of action to be taken, since data analysis alone will not bring success;

23. Deeply regrets that women occupy only one in eight executive and leading positions in the academic world and therefore urges the Commission to encourage the Member States, using the open method of coordination, to take action, including positive action, where necessary, with a view to attaining the preliminary goal of at least 40% female representation in all fields related to public research;

24. Calls on the Commission to ensure that at least 40% of the members of the advisory groups and assessment and monitoring panels are women;
25. Urges the Commission, further, to push for and support increased funding for studies concerning women and gender and to support the establishment of a European Gender Institute, with a view to gaining a better understanding of the situation of women in the research world and the development of their research careers;

26. Emphasises the urgent need to fully recognise that children are not solely a matter for women but for parents of both sexes, as well as for society in general; takes the view, therefore, that measures aimed at achieving better reconciliation between career and family life, such as the establishment in each Member State of creche and nursery facilities, need to be promoted so that women may enjoy equal opportunities in the research and science fields;

27. Welcomes the prominence given to ‘Women and Science’ in the ‘Science and Society’ section of the second specific programme entitled ‘Structuring the European Research Area’;

28. Emphasises, finally, the huge importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all levels of the 6th framework programme (2002-2006) and future framework programmes, including gender training for administrators, and of setting specific targets to ensure that, in future, women researchers enjoy the same opportunities and are equally represented in EU-supported research projects and programmes, this with a view to making more effective use of human potential and to improving the quality of European research; takes the view, in this connection, that it is particularly important that statistics, broken down by gender and relating to participation at all levels in the framework programme, should continue to be compiled and disseminated;

29. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the parliaments of the Member States.

Financial Regulation applicable to the 9th EDF


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal to the Council (COM(2002) 290 (1)),

— having been consulted by the Council (C5-0361/2002).

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— having regard to the Treaty signed in Nice on 26 February 2001 (2), and in particular Declaration No 23 on the future of the Union,

— having regard to its resolution of 31 May 2001 on the Treaty of Nice and the future of the European Union (3),

— having regard to its resolution of 29 November 2001 on the constitutional process and the future of the European Union (4),

— having regard to the declaration by the Laeken European Council on 15 December 2001 on the future of the European Union (5),

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgetary Control (A5-0409/2002),

A. whereas, according to a judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Communities (6), European Development Fund (EDF) expenditure does not constitute European Community expenditure and cannot therefore be made subject to the legal and institutional framework of the EC Treaty,

B. whereas, according to the terms of that judgment, the Council consulted Parliament on an optional basis,

C. whereas no progress has been made as regards budgetising the European Development Funds, as Parliament has consistently demanded, and whereas Parliament, by way of preparation for the proceedings of the European Convention, again expressly called for the EDF to be incorporated into the Union budget in its abovementioned resolution on the constitutional process and the future of the Union (paragraph 4(d))

D. whereas Parliament is not legally obliged to legitimise EDF-related budget provisions by adopting an opinion on the draft Financial Regulation for the 9th EDF, and whereas, within the present framework governing the EDF, delivering an opinion would mean taking on political responsibility for a host of aspects beyond its control,

1. Refuses to deliver an opinion on the Commission proposal;

2. Points out that the position adopted in this resolution need have no adverse consequences for implementation of the European Development Funds; stresses that the objective of this resolution is to improve the legal, institutional and budgetary framework relating to the EDF;

3. Invites the Commission to submit before mid-2003, as it undertook to do when the resources for the 9th EDF were set, a communication on the implications of budgetising the EDF;

(1) OJ C 80, 16.3.1998, p. 298.
(2) OJ C 80, 10.3.2001, p. 1.
(5) Presidency Conclusions — Annex I.
4. Invites the Council to be guided, in the absence of a Parliament opinion, by the observations made by the Court of Auditors in its Opinion No 12/2002 on the Financial Regulation for the 9th EDF;

5. Calls on the European Convention and the prospective IGC tasked with reform of the Treaties to examine the question of incorporating the EDF into the Union budget;

6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the European Convention and the Court of Auditors.

P5_TA(2002)0608

Socrates and Youth for Europe programmes (CA Special Report 2/2002)

European Parliament resolution on Special Report No 2/2002 of the Court of Auditors on the Socrates and Youth for Europe Community action programmes (C5-0257/2002 — 2002/2125(COS))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to Special Report No 2/2002 of the Court of Auditors (C5-0257/2002 (1)),

— having regard to its resolutions of 28 February 2002 on the implementation of the Socrates Programme (2) and on the implementation of the the Youth Programme (3),


— having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 149 thereof,

— having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 149 thereof,

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

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgetary Control and the opinion of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport(A5-0386/2002),

A. whereas the following aims of Community action are set forth in Article 149(2) of the Treaty: encouraging mobility of students and teachers, promoting cooperation between educational establishments, developing exchanges of information and experience on issues common to the education systems of the Member States, encouraging the development of youth exchanges and encouraging the development of distance education,

B. whereas it is the responsibility of the European Parliament to grant discharge to the Commission for management of the annual budget,

C. whereas the allocations for the five-year programmes (1995-1999) were EUR 920 million (Socrates) and EUR 126 million (Youth for Europe), excluding the resources allocated for the associated countries,

D. whereas the duration of the programmes was extended to cover the period 2000-2006 and they now have EUR 1 850 million (Socrates) and EUR 520 million (Youth for Europe) in funding,

1. Stresses the importance of transnational cooperation between educational establishments for growing mutual respect and understanding among Europe's citizens, since such cooperation lays the foundations for acceptance of European integration;

2. Therefore expressly welcomes the fact that about 90 % of the available funding was utilised; notes, however, that that is a purely quantitative yardstick;

3. Wishes, accordingly, to find out from the Commission what qualitative results the evaluation produced;

4. Sets great store, as one arm of the budgetary authority, by effective use of the funding in accordance with the programmes' objectives;

5. Regrets, in this connection, that the Court of Auditors did not submit its report until 2002, although the audit results relate to the audit period 1995-1999; notes, however, that one of the main reasons for the delay was the late submission of the evaluation report by the Commission;

6. Notes that defects in the implementation of the first phase of the Socrates programme — such as the late issue of contracts between the Commission and the national agencies, unwarranted delays in the payment of grants, the absence of joint actions to maximise synergies between different Community programmes in the field of education, and shortcomings in information management systems — have continued to hinder the implementation since 2000 of the second phase of the programme;

7. Notes that defects in the implementation of the Youth for Europe programme — such as the inability of the Commission to supply consistent figures on implementation, unwarranted delays in payment of grants, inadequate cooperation by the Commission with the Member States and their national agencies, the unsatisfactory level of participation by disadvantaged young people, disproportionately high administrative costs, and lengthy procedures for the approval of project proposals — have continued to hinder the implementation since 2000 of the Youth programme;

8. Takes note with considerable concern, therefore, of the following critical comments in the Special Report:

   Design weaknesses

III. The two programmes Socrates (paragraphs 10 to 14) and Youth for Europe (YfE) (paragraphs 15 to 18) both suffer from shortcomings in their design. The design of the Socrates programme, in particular, is complex, with a heterogeneous array of 38 actions, sub-actions and measures. In consequence the programme was interpreted in different ways and cooperation between the Member States became more complicated. Likewise, the absence of definitions of criteria and parameters has made it difficult to evaluate the results obtained following implementation of the programmes. Furthermore, the design did not include an appropriate framework for producing synergy from the various Community programmes.

(...)
V. The delegation of responsibilities to the TAO gave rise to weaknesses which the Court was to come across repeatedly: irregularities in the delegation of responsibility, both with regard to the principle of delegation and the form its implementation took, various confusions of interest and risks for the Community’s assets, and the costly nature of the management. The situations which arose from this were, however, nothing like as serious as those encountered in other Community programmes (paragraphs 25 to 36).

VI. With regard to the decentralised actions, their implementation suffered from the absence both of a legal framework setting out the precise division of responsibilities between the Commission and the Member States and of an appropriate status for the NAs, which, in the majority of cases, did not have adequate means at their disposal to carry out the tasks entrusted to them (paragraphs 39 to 51).

*Delays and shortcomings in implementation*

VII. Because of the time required by the legislator to adopt the relevant decisions, the start of the two programmes was delayed and there were delays in the implementation of new actions because of the lack of structures and of an appropriate information policy (paragraphs 19 and 21). The cumbersome nature of the management system caused additional delays in implementation of the programmes, the main consequence of which was to make achievement of the general objective of prefinancing the projects illusory. In fact, the beneficiaries sometimes did not receive Community aid until after the projects had been carried out. The accumulated delays made it impossible to close the actions by the deadlines set in the financial framework agreements. The management of these agreements was, in general, inadequate (paragraphs 46 to 50). Implementation was hampered by the use of unsuitable IT network systems (paragraph 51).

VIII. Management shortcomings were found in the majority of the 27 NAs audited and, at the TAO, from the selection of projects to the monitoring of their implementation. These failings were aggravated by the lack of any genuine control and evaluation culture on the part of the managing bodies, both national (paragraphs 53 to 56) and Community (paragraphs 75 to 83). For instance, the audit identified several projects where the Court notified the European Anti-fraud Office (OLAF) of suspicions of fraud (paragraphs 74 and 98). On a more general level, these weaknesses had negative consequences for the results and the overall impact of the measures (paragraphs 63 to 65, 80 to 83, 91 and 92), although they cannot always be quantified due to the absence of relevant statistical data. This is the case for the Youth for Europe programme, where it is impossible to verify whether the wish expressed by the European legislator, that help should be given to disadvantaged young people, has been fulfilled (paragraphs 17 and 68).

IX. Evaluation reports were delayed and their impact remains questionable. The contracting procedure and the management and monitoring of study and evaluation contracts revealed serious deficiencies and irregularities occurred at both Commission and contractors level (paragraphs 91 to 102).

9. Considers unacceptable the fact that the overall amounts allocated from the general budget of the European Union for expenditure under the Socrates and Youth for Europe programmes are different from those given in the revenue and expenditure account and the balance sheet (point 8 of the Special Report);

10. Calls therefore on the Commission to act on the Court of Auditors’ recommendations without reservation and without delay:

— to replace the technical assistance offices (TAOs) by Community public-law agencies;

— to clearly define the contractual relationship between the Commission and the national agencies;
— to ensure computerised accounting of commitment proposals and payment orders;

— to ascertain that the national agencies are provided with sufficient human, material and financial resources to perform effectively the tasks assigned to them;

— to define, together with the national agencies, the practical administrative arrangements (criteria, models, manuals etc.) relating to all aspects of the national agencies' management;

— to lay down rules for efficient checking of the final financial accounts for projects;

— to submit meaningful interim and final reports; and

— to fundamentally improve monitoring and evaluating actions and programmes;

11. Notes both the shortcomings in the design, management or implementation over the period 2000-2006 of the Socrates and Youth for Europe programmes and the Commission's efforts to remedy them, and will seek, when it is presented with proposals for their continuation, to ensure the implementation of more effective management and simplified procedures (particularly for the grant of small subsidies);

12. Insists that the Commission say what Community public-law agencies will replace the TAOs;

13. Emphasises the responsibility of the national agencies for the conduct and financing of decentralised programmes;

14. Also sets store by compliance with the prefinancing principle for the programmes;

15. Underscores the importance of ensuring access by disadvantaged young people to the activities promoted under the Youth for Europe programme;

16. Notes that the Court of Auditors reported seven suspected cases of fraud to the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) in connection with its report; points out that, in two cases, suspicions were not borne out, that, in two cases, the evaluation has not yet been completed and that, in the other three cases, investigations have been started; calls on OLAF to notify the Committee on Budgetary Control without delay about the results of the evaluation and investigations;

17. Would like information from the Commission on the implications, in terms of financial control of the programmes and actions, of converting 'old-style' auditing posts into 'new-style' internal audit posts;

18. Recalls that monitoring and evaluation are basic and recurrent tasks of public administrations and that their systematic externalisation is incomprehensible and undesirable; stresses that, where the European Institutions feel that evaluations carried out by national and Community administrations, as well as by internal and external auditors, need to be supplemented by an external evaluation, the evaluation body must be selected on the basis of its skills and of its independence vis-à-vis the programme or the actions being evaluated; calls upon the Commission, therefore, to phase out any 'framework' contract concluded with external bodies for the evaluation of the current programmes and to refrain from hiring any external body on a repeated basis for the purpose of evaluation; urges the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to refrain from hiring, for evaluation purposes, any external body that has had a previous contractual relationship with the Commission for the designing, monitoring or evaluating of actions or measures involved in these programmes;
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19. Regards it as unacceptable that ex ante appraisals of the Socrates and Youth for Europe programmes for the period 2000-2006 were produced before the mid-term appraisals of the programmes for 1995-1999 were completed;

20. Gives advance notice that a decision on possibly extending the programmes and actions beyond 2006 can be taken only in the light of an evaluation of the measures under way;

21. Requests the Court of Auditors to pay particular attention to the Socrates and Youth for Europe programmes in its annual reports to enable a check to be made as to whether the Commission has rectified the shortcomings which have arisen;

22. Insists that the Commission's planned interim reports be submitted on time and, furthermore, wishes to be notified each year about programme implementation;

23. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the governments of other countries participating in the programmes, the national parliaments concerned, the President of the European Court of Auditors and the Director of OLAF.

P5_TA(2002)0609

Workers' exposure to asbestos ***II


(Codecision procedure: second reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Council common position (9635/1/2002 — C5-0450/2002 (1)),

— having regard to its position at first reading (2) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2001) 417) (3),

— having regard to the Commission’s amended proposal (COM(2002) 254) (4),

— having regard to Article 251(2) of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Rule 80 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the recommendation for second reading of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (A5-0404/2002),

1. Amends the common position as follows;

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


THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 137(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission, drawn up following consultation with social partners and with the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work (\(^1\)),

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (\(^2\)),

Having consulted the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (\(^3\)),

Whereas:

(1) In its Conclusions of 7 April 1998 on the protection of workers against the risks from exposure to asbestos (\(^4\)), the Council invited the Commission to bring forward proposals for amending Directive 83/477/EEC (\(^5\)), considering in particular the merits of refocusing and adapting protective measures for those who are most at risk, in particular workers who remove asbestos and workers who accidentally come across asbestos at work in the course of servicing and maintenance activities.

(2) In those Conclusions, the Commission was also invited to submit proposals to amend Directive 83/477/EEC in the light of the more detailed research on limits for exposure to chrysotile and the methods for measuring airborne asbestos undertaken on the basis of the method adopted by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Similar steps should be taken regarding substitute fibres.

(3) The Economic and Social Committee, in its Opinion on Asbestos (1), called on the Commission to take new measures to reduce the risks to workers.


(5) All workers should be protected against the risks associated with exposure to asbestos and the derogations applicable to the sea and air sectors should therefore be removed.

(6) In order to ensure clarity in the definition of the fibres, they should be redefined either in mineralogical terms or with regard to their Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number.

(7) Without prejudice to other Community provisions concerning the marketing and use of asbestos, limiting the activities involving exposure to asbestos should play a very important role in preventing the diseases associated with such exposure.

(8) The notification system for activities involving exposure to asbestos should be adapted to new work situations.

(9) It is important to eliminate activities which expose workers to asbestos fibres during the extraction of asbestos or the manufacture and processing of asbestos products or the manufacture and processing of products containing intentionally added asbestos fibres, in view of their high and unpredictable level of exposure.

(10) Taking account of the latest technical expertise, it is necessary to specify more precisely the sampling methodology used to measure the asbestos level in air and the method of counting fibres.

(11) Even though it has not yet been possible to identify the exposure threshold below which asbestos does not involve a cancer risk, the limit value for occupational exposure to asbestos should be reduced.

(12) Employers should be required to record, before the start of any asbestos removal project, the presence or presumed presence of asbestos in buildings or installations and communicate this information to others who may be exposed to asbestos as a result of its use, of maintenance or of other activities in or on the building.

(13) It should be ensured that demolition or asbestos removal work is carried out by undertakings which are familiar with all the precautions to be taken in order to protect workers.

(14) Special training for workers exposed or likely to be exposed to asbestos should be provided in order significantly to contribute to reducing the risks related to such exposure.


(16) The practical recommendations on the clinical surveillance of exposed workers should be updated in the light of the latest medical expertise, with a view to the early detection of pathologies linked to asbestos.

(17) Since the objective of the proposed action, namely improvement in the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

(18) The amendments contained in this Directive constitute an effective contribution towards creating the social dimension of the internal market.

(19) These amendments are limited to the minimum in order not to impose an unnecessary burden on the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

(20) Directive 83/477/EEC should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Directive 83/477/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

1) in Article 1, paragraph 2 shall be deleted;

2) Article 2 shall be replaced by the following:

Article 2

For the purposes of this Directive, “asbestos” means the following fibrous silicates:

— Asbestos actinolite, CAS No 77536-66-4 (*),

— Asbestos gruenerite (amosite), CAS No 12172-73-5 (*),

— Asbestos anthophyllite, CAS No 77536-67-5 (*),

— Chrysotile, CAS No 12001-29-5 (*),

— Crocidolite, CAS No 12001-28-4 (*),

— Asbestos tremolite, CAS No 77536-68-6 (*).

(*) Number in the register of the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS).

3) Article 3 shall be amended as follows:

a) paragraph 3 shall be replaced by the following:

‘3. Provided that worker exposure is sporadic and of low intensity, and when it is clear from the results of the risk assessment referred to in paragraph 2 that the exposure limit for asbestos will not be exceeded in the air of the working area, Articles 4, 15 and 16 may be waived where work involves:

a) short, non-continuous maintenance activities in which only non-friable materials are handled,

b) removal without deterioration of non-degraded materials in which the asbestos fibres are firmly linked in a matrix,

c) encapsulation or sealing of asbestos-containing materials which are in good condition,

d) air monitoring and control, and the collection of samples to ascertain whether a specific material contains asbestos.’

b) the following paragraph shall be inserted:

‘3a. Member States shall, following consultation with both sides of industry in accordance with national law and practice, lay down practical guidelines for the determination of sporadic and low-intensity exposure, as provided for in paragraph 3.’

4) Article 4 shall be amended as follows.

a) point 2) shall be replaced by the following:

‘2) The notification shall be submitted by the employer to the responsible authority of the Member States, before the work commences, in accordance with national laws, regulations and administrative provisions.

The notification must include at least a brief description of

a) the location of the work site,

b) the type and quantities of asbestos used or handled,

c) the activities and processes involved,

d) the number of workers involved,

e) the starting date and duration of the work,

f) measures taken to limit the exposure of workers to asbestos.’

b) point 4) shall be replaced by the following:

‘4) Each time a change in working conditions is likely to result in a significant increase in exposure to dust from asbestos or materials containing asbestos, a new notification must be submitted.’

5) in Article 5 the following paragraph shall be added:

‘Without prejudice to the application of other Community provisions on marketing and use of asbestos, activities which expose workers to asbestos fibres during the extraction of asbestos or the manufacture and processing of asbestos products or the manufacture and processing of products containing intentionally added asbestos shall be prohibited, with the exception of the treatment and disposal of products resulting from demolition and asbestos removal.’
6) Article 6 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 6

For all activities referred to in Article 3(1), the exposure of workers to dust arising from asbestos or materials containing asbestos at the place of work must be reduced to a minimum and in any case below the limit value laid down in Article 8, in particular through the following measures:

1) the number of workers exposed or likely to be exposed to dust arising from asbestos or materials containing asbestos must be limited to the lowest possible figure;

2) work processes must be designed so as not to produce asbestos dust or, if that proves impossible, to avoid the release of asbestos dust into the air;

3) all premises and equipment involved in the treatment of asbestos must be capable of being regularly and effectively cleaned and maintained;

4) asbestos or dust-generating asbestos-containing material must be stored and transported in suitable sealed packing;

5) waste must be collected and removed from the place of work as soon as possible in suitable sealed packing with labels indicating that it contains asbestos. This measure shall not apply to mining activities. Such waste shall then be dealt with in accordance with Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste (*)


7) Article 7 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 7

1. Depending on the results of the initial risk assessment, and in order to ensure compliance with the limit value laid down in Article 8, measurement of asbestos fibres in the air at the workplace shall be carried out regularly.

2. Sampling must be representative of the personal exposure of the worker to dust arising from asbestos or materials containing asbestos.

3. Sampling shall be carried out after consultation of the workers and/or their representatives in undertakings.

4. Sampling shall be carried out by suitably qualified personnel. The samples taken shall be subsequently analysed, in accordance with paragraph 6, in laboratories equipped for fibre counting.

5. The duration of sampling must be such that representative exposure can be established for an eight-hour reference period (one shift) by means of measurements or time-weighted calculations.

6. Fibre counting shall be carried out wherever possible by PCM (phase-contrast microscope) in accordance with the 1997 WHO (World Health Organisation) recommended method (*) or any other method giving equivalent results.'
For the purpose of measuring asbestos in the air, as referred to in the first subparagraph, only fibres with a length of more than five micrometres, a breadth of less than three micrometres and a length/breadth ratio greater than 3:1 shall be taken into consideration.


8) Article 8 shall be replaced by the following:

‘Article 8

Employers shall ensure that no worker is exposed to an airborne concentration of asbestos in excess of 0.1 fibres per cm³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA).’

9) in Article 9, paragraph 1 shall be deleted;

10) Article 10 shall be amended as follows:

a) in paragraph 1, the first subparagraph shall be replaced by the following:

‘Where the limit value laid down in Article 8 is exceeded, the reasons for the limit being exceeded must be identified and appropriate measures to remedy the situation must be taken as soon as possible.’

b) paragraph 3 shall be replaced by the following:

‘3. Where exposure cannot be reduced by other means and where compliance with the limit value makes the wearing of individual protective breathing equipment necessary, this may not be permanent and shall be kept to the strict minimum necessary for each worker. During periods of work which require the use of such equipment, provision shall be made for breaks appropriate to the physical and climatological conditions and, where relevant, in consultation with the workers and/or their representatives, in accordance with national laws and/or practice.’

11) the following Article shall be inserted:

‘Article 10a

Before beginning demolition or maintenance work, employers shall take, if appropriate by obtaining information from the owners of the premises, all necessary steps to identify presumed asbestos-containing materials.

If there is any doubt about the presence of asbestos in a material or construction, the applicable provisions of this Directive shall be observed.’

12) in Article 11, paragraph 1 shall be replaced by the following:

‘1. In the case of certain activities such as demolition, removal, repairing and maintenance in respect of which it is foreseeable that the limit value set out in Article 8 will be exceeded despite the use of technical preventive measures for limiting asbestos in air concentrations, the employer shall determine the measures intended to ensure protection of the workers while they are engaged in such activities, in particular the following:

a) workers shall be issued with suitable protective breathing equipment and other personal protective equipment, which must be worn; and
b) warning signs shall be put up indicating that it is foreseeable that the limit value laid down in Article 8 will be exceeded; and

c) the spread of dust arising from asbestos or materials containing asbestos outside the premises or site of action shall be prevented.'

13) in Article 12(2), the first two subparagraphs shall be replaced by the following:

'2. The plan referred to in paragraph 1 must prescribe the measures necessary to ensure the safety and health of workers at the place of work.

The plan must in particular specify that:

— asbestos and/or asbestos-containing products are to be removed before demolition techniques are applied, except where this would cause a greater risk to workers than if the asbestos and/or asbestos-containing products had been left in place;

— the personal protective equipment referred to in Article 11(1)(a) shall be provided, where necessary;

— when the asbestos demolition or removal work has been completed, the absence of asbestos exposure risks in the workplace shall be verified in compliance with national laws and/or practice.'

14) the following Articles shall be inserted:

'Article 12a

1. Employers shall provide appropriate training for all workers who are, or are likely to be, exposed to asbestos-containing dust. Such training must be provided at regular intervals and at no cost to the workers.

2. The content of the training must be easily understandable for workers. It must enable them to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills in terms of prevention and safety, particularly as regards:

a) the properties of asbestos and its effects on health, including the synergistic effect of smoking,

b) the types of products or materials likely to contain asbestos,

c) the operations that could result in asbestos exposure and the importance of preventive controls to minimise exposure,

d) safe work practices, controls and protective equipment,

e) the appropriate role, choice, selection, limitations and proper use of respiratory equipment,

f) emergency procedures,

g) decontamination procedures,

h) waste disposal,

i) medical examination requirements.
3. Practical guidelines for the training of asbestos removal workers shall be developed at Community level.

Article 12b

Before carrying out asbestos demolition or removal work, firms must provide evidence of their ability in this field. The evidence shall be established in accordance with national laws and/or practice.

15) in Article 14(2), point (b) shall be replaced by the following:

‘b) if the results exceed the limit value laid down in Article 8 the workers concerned and their representatives in the undertaking or establishment are informed as quickly as possible of the fact and the reasons for it and the workers and/or their representatives in the undertaking or establishment are consulted on the measures to be taken or, in an emergency, are informed of the measures which have been taken.’

16) in Article 15, point (3) shall be replaced by the following:

‘3. Information and advice must be given to workers regarding any assessment of their health which they may undergo following the end of exposure.

The doctor or authority responsible for the medical surveillance of workers may indicate that medical surveillance must continue after the end of exposure for as long as they consider it necessary to safeguard the health of the person concerned.

Such continuing surveillance shall be carried out in accordance with the laws and practices of the individual Member States.’

17) Article 16 shall be amended as follows:

a) point 2 shall be replaced by the following:

‘2. The register referred to in point 1 and the medical records referred to in Article 15(1) shall be kept for at least 40 years following the end of exposure, in accordance with national laws and/or practice.’

b) the following point shall be added:

‘3. The documents referred to in point 2 shall be made available to the responsible authority in cases where the undertaking ceases trading, in accordance with national laws and/or practice.’

18) the following Article shall be inserted:

‘Article 16a

Member States shall provide for adequate sanctions to be applicable in the event of infringement of national legislation adopted pursuant to this Directive. These sanctions must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.’

19) Annex I shall be deleted;
20) in Annex II, point 3 shall be replaced by the following:

‘3. Health examination of workers should be carried out in accordance with the principles and practices of occupational medicine. It should include at least the following measures:

— keeping records of a worker’s medical and occupational history,
— a personal interview,
— a general clinical examination, with particular reference to the chest,
— lung function tests (respiratory flow volumes and rates).

The doctor and/or authority responsible for the health surveillance should decide on further examinations, such as sputum cytology tests or a chest X-ray or a tomodensitometry, in the light of the latest occupational health knowledge available.’

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by … (*). They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these measures, 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 a reference shall be laid down by the Member States.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at …

For the European Parliament

The President

For the Council

The President

(*) Three years from the entry into force of this Directive.
New functions for the Schengen Information System (Decision) *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain with a view to adopting a Council Decision concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, in particular in the fight against terrorism (9408/2002 — C5-0317/2002 — 2002/0813(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain (9408/2002 (1)),

— having regard to Article 30(1)(a) and (b), Article 31(a) and (b) and Article 34(2)(c) of the EU Treaty,

— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 39(1) of the EU Treaty (C5-0317/2002),

— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to the Protocol integrating the Schengen acquis into the framework of the European Union,

— having been informed by the Council that the United Kingdom and Ireland intend to participate in adopting and applying the measure concerned in the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain,

— having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the development of the Schengen Information System II (COM(2001) 720),

— 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 (A5-0436/2002),

1. Approves the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain as amended;

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

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

4. Asks to be consulted again if the Council intends to amend the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain substantially;

5. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the government of the Kingdom of Spain.

Amendment 1

RECITAL 3a (new)

(3a) The introduction of certain new functions into the current version of the SIS should not reduce the safeguards on the accuracy, use or level of protection of personal data.

Amendment 2

ARTICLE 1, POINT -1 (new)

Article 94, paragraph 2, point (b) (1990 Schengen Convention)

-1. Article 94(2)(b) shall read as follows:

'(b) objects referred to in Articles 99 and 100'

Amendment 3

ARTICLE 1, POINT 1

Article 94, paragraph 3, point (k) (1990 Schengen Convention)

(k) in cases of alerts under Article 95: the type of offence(s);

Deleted

Amendment 4

ARTICLE 1, POINT 2

Article 99, paragraph 1 (1990 Schengen Convention)

1. Data on persons or vehicles, ships, aircraft and containers shall be entered in accordance with the national law of the Member State issuing the alert, for the purposes of discreet surveillance or of specific checks in accordance with paragraph 5.

1. Data on persons or vehicles, boats, aircraft and containers shall be entered in accordance with the national law of the Member State issuing the alert, for the purposes of discreet surveillance or of specific checks in accordance with paragraph 5.
Amendment 5

ARTICLE 1, POINT 3

Article 99, last sentence of paragraph 3 (1990 Schengen Convention)

(3) The last sentence of Article 99(3) shall read as follows:

The Member State issuing the alert pursuant to this paragraph shall be obliged duty to inform the other Member States thereof.

(3) The last sentence of Article 99(3) shall read as follows:

The Member State issuing the alert pursuant to this paragraph shall be obliged to consult the other Member States beforehand. The other Member States shall have eight working days to respond to the Member State issuing the alert.

Amendment 6

ARTICLE 1, POINT 5

Article 101, paragraph 1, point (b) (1990 Schengen Convention)

(5) The following shall be added at the end of Article 101(1)(b):

and the judicial supervision thereof

(5) The following shall be added at the end of Article 101(1)(b):

the initiation of public prosecutions in criminal proceedings and judicial inquiries prior to indictment

Amendment 7

ARTICLE 1, POINT 6

Article 101A, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, points (a) to (e) (1990 Schengen Convention)

1. The European Police Office (Europol) shall have the right to have access to, and search, data entered into the Schengen Information System in accordance with Articles 95, 99 and 100.

2. Europol may search only data which it requires for the performance of its tasks.

3. The Council shall ensure that Europol is committed:

(a) to record every search made by it and to register every use made by it of data to which it has acceded;

(-a) Europol only searches data for the purpose for which it was provided and which it requires for the performance of its tasks;

(-aa) Europol complies with the data protection requirements in Article 117;

(-ab) Europol only has access to data entered in accordance with Articles 95, 99 and 100;

(a) for every search made by it, Europol records the information required in Article 103 and registers any use made by it of data to which it has acceded;
(b) not to connect the parts of the Schengen Information System to which it has access to any computer system for data collection and processing in operation by or at Europol or to download any parts of the System;

(c) to limit the access to data entered into the Schengen Information System to specifically authorised staff of Europol;

(d) not to transfer any data to which Europol has access to any third State or third body without the express prior authorisation of the Member State which has entered such data into the System;

(e) to adopt measures as envisaged in Article 118;

(b) Europol does not copy data nor connect the parts of the Schengen Information System to which it has access to any computer system for data collection and processing in operation by or at Europol nor download any parts of the System;

(c) Europol limits the access to data entered into the Schengen Information System to specifically authorised staff of Europol;

(d) Europol does not transfer any data to which it has access to any third State or third body;

(e) Europol applies the measures envisaged in Article 118;

Amendment 8

ARTICLE 1, POINT 6

Article 101A, paragraph 3, point (f) (1990 Schengen Convention)

(f) to allow the Joint Supervisory Body, set up under Article 24 of the Europol Convention, to review the activities of Europol in the exercise of its right to accede to and to search data entered into the Schengen Information System.

(f) Europol guarantees that the Joint Supervisory Body, set up under Article 24 of the Europol Convention, verifies the legitimacy of the activities of Europol in the exercise of its right to accede to and to search data entered into the Schengen Information System.

Amendment 9

ARTICLE 1, POINT 6

Article 101A, paragraph 3, point (fa) (new) (1990 Schengen Convention)

(fa) the Joint Supervisory Body draws up an annual assessment report on the respect by Europol of the above-mentioned conditions, under the control of the Council, which it shall submit to the European Parliament.
Amendment 10

ARTICLE 1, POINT 6

Article 101B, paragraphs 1 and 2 (1990 Schengen Convention)

1. The national members of Eurojust shall have the right to have access to, and search, data entered in accordance with Articles 95 and 98 into the Schengen Information System.

2. They shall have this right only for the purpose of performing their tasks as national members of Eurojust.

2a. They shall also:

(a) for every search made, record the information required in Article 103 and register any use made of data to which they have acceded;

(b) not copy data, other than in accordance with the provisions of Article 102(2);

(c) not transfer any data to which Eurojust has access to any third State or third body.

Amendment 11

ARTICLE 1, POINT 7

Article 103 (1990 Schengen Convention)

1. Each Member State shall ensure that every transmission of personal data is recorded in the national section of the Schengen Information System by the data file management authority for the purpose of checking whether the search is admissible or not. The record may be used only for this purpose and shall be deleted at the latest one year after it has been recorded.

1a. The record shall include the person or object on whom the search is run, the terminal or user carrying out the search, the place, date and time of the search, the grounds for consultation and the result of the search.

1b. The record may be used only for this purpose and shall be deleted at the latest one year after it has been recorded.
Amendment 12

ARTICLE 1, POINT 8

Article 108, paragraph 5 (1990 Schengen Convention)

(8) The following paragraph shall be added to Article 108:

‘5. Member States shall exchange through the authorities designated for that purpose (known as SIRENE), all information necessary in connection with the entry of alerts and for allowing the appropriate action to be taken in cases where persons in respect of whom, and objects in respect of which, data have been entered in the Schengen Information System, are found as a result of searches made in the System.’

8) The following Article shall be inserted:

‘Article 108A

1. Member States shall exchange through the authorities designated for that purpose (known as SIRENE), all information necessary in connection with the entry of alerts and for allowing the appropriate action to be taken in cases where persons in respect of whom, and objects in respect of which, data have been entered in the Schengen Information System, are found as a result of searches made in the System.

1a. Information received from another SIRENE bureau shall be used only for the purpose for which it was transmitted. The rules laid down in Article 118 shall apply to such information.

1b. Personal data held in files by the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 as a result of information exchange pursuant to that paragraph shall be kept only for such time as may be required to achieve the purposes for which they were supplied. They shall in any event be deleted within eight working days after the alert or alerts concerning the person or object concerned have been deleted from the Schengen Information System.’

Amendment 13

ARTICLE 1, POINT 9, INDENT 1

Article 113, paragraph 1 (1990 Schengen Convention)

— the following sentence shall be added to paragraph 1:

‘Data on containers, registered ships and aircraft shall also be kept for a maximum of three years.’

— the following sentence shall be added to paragraph 1:

‘Data on containers, registered boats and aircraft shall also be kept for a maximum of three years.’
Amendment 14

ARTICLE 1, POINT 9, INDENT 2

Article 113, paragraph 3 (1990 Schengen Convention)

— the following paragraph shall be added:

3. Personal data held in files by the authorities referred to in Article 108(5) as a result of information exchange pursuant to that paragraph, shall be kept only for such time as may be required to achieve the purposes for which they were supplied. They shall in any event be deleted at the latest one year after the alert or alerts concerning the person concerned have been deleted from the Schengen Information System.'

P5_TA(2002)0611

New functions for the Schengen Information System (Regulation) *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain with a view to adopting a Council Regulation concerning the introduction of some new functions for the Schengen Information System, in particular in the fight against terrorism (9407/2002 — C5-0316/2002 — 2002/0812(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain (9407/2002 (1)),
— having regard to Articles 62, 63 and 66 of the EC Treaty,
— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 67 of the EC Treaty (C5-0316/2002),
— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to the Protocol integrating the Schengen acquis into the framework of the European Union,
— having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the development of the Schengen Information System II (COM(2001) 720),

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

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs (A5-0436/2002),

1. Approves the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain as amended;

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

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

4. Asks to be consulted again if the Council intends to amend the initiative by the Kingdom of Spain substantially;

5. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the government of the Kingdom of Spain.

Text proposed by the Kingdom of Spain

Amendments by Parliament

Amendment 15

RECITAL 3a (new)

(3a) The introduction of certain new functions into the current version of the SIS should not reduce the safeguards on the accuracy, use or level of protection of personal data.

Amendment 16

ARTICLE 1, POINT 1

Article 101, paragraph 1, point (b) (1990 Schengen Convention)

(1) the following shall be added at the end of Article 101(1)(b):

‘and the judicial supervision thereof’

(1) the following shall be added at the end of Article 101(1)(b):

‘the initiation of public prosecutions in criminal proceedings and judicial inquiries prior to indictment’
Amendment 17

ARTICLE 1, POINT 2

Article 101, paragraph 2 (1990 Schengen Convention)

(2) Article 101(2) shall be replaced by the following:

2. In addition, access to data entered in accordance with Article 96 and data concerning identity documents entered in accordance with Article 100(3)(d) and (e) and the right to search such data directly may be exercised by the authorities responsible for issuing visas, the central authorities responsible for examining visa applications and the authorities responsible for issuing residence permits and for the administration of legislation on aliens in the context of the application of the provisions of this Convention relating to the movement of persons. Access to data by these authorities shall be governed by the national law of each Member State.

Amendment 18

ARTICLE 1, POINT 3

Article 102, second sentence of paragraph 4 (1990 Schengen Convention)

(3) the following words shall be added to the second sentence of Article 102(4):

and data concerning identity documents entered under Article 100(3)(d) and (e) may also be used for those purposes.

Amendment 19

ARTICLE 1, POINT 4

Article 103 (1990 Schengen Convention)

Each Member State shall ensure that every transmission of personal data is recorded in the national section of the Schengen Information System by the data file management authority for the purpose of checking whether the search is admissible or not. The record may be used only for this purpose and shall be deleted at the latest one year after it has been recorded.

1. Each Member State shall ensure that every transmission of personal data is recorded in the national section of the Schengen Information System by the data file management authority for the purpose of checking whether the search is admissible or not.

1a. The record shall include the person or object on whom the search is run, the terminal or user carrying out the search, the place, date and time of the search and the grounds for consultation.

1b. The record may be used only for this purpose and shall be deleted at the latest one year after it has been recorded.
Amendment 20

ARTICLE 1, POINT 5

Article 108, paragraph 5 (1990 Schengen Convention)

(5) The following paragraph shall be added to Article 108:

‘5. Member States shall exchange through the authorities designated for that purpose (known as SIRENE), all information necessary in connection with the entry of alerts and for allowing the appropriate action to be taken in cases where persons in respect of whom, and objects in respect of which, data have been entered in the Schengen Information System, are found as a result of searches made in the System.’

Amendment 21

ARTICLE 1, POINT 6

Article 113, paragraph 3 (1990 Schengen Convention)

(6) The following paragraph shall be added to Article 113:

‘3. Personal data held in files by the authorities referred to in Article 108(5) as a result of information exchange pursuant to that paragraph, shall be kept only for such time as may be required to achieve the purposes for which they were supplied. They shall in any event be deleted at the latest one year after the alert or alerts concerning the person concerned have been deleted from the Schengen Information System.’
Typology of acts and hierarchy of legislation in the European Union

European Parliament resolution on the typology of acts and the hierarchy of legislation in the European Union (2002/2140(INI))

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the declaration of the Laeken European Council of 15 December 2001 on the future of the European Union (1),

— having regard to its resolution of 18 April 1991 on the nature of Community acts (2),

— having regard to its resolution of 13 April 2000 containing its proposals for the Intergovernmental Conference (3),

— having regard to its resolution of 29 November 2001 on the constitutional process and the future of the Union (4),

— having regard to its resolution of 29 November 2001 on the Commission White Paper on European governance (5),

— having regard to its resolution of 5 February 2002 on the implementation of financial services legislation (6),

— having regard to its resolution of 16 May 2002 on the division of competences between the European Union and the Member States (7),

— having regard to Rule 163 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A5-0425/2002),

A. whereas there are two separate hierarchies of legislative acts in the Union:

— a horizontal hierarchy, covering Union acts and those of the Member States, which is based on three principles: competence under the ordinary law rests with the Member States; the competences allocated to the Union are based on the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality; Community legislative acts take precedence over those of the Member States,

— a vertical hierarchy, covering the various categories of Union legislative acts: Treaties, directives, regulations, individual decisions,

B. whereas, subject to certain minor modifications, coordination between Union acts and those of the Member States is satisfactory, and whereas the range of legislative instruments provided for by the EC Treaty enables the Union to respond effectively when needs arise, in that it is based on a dual distinction:

(1) Presidency Conclusions — Annex I.
— between directives, which lay down the objectives of Union action, but which leave the Member States free to choose and implement the methods to achieve those objectives, and regulations, which are binding in their entirety and directly applicable,

— and between binding acts, i.e. directives and regulations, and acts which lay down guidelines, such as opinions and recommendations,

C. whereas, however, there is a need

— to revise the procedure for determining the Union's competences by giving institutional status to a body, such as the European Convention, which is more directly representative of Union citizens than the national governments alone and better able than those governments to take account, when laying down competences, of the dual imperatives of subsidiarity and proportionality, and by allocating that body a greater role in the exercise of constitutional power,

— to specify more effectively the purpose of the existing legislative instruments, the directive and the regulation, with a view to taking greater account, in the Union's actions, of the criterion of degree,

— to establish instruments for coordinating national policies with a view to making the 'strategies' laid down by the European Council more effective,

D. whereas, in contrast, the coordination of the legislative acts drawn up by the Union institutions is highly unsatisfactory, primarily for two reasons:

— the existence of two parallel sets of instruments by means of which the Union can take action, provided for by the EC Treaty and by the EU Treaty, in particular Title VI thereof,

— the fundamental lack of consistency in the various categories of Community acts, which stems from the failure to lay down a standard scope, a uniform adoption procedure and a specific designation for the acts in each category,

E. whereas, therefore, a complete recasting of the nomenclature of Union acts is required with a view to:

— unifying the legislative instruments provided for by the EC and EU Treaties,

— establishing more uniform categories of legislative acts, defined by their function, the procedure for their adoption, and their designation: constitutional acts, legislative acts, including budgetary acts, and implementing acts,

F. whereas the unprecedented increase in the number of Member States and the need to reaffirm the existence of a legislative authority comprising two arms, the European Parliament and the Council, acting under the codecision procedure, together justify a thoroughgoing revision of the arrangements for the exercise of implementing power, as laid down, in particular, in Article 202 of the EC Treaty, on the basis of the following two principles:

— executive power must not be exercised by the Council, which, with each successive enlargement, is turning into a parliamentary assembly, but rather by the Commission and, within the limits of their territorial jurisdiction, the Member States, or even, by way of derogation, a specialist agency or a self-regulating body,

— implementing power must be exercised on the basis of the procedures and within the limits laid down by the legislative authority and under the supervision of the two arms of that authority,
1. Recommends the introduction of a completely revamped typology of Union acts based on the following three principles:

— a principle of simplification, entailing the abolition of the dual sets of legislative instruments provided for by the EU and EC Treaties and the establishment of a single legal order based on the replacement of the specific instruments currently in force under Titles V and VI of the EU Treaty by Community instruments, since only Community procedures, such as the Commission's right to propose legislation, decision-making by means of qualified-majority voting, codecision and legal review by the European Court of Justice, offer all the requisite guarantees of effectiveness, democracy and legal safety,

— a principle of specialisation, based on the rule of ‘one act, one procedure, one name’, entailing the establishment of a classification of Union acts on the basis of function — constitutional, legislative, and implementing — and of a strict correlation between the substance, the procedure for the adoption and the designation of the acts falling into those three categories,

— a principle of democratisation, which presupposes that the revision of the legal nomenclature should not be carried out on the basis of a consolidation of established law, but should result in significant progress towards greater democracy: the decision-making power of the representatives of the people elected by universal suffrage must be systematically strengthened by means of appropriate procedures covering both the drafting of constitutional and legislative acts, including budgetary acts, and the scrutiny of implementing acts adopted on the basis of enabling power granted by the legislative authority; in particular, this principle would rule out the adoption of a legislative, budgetary or implementing act under a procedure which does not respect the equality between the two arms of the legislative authority, the Council and Parliament;

2. Urges the European Convention, therefore, to incorporate into the future Union Constitution three categories of acts, each with relatively uniform adoption procedures and specific and readily intelligible designations;

**The constitutional bloc**

Composition

3. Proposes that the constitutional bloc should comprise a single act divided into two parts: Part A, the Constitution, should lay down the fundamental rights applicable in the Union, the Union's objectives and the principles governing its work, the competences allocated to the Union, and details of the institutions and the procedures governing their work; it should incorporate the Charter of Fundamental Rights; Part B should consist of all the provisions currently set out in the Treaty which would be neither incorporated into the constitutional part nor rendered obsolete, in particular provisions setting out the principles governing the Union's sectoral policies; Parts A and B should be subject to different amendment procedures;

Form

4. Notes that the Constitution should remain an act governed by international law signed by the Member States and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures; it can thus only take the form of a constitutional Treaty;

Procedure

5. Takes the view that the procedure for the revision of the Treaties should be modified with a view to consolidating the democratic advance represented by the decisive role allotted to a Convention, a majority of whose members were representatives of the people elected by universal suffrage, in the drafting of the Constitution; it should be stipulated that the European Council must approve the draft amendments to the constitutional Treaty drawn up by a Convention constituted along the lines of the current European Convention; should the European Council wish to amend the draft text put to it, the proposed changes would have to be submitted to the Convention;
The legislative bloc

Composition

6. Proposes that the legislative bloc should comprise all the acts adopted under the codecision procedure by the two arms of the legislative authority, the European Parliament and the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission; these acts would fall into the following categories:

— laws, which would be binding in their entirety and directly applicable; they would necessarily lay down the basic principles underpinning the general guidelines for and the essential features of the measures to be taken to implement them; they would lay down, in particular, the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons and the nature of the safeguards they must enjoy in every Member State; laws would lay down the purpose and scope of the measures in respect of which they delegate implementing powers ('): the laws which lay down the legal and financial framework and the timetable for Union action programmes and stipulate the volume and breakdown of and the disbursement schedule for the requisite appropriations would be termed ‘coordinating laws’ (');

— framework laws, which would be binding on the Member States as regards the results required, but which would leave national bodies free to choose the methods employed to achieve those results ('); save where explicitly provided otherwise by the legislative authority, the European institutions would not adopt measures to implement framework laws, given that these fall within the exclusive sphere of competence of the Member States;

— institutional laws, which would lay down provisions fundamental to the smooth functioning of the institutions, but which would call for flexible adoption procedures incompatible with the constitutional procedure: the own-resources decision, the Financial Regulation, the provisions governing the electoral and voting procedures for the election of the European Parliament, the Statutes of the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors, the provisions set out in certain interinstitutional agreements and the acts adopted on the basis of the current Article 308;

— the finance laws, which would comprise two types of acts:

— the law relating to the financial perspective, which would lay down details of the Union’s financial programming for a five-year period and fix the overall ceiling for authorised annual expenditure, the sectoral ceilings for the whole of the programming period, the nomenclature for the sectoral headings and the conditions governing budgetary discipline;

— the annual finance laws, which would take the name ‘Union budget’, and the amending finance laws, which would keep the name ‘supplementary and amending budgets (SABs)’; these would be the acts by means of which the budgetary authority authorises the collection of resources and the disbursement of expenditure over a 12-month financial year and the changes made to the initial finance law during that year;

Procedure

7. Proposes that the various types of legislative acts should be adopted by means of codecision in accordance with the following procedures:

— The laws and framework laws would be adopted by means of codecision in accordance with the procedure laid down by the current Article 251 of the Treaty, which would, however, benefit from being simplified and clarified;

(1) Laws would replace the current regulations, with the exception of those governing Community intervention programmes.
(3) Coordinating laws would replace the regulations governing Community action programmes in areas such as structural development, research or higher education and the mobility of persons.
(4) Framework laws would replace the current directives.
The institutional laws should be adopted on the basis of procedures which are democratic, entailing participation by the European Parliament under the codecision procedure, effective, entailing a stipulation that the unanimity rule may not be invoked, and formal, entailing a central decision-making role for the Council meeting at the level of the Heads of State or Government; accordingly, the procedure chosen for the adoption of these laws should be the basic procedure laid down for the adoption of legislative acts under the codecision procedure, subject to the following changes:

— the Commission would be able to exercise its right to propose legislation only at the express request of the European Council;

— the laws would be adopted by an enhanced qualified majority both in Parliament and in the Council;

— the Council's final decision would be taken at the level of the Heads of State or Government, which body would also have the power to call on the institutions to repeat the procedure from whatever stage it judges most appropriate;

8. As regards the finance laws, takes the view that:

— the laws relating to the financial perspective should be adopted under the codecision procedure by the two arms of the budgetary authority, in accordance with the same arrangements as those employed for legislative acts;

— the annual initial or amending budget should be adopted in accordance with a more transparent and simpler codecision procedure which is identical as regards both revenue and total expenditure, there being no reason to retain the distinction between compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure; the budget should also incorporate the expenditure and resources of the EDF, which should no longer be the subject of a separate budget;

9. Takes the view, however, that the budgetary codecision procedure should differ in one respect from the legislative codecision procedure, in that, since the budget must be adopted in accordance with strict deadlines, the possibility of the ultimate rejection of the finance law as a result of a disagreement between the Council and Parliament cannot be countenanced; emphasises the need to simplify the annual budgetary procedure and make it more transparent, which might make it possible to concentrate the procedure over a shorter period; notes that a number of possible options could be explored with a view to overcoming any disagreement between the two arms of the budgetary authority; provision should, for example, be made either for a mechanism for the automatic entry in the budget of the appropriations required to cover the Union's legislative and contractual commitments, or the award of a 'final say' to Parliament, on the basis of a strict maximum rate for the increase in expenditure, determined heading by heading, over the previous financial year; these two approaches could be combined;

10. Calls, in that connection, on the Committee on Budgets to draw up without delay a report on the reform of the budgetary procedure:

Hierarchy

11. Takes the view that institutional laws should be consistent with the Constitution and that laws, framework laws and finance laws should be consistent with the Constitution and the institutional laws;
12. Points out, however, that budgetary acts pose four specific problems with regard to the issue of a hierarchy of legislation, in particular:

— the finance laws relating to the financial perspective and the budget must be consistent with the provisions of the institutional law establishing the Financial Regulation;

— budgetary decisions concerning revenue should comply with the provisions of the institutional law governing the own-resources system, i.e. the maximum amount which may be levied, the nature of, the assessment basis for, the arrangements for the collection of and, possibly, the maximum rates of fiscal revenue and contributions to the Union budget; however, that institutional law should be flexible enough to allow the budgetary authority sufficient leeway to fix the revenue required to cover expenditure in each financial year;

— the ‘amounts deemed necessary’ laid down in legislative acts should be partially binding on the budgetary authority; save in exceptional cases justified by the need to honour the spirit of the legislative act in question, the budgetary authority should be required to abide by the amounts laid down in the act, but should be authorised not to enter such amounts in full in the finance law, where it regards this as necessary;

— in the annual budgets, the budgetary authority should respect the ceilings fixed by the law relating to the financial perspective, subject to the strict proviso that the law in question has been adopted under the codecision procedure; the budget may be amended in accordance with the same procedure;

The implementing bloc

13. Takes the view that implementing powers should be exercised in such a way as to ensure that the provisions of legislative acts are put into effect; accordingly, takes the view that such powers should rest with the Commission and, within their respective territorial jurisdictions, the Member States; considers, however, that the legislative authority, constituted by the Council and Parliament, may delegate to a specialist agency or a self-regulating body the task of laying down certain technical measures to implement laws;

14. Points out that all implementing acts should be consistent with the corresponding legislative acts and subject to a general review of their lawfulness carried out by the Court of Justice;

15. Points out that the wording of Article 202 should be amended in order to stipulate that the legislative authority is responsible, on the basis of complete equality in terms of rights between the European Parliament and the Council, for laying down the terms of the statutory authorisation granted to the executive authority and for scrutinising the exercise of the powers conferred on that authority, and that, to that effect, a control mechanism in the form of a right of ‘call-back’ should also be introduced;

Composition

16. Proposes that implementing acts should be divided into two categories:

— executive provisions, intended to lay down the procedural conditions in accordance with which legislative and budgetary acts are implemented; the executive provisions should not lay down provisions supplementary or additional to the corresponding legislative act; it would represent the ordinary law instrument which the Community executive can employ in order to implement laws; executive provisions would fall within the exclusive sphere of competence of the Commission, which might decide to draw on the assistance of an advisory committee comprising representatives of the Member States;
— delegated regulations, which would lay down, in accordance with the law and the limits fixed by it, provisions supplementing those adopted by the legislator; delegated regulations of this nature should be adopted only on the basis of the authorisation granted by and subject to scrutiny by the two arms of the legislative authority; the authorisation should lay down the substance, principles, objectives and scope of the delegation; it might place a time-limit on the delegation; the legislative authority would scrutinise delegated regulations;

Procedure

17. Takes the view that the procedure for the adoption and scrutiny of delegated regulations should differ depending on whether the legislative authority confers responsibility for that task on the Commission or on a separate authority, a specialist agency or a self-regulating body; in that connection, proposes the following guidelines:

— the delegated regulation for which responsibility is conferred on the Commission should be forwarded to the Council and to the European Parliament; should the Council, acting by a qualified majority, or Parliament, acting by a majority of its Members, object within three months to a delegated regulation, then the text in question would be the subject of a legislative procedure (codecision) to confirm, amend or repeal the regulation, unless the Commission withdraws it;

— the delegated regulation for which responsibility is conferred on a technical or professional body, which might be termed a 'technical implementing regulation', would be submitted to the two arms of the legislative authority in the same way as a Commission delegated regulation; however, the Commission would enjoy the same right as the two arms of the legislative authority to oppose the draft text;

Special cases

Legislative acts under Title VI of the EU Treaty

18. Calls for the legally binding acts provided for in Article 34 of the EU Treaty to be abolished and replaced by legislative acts; notes that provisions in certain particularly sensitive areas, including criminal law matters, which are currently the subject of provisions adopted in the form of conventions, may justify the introduction, in a manner consistent with the codecision principle, of certain specific procedural provisions concerning, for example, the right to propose legislation or the majorities required for the adoption of the acts in question;

International agreements

19. Takes the view that international agreements concluded by the Union concerning:

— the establishment of an association with one or more third States or international organisations,

— the establishment of a specific institutional framework through the organisation of cooperation procedures,

— the common commercial policy,

— matters covered by the legislative or budgetary codecision procedure,
should be adopted by the Council acting by a qualified majority after Parliament has given its assent; the negotiations should be conducted by the Commission on the basis of a mandate issued by the Council after consulting Parliament;

20. Regards it as essential, given the fact that international agreements have greater legal force than all the Union's internal legislative acts, that the consistency of such agreements with the Constitution and institutional acts should be subject to strict review; proposes that the right of referral to the Court of Justice with a view to securing an opinion on the consistency of an international agreement with the Union's Constitution and its institutional acts should be extended to cover Parliament and even a significant minority of its constituent Members;

Agreements between management and labour provided for in Article 139 of the EC Treaty

21. Takes the view that the agreements provided for in Article 139 of the Treaty should be approved by the Commission at the request of management and labour; considers, however, that no such approval may be given should the two arms of the legislative authority, Parliament and the Council acting by a qualified majority, oppose such a step;

22. Points out that the agreements between management and labour should be consistent with the Constitution and the institutional acts;

Interinstitutional agreements

23. Reiterates that interinstitutional agreements have an important role to play in coordinating and organising working relations among the institutions; takes the view that such agreements should be consistent with the Union's constitutional and institutional provisions; takes the view that, in order to enable the Court of Justice to exercise its review function more effectively, the right to refer such acts to the Court for an opinion should be extended so that such referrals can be made by a significant number of MEPs acting together;

Coordination of national policies

24. Regards its as essential that the procedures concerning the measures taken to coordinate national policies provided for in the Treaties should be rationalised and given a proper structure; proposes, in particular in those cases where the coordinating competence rests with the Union:

— that binding measures should take the form of a framework law;

— that non-binding measures in areas which fall within the sphere of competence of the Member States should be adopted by the two arms of the legislative authority in the form of 'recommendations of the legislative authority'; this should apply to the broad economic policy guidelines, which should be proposed by the Commission and approved by the Council and Parliament under an appropriate procedure;
25. Calls on the Member States to draw up a political agreement separate from the Treaty formalising their cooperation procedures in areas covered by their competences; endorses the arrangement whereby intervention by the Commission in this area may be requested by the European Council and reiterates Parliament's right to be provided with all the requisite information, given that such cooperation procedures inevitably have a bearing on the implementation of the Community strand of the joint strategy;

* *

26. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments of the Member States and applicant countries, and the European Convention.

P5_TA(2002)0613

**Foods and food ingredients authorised for treatment with ionising radiation**


The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission communication (COM(2001) 472 — C5-0010/2002),

— having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy (A5-0384/2002),

A. whereas the Commission is consulting the European Parliament on completing the Community list of foodstuffs authorised for irradiation within the European Union; whereas the final list should reconfirm that protection of consumer health and the environment must take precedence over all other considerations,

B. whereas Article 174(1) of the EC Treaty says that Community policy shall contribute to preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment and protecting human health and that this policy shall be based on the precautionary principle,

C. whereas framework Directive 1999/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionisation radiation (1) requires that a food item may be irradiated only if there is a technological need, the treatment poses no health hazard, it is of benefit to consumers

and is not used as a substitute for good hygiene, health and agricultural practice; whereas any food
irradiated or containing irradiated ingredients must be labelled and irradiated foods from third
countries must be accompanied by detailed documentation and must have been treated only at
Community-approved facilities,

D. whereas the World Health Organisation has stated that irradiation does not pose a danger to health,
if used properly,

E. whereas only Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK allow irradiation of foods other
than herbs, spices and vegetable seasonings (1) and, in practice, few foods are irradiated in these
countries,

F. whereas hospitals in some Member States use irradiated food for some patients’ diet, to remove
potentially dangerous bacteria,

G. whereas some consumer bodies doubt the technological need and benefit to consumers and predict
misuse of the technology to substitute for good hygiene; whereas some food producers and traders
of meat products, dried fruit/vegetables, potatoes, milk products, cereal flakes and tea are not in
favour of including their products on the list,

H. whereas sale of illegally irradiated, unlabelled foods occurs within the EU and is a potential health
hazard; whereas breaches of labelling laws mislead consumers, demonstrating the need for greater
monitoring and enforcement,

I. whereas irradiation depletes some nutrients and produces radiolytic products in some foods, some
of which may pose health risks; whereas data on long-term health effects of eating a diet based
largely on irradiated foods are lacking and research into the potential health risks should be
conducted as soon as possible,

J. whereas irradiation can contribute to hiding low hygiene standards in certain fields of food
production, such as shrimp and prawn aquaculture and processing,

1. Welcomes the Commission’s consideration of consumer and food industry opinions in finalising the
Community list and the emphasis on consumer benefits, genuine technological need and avoidance of
treatments which can be misused to substitute for good practice;

2. Calls on the Commission to collaborate with the World Health Organisation in commissioning and
disseminating research into the safety of irradiated foods for consumers and for staff in the food and retail
sectors;

3. Notes the Commission’s suggestion that the current list could be regarded as complete and believes
that any additions to herbs, spices and vegetable seasonings should only be permitted for irradiation in
the EU as and when scientific knowledge suggests it is safe and efficacious to do so;

(1) For a full list of the food categories permitted in these Member States, go to the document below on the Europa
4. Insists that before any proposal is submitted to add foodstuffs to the positive list (pursuant to Directive 1999/2/EC) a detailed analysis must be carried out on each foodstuff, with evidence given to demonstrate that each of the conditions for authorising food irradiation in Annex I of Directive 1999/2/EC is clearly met;

5. Calls on the Commission to investigate the health and safety implications for workers involved in irradiating food;

6. Requests the Commission to encourage the development and validation of safe and effective substitutes for chemical fumigation and methyl bromide for food disinfestation;

7. Calls on the Commission to require annual random testing of food by all Member States to prevent illegally irradiated, unlabelled products from being sold and to require all results to be made publicly available with tough action against breaches of the law;

8. Insists on the immediate removal of all products falsely labelled 'Not Irradiated' when this claim has been disproved by the appropriate tests;

9. Calls on the Commission to enforce regular controls, including irradiation detection surveys, of potentially irradiated imported foodstuffs and food products in all Member States, especially of foods imported from third countries that are known to make wide use of food irradiation, for example, the US and Brazil;

10. Asks that a mechanism of sanctions be introduced into the Directives against food importers or manufacturers who fail to carry out adequate monitoring to ensure they are not supplied with illegal irradiated ingredients or products and against producers and importers who withhold relevant information;

11. Insists that research into the long-term health effects of eating a diet largely comprised of irradiated foods be conducted and that no additional foods be added to the list if any evidence of long-term health risks emerges;

12. Stresses that the short- and long-term effects of eating a diet largely comprised of irradiated foods on children's health should be used as a reference for human health risk assessments, given the enhanced sensitivity of children to chemical exposure and depletion of nutrients in food;

13. Stresses that the substitution principle should apply: dangerous processes should be substituted with safer processes; this should be a duty for food producers and processors in order to avoid risks to workers, human health and the environment;

14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.
P5_TA(2002)0614

Foot-and-mouth disease: 2001 crisis


The European Parliament,

— having regard to Rules 150(2), 154(1) and 160 of its Rules of Procedure and its decision of 16 January 2002 (1) setting up a temporary committee on foot-and-mouth disease,

— having regard to its resolutions of 5 April 2001 (2) and 6 September 2001 (3) on foot-and-mouth disease in the European Union in 2001,

— having regard to the hearings of its temporary committee on foot-and-mouth disease and the visits by delegations from that committee to the areas most affected in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands,

— having regard to the reports by the Food and Veterinary Office of the Commission on inspection visits to the United Kingdom, France, Ireland and the Netherlands in connection with foot-and-mouth Disease in 2001 (DG (SANCO) 3318, 3323, 3324, 3331, 3333, 3338 and 3439 (2001)),

— having regard to the following reports:

— 'Foot-and-Mouth Disease: Lessons to be Learned Inquiry': report of the inquiry panel chaired by Dr Iain Anderson CBE, London (4),


— 'Infectious Diseases in Livestock', Scientific questions relating to the transmission, prevention and control of epidemic outbreaks of infectious disease in livestock in Great Britain, Royal Society, London (6),

— 'Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Scotland - The Scottish Executive Response', Scottish Executive, March 2002 (7),

— 'Inquiry into Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Scotland July 2002', Royal Society of Edinburgh, Edinburgh (8),

— 'Foot-and-Mouth Disease Controls: An assessment by the National Assembly for Wales' (9),

(4) http://www.fmd-lessonslearned.org.uk/.
(6) http://www.royalsoc.ac.uk/inquiry.
(7) http://www.ma.hw.ac.uk/RSE/enquiries/footandmouth/EVIDEN18.PDF.
(8) http://www.ma.hw.ac.uk/RSE/enquiries/footandmouth/fm_mw.pdf.
— ‘Northumberland Foot-and-Mouth Disease Public Inquiry, Report of the Inquiry Panel’, inquiry panel chaired by Professor Michael Dower CBE, Northumberland County Council (2),
— having regard to the ‘Petitie, aangeboden door ondernemers uit de hippische sector in de toezichtsgebieten Oene en Kootwijkerbroek’ (petition by businesspeople from the equestrian sector in the Oene and Kootwijkerbroek surveillance zones),
— having regard to the petition by the ‘Ent Europa’ Foundation,
— having regard to the numerous written contributions by private individuals and organisations addressed to its Temporary Committee on Foot-and-Mouth Disease concerning the course taken by foot-and-mouth disease in 2001 and concerning future policy on preventing and controlling foot-and-mouth disease,
— having regard to the report of the Temporary Committee on Foot-and-Mouth Disease (A5-0405/2002),

I. States the following observations and considerations:

Introduction

1. The speed at which foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) of the Pan-Asia O type spread within the European Union, particularly the United Kingdom, in 2001, was unprecedented in the history of FMD, as was the scale of the outbreaks;

2. FMD is a viral disease of cloven-hoofed animals (ruminants, pigs). The aphthovirus is highly infectious and extremely communicable. The great significance of the disease consists in the severe economic losses it causes as a result of the fall in animal yields, the barring of their products from the market, the expenses involved in eradication and, not least, in the enormous social and psychological consequences for the populations affected:

3. In the United Kingdom alone, according to the UK National Audit Office, 6.5 million animals (cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and wild animals) were slaughtered, for which compensation was paid, either to combat the spread of the disease or as a direct consequence of disease control measures (so-called 'welfare' slaughter), in connection with 2 030 confirmed outbreaks; other estimates suggest that the number of animals slaughtered may even have been as high as 10 million, because many slaughtered new-born lambs and calves were not counted for compensation purposes. In the Netherlands, the figure was around 285 000 animals, in France around 63 000 and in Ireland 53 000. The species most affected by the crisis in the United Kingdom was sheep, in which it is very difficult to diagnose the disease externally;

4. The 2001 FMD epidemic and the measures to tackle it caused major social disruption in the countries affected and in other parts of the EU and had a massive economic impact on the areas concerned. Particularly farmers whose livestock were not slaughtered and the upstream and downstream sectors of food production, as well as other sectors of the economy, especially tourism, suffered serious financial losses;

5. The source of the epidemic has not been definitely identified. Inquiries by the UK Government suggest that it was caused by feeding pigs on a farm at Heddon-on-the-Wall in Northumberland with waste from illegally imported meat, which infected them at the beginning of February 2001, after which the virus spread to sheep on a nearby farm and so, probably via the Longtown sheep market and other markets, to the whole country, France and Ireland. Through indirect contact with infected sites, the disease also spread to the Netherlands. Suspicions have been expressed that the crisis may have arisen from different causes, but these have not been substantiated;

6. Since only a very small number of cases were actually tested, and relatively few cases were confirmed to have the disease on laboratory testing, it is crucial that the epidemiological data be published and be subject to independent critical analysis, so that lessons about disease spread and control can be learned for the future;

The parameters for FMD control in 2001

7. The substantial increase in the number and stocking density of livestock in certain regions in the EU, along with greater animal movements, and the intensification of trade between the EU and third countries in recent decades, has increased the risk of infection of large animal populations in the EU and of correspondingly large losses to the industry and costs to the public purse because of the requisite inspection and disease control measures, as well as compensation payments. Support mechanisms within the framework of the common agricultural policy in the EU encourage intensive transport of and trade in animals susceptible to FMD within the internal market, and thus the spread of animal diseases, but there has not been any corresponding expansion of inspections or veterinary systems, research into vaccines and modern testing equipment;

8. Several Member States of the European Union had a strategy of general vaccination of their cattle before the European Union decided in 1991 to change to the present culling strategy;

9. Since 1992, contrary to the practice previously adopted in most Member States, the EU has banned prophylactic vaccination against FMD. On the basis of this ban, the EU pursues a 'non-vaccination' policy as a general rule, including when an outbreak of FMD occurs. The 'non-vaccination' policy is based on the trade-policy recommendations of the International Office of Epizootics (IOE), which, at least at the time of the crisis in 2001, did not adequately regulate the preconditions and consequences of emergency vaccinations in the event of an FMD outbreak. The IOE recommendations provided for excessively long periods before 'FMD-free' status, which is absolutely vital to trade, could be reacquired if emergency vaccination (protective inoculation) programmes were carried out during an outbreak, and did not take account of the state of the art with regard to tests to distinguish vaccinated animals from infected animals;
10. In addition, the IOE did not provide for a rapid procedure for the recognition of FMD-free areas within a country where outbreaks had occurred and an FMD-infected area had been designated. Only after a considerable delay would it have been possible to designate an FMD-free area, with the result that any regionalisation, particularly in conjunction with emergency vaccinations, did not seem attractive;

11. The EU’s policy in the event of an FMD outbreak has accordingly hitherto been geared to culling livestock from infected herds and FMD-susceptible animals which had come into contact with the source of infection or infected vectors or which were shown to have become infected in any other way (a ‘stamping-out’ policy). As a general rule, emergency vaccinations were to be avoided and performed only - at the request of the Member State concerned - by way of exception, in the event of a major epidemic. In the light of experience of FMD in 2001, this policy cannot continue in its present form;

12. The 2001 FMD crisis was a traumatic experience in the areas affected. For the purpose of determining control strategies and methods, the policy of the EU and the Member States must therefore in future take account of the social and psychological impact on the public and effects on non-agricultural sectors of the economy, such as tourism, in the areas affected by a major FMD outbreak. Hitherto the basic ‘non-vaccination’ policy has assigned undue priority to trade-policy aspects;

Prevention and control of FMD in the United Kingdom in 2001

13. The United Kingdom tackled FMD by means of a contingency plan pursuant to Article 5(2) of Directive 90/423/EEC; the plan had been approved by the Commission in 1993 and last amended in 2000, and complied with the criteria laid down in Decision 91/42/EEC. The plan was based on previous experience of FMD and on the assumption that the spread of the disease would remain localised, i.e. the number of outbreaks would not exceed ten. Directive 90/423/EEC, amending Directive 85/511/EEC, specifically requires that provision should be made for emergency vaccination ‘where an epizootic disease threatens to become extensive’ and that ‘this decision shall have particular regard to the degree of concentration of animals in certain regions and the need to protect special breeds’. However, the UK ‘Lessons Learned’ inquiry found ‘… no evidence that that the UK took heed of the 1999 European report guidelines in altering UK strategic policy. Contingency planning for vaccination was minimal.’ This was a major flaw in UK contingency planning and policy implementation, which should have been reviewed by the Commission and appropriate corrective action taken;

14. In the United Kingdom, there were already 50 to 70 outbreaks at the time of confirmation of FMD, and subsequently 12 epidemics (or mini-epidemics) occurred. Therefore the scale of the 2001 crisis far exceeded the presumed scale on which the national contingency plan and regional contingency plans were based. Yet in the light of previous experience and the foreseeable risk, it would have been disproportionate to gear the FMD contingency plan and the associated human and material resources to such a large scale. However, in retrospect the contingency plan ought to have included a scenario for a serious and extensive outbreak, including a ‘worst-case’ scenario;

15. However, contingency plans and the logistical and staffing preparations for an outbreak of FMD or other notifiable exotic animal diseases in the United Kingdom were suffering from considerable shortcomings, according to a report of February 1999 commissioned by the State Veterinary Service (Drummond Report). Hardly anything had been done to implement this report’s recommendations for remedying the shortcomings before the crisis arose, even though in July 2000 the head of the State Veterinary Service expressed extreme concern about the state of preparations, particularly with regard to slaughter, disposal of animal carcasses, staff training and the availability of up-to-date contingency plans;
16. An export ban was imposed on the UK immediately, while the UK Government delayed from 20 February 2001 (when the first case was confirmed) until 23 February 2001 before banning the movements of FMD-susceptible animals on a nationwide basis and closing livestock markets. This delay caused a considerable increase in the number of cases. In retrospect, an immediate nationwide ban on movements of FMD-susceptible animals would have been appropriate when the first case of FMD was detected in the United Kingdom, but large sections of the population would have considered this disproportionate at the time;

17. The lack of an effective system of identifying and tracing rapidly the transport routes taken by sheep, the species most affected by the epidemic, and the inadequacy of the checks carried out by dealers and at markets severely hampered efforts to control the disease;

18. The structures and organisation of the public service (government and administrative bodies) in the UK are very complex. The handling of the epidemic was characterised by a lack of coordination between veterinary and policy staff within the State Veterinary Service and between the regions and the centre. This led to a number of difficulties in defining and implementing the government’s control strategy. A clear demarcation of powers was lacking;

19. The number of full-time State veterinary staff in the UK has been reduced by about half in the past 20 years, although according to the UK Government the number of official vets normally working in the field has changed little. Moreover, this considerable cut in the number of staff employed by the State Veterinary Service has been accompanied by the closure of local veterinary centres and a concentration on regional centres, which has inevitably resulted in a loss of knowledge of local conditions. Overall, this has weakened the capacity for responding to the crisis, particularly as the number of livestock has increased significantly over the same period. At the beginning of the epidemic, there were not enough staff to cope with the rapidly growing number of infected farms and carry out the requisite inspection and eradication measures. As a consequence large numbers of vets had to be recruited rapidly from overseas to help combat the epidemic. No provision had been made for an international assistance plan. Many offers of help from veterinary surgeons in the UK, both with and without previous experience of FMD, were ignored though hundreds of foreign vets were deployed Their help was invaluable, although in some cases it may have caused uncertainty among farmers partly on account of language problems;

20. The UK Government’s information policy was inadequate, both before and during the crisis. The content of the contingency plan was not known to the public at the beginning of the outbreak or for some time during it (it was not placed on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture until August 2001). At the beginning of the outbreak the Ulster Farmers’ Union did not even know that a contingency plan existed;

21. The provision of information from State sources to local bodies and the farmers affected was poor, and advice from the various government departments was repeatedly altered, inconsistent or even contradictory. Moreover, the National Farmers’ Union reported that MAFF officials frequently contacted the NFU’s own helpline to seek advice as they were unable to obtain the information required from within MAFF itself;

22. Many of the problems associated with the management of the outbreak arose from bureaucratic and formalistic procedures for obtaining compensation, recurrent delays in decision-making and the implementation of measures by the authorities, particularly in connection with the disposal of animal carcasses, the lack of effective contingency plans, inadequately informed veterinary staff, staff shortages
at the locally established disease control units, and violations of animal welfare legislation during culls and in connection with the movement ban. However, it is recognised that compensation claims must be administered in a fair and considered way in order to prevent fraud. In individual cases, it was also reported that farmers who were affected had been intimidated and pressurised in connection with the culls. These shortcomings and the sometimes inadequate information policy caused considerable stress among those concerned, many of whom were still suffering psychologically as a result months after the crisis;

23. On the other hand, the Commission’s Food and Veterinary Office observed in March 2001 that the UK’s organisational response to the FMD outbreak was effective and efficient, at both national and local level, and the speed with which the central and local crisis centres were set up was impressive. The selfless commitment of the staff detailed to tackle the crisis was also singled out for comment. The FVO also remarked, however, that the extent of the epidemic quickly outstripped the resources available to control the disease;

24. Despite the rapid spread of the disease in the first few weeks, large parts of the country remained free of the disease and in some parts, such as Kent, the disease was successfully eradicated;

25. From late March onwards, the UK Government based its decisions on epidemiological models. The mode of transmission of the virus did not play any part in the models, according to statements by the head of the UK Government’s scientific advisory group. The appropriateness of the unvalidated models used to plot the course of the epidemic remains scientifically controversial and in particular is challenged by veterinary scientists with FMD expertise. The models used ultimately resulted in the proposal at the end of March 2001 for the novel 24/48 hours contiguous culls (i.e. slaughtering susceptible animals at infected farms within 24 hours of the infection’s being diagnosed and slaughtering susceptible animals at neighbouring farms within 48 hours) — a strategy which was fraught with inevitable lax biosecurity and documented infringements of animal welfare law;

26. The epidemic appeared to be running out of control until it peaked near the end of March 2001. At this point the 24/48 hours contiguous cull strategy began to be implemented, staff resources were augmented, and the army was deployed to overcome logistical problems in disposing of animal carcasses. It remains controversial and doubtful whether the 24/48 hours contiguous cull strategy was really responsible for curbing the epidemic (halting the increase in the number of cases and bringing about a decrease); apart from any other consideration, in many cases it proved impossible to carry out the culls on neighbouring farms within 48 hours.

27. The deployment of the army, particularly to provide logistical support in disposing of animal carcasses, took place only at a relatively late stage, when the epidemic was already out of control and, in some cases, dead animals had been lying about on the affected farms for days. With hindsight, earlier deployment of the army would have reduced the backlog in the disposal of carcasses and the distress experienced by farmers and rural communities;

28. The disease control measures in the UK were evidently more successful in Scotland (County of Dumfries and Galloway) than in other areas, because lines of communication were shorter and the approach adopted was one of integrated contingency planning (political decisions and logistic control were located primarily at regional level, although, in accordance with special agreements within the State, the State Veterinary Service also performed in Scotland the duties for which they provided). In addition, since the Lockerbie air disaster, special procedures had been developed for responding to crises. However, the total number of cases of FMD was in any case smaller in Scotland and animal movements were generally southbound;
29. The large number of animals culled caused enormous problems in the disposal of animal carcasses, which could have been reduced by means of vaccinations on neighbouring farms or within a certain radius of infected farms;

30. The UK Government's decision to bury animal carcasses in mass burial sites or burn them on pyres as part of the mass culls was, in most cases, taken without adequate consultation of local institutions. Because of this, there were breaches of human and environmental health guidelines resulting from emissions and groundwater pollution. This placed a very heavy burden on the populations of the areas concerned, and television pictures of the burning pyres and mass burials shocked the public on animal welfare grounds and had a catastrophic impact on tourism in those areas. Monitoring of the environmental impact of these methods of disposal at the locations where they were employed was not carried out to provide any conclusive results at the time, although it is recognised that carcinogens were released into the atmosphere from the burning of animal carcasses on pyres;

31. In a number of cases, culling of livestock involved violations of animal welfare legislation because of the pressure of time to which it gave rise. It was reported that unnecessary pain and suffering had been inflicted on animals because of the inexpert performance of staff, some of whom were not adequately trained. This in turn caused much unnecessary suffering on the part of many farmers and their families. Member States should reflect on the necessary training of personnel in advance of an epidemic;

32. The mass culls and movement of carcasses to mass burial or incineration sites also gave rise to a risk of accidental further transmission of the virus via the staff deployed or their equipment and on account of the transport of slaughtered animal carcasses through uninfected areas. There is anecdotal evidence that such transmission actually occurred, but no official monitoring was undertaken at the time;

33. The 3 km cull ordered in Cumbria and in Dumfries and Galloway, which entailed culling sheep, pigs and goats within a 3 km radius of an infected farm, may not have had a basis in domestic law, irrespective of the question of the practicability and proportionality of this measure. However, only the courts can definitively determine whether the 3 km cull was legal. In the UK the courts have in two cases determined that the cull was in fact legal. It is not apparent that this is either explicitly permitted or explicitly prohibited at European level;

34. In Cumbria, from the end of March/beginning of April 2001, vaccinating cattle was an option recommended by the Chief Scientific Adviser to the government and the Chief Veterinary Officer on condition that certain criteria were complied with, including that of support from farmers. The government did not consider this option practicable, because it did not enjoy sufficient support from the National Farmers' Union or the food trade (some farmers' opposition to vaccinations was evidently due to the mistaken belief that there was no EU compensation available for the possible loss of value of vaccinated animals). Relatively small special-interest groups (parts of the meat-producing farming sector and the food trade) seem to have had an undue influence over decisions affecting the wellbeing of whole regions in the management of the FMD outbreak in the UK in 2001. This is all the more worrying because of unfounded and unsubstantiated fears in the food trade that consumers would not accept products from vaccinated livestock. It is important that an agreement and understanding is reached in the near future to record that meat and milk from vaccinated animals are safe for human consumption, to avoid this kind of debate recurring in a future outbreak;
Control of FMD in the Netherlands

35. Apparently, the foot-and-mouth disease virus was introduced to the Netherlands via a transport of Irish calves, which were exposed to the virus present on sheep from the United Kingdom during an obligatory rest period in an official staging post for animal transport in Mayenne, France;

36. The organisation of measures to control FMD in the Netherlands was based on experience of the swine fever crisis. The FMD contingency plan clearly assigned responsibilities and laid down procedures, with decisions being taken centrally and implemented regionally; local and regional expertise received too little recognition;

37. However, the decision to set up a regional crisis centre was taken only when the first outbreak occurred; it took several days to build up the regional organisation — staff and bodies — so that valuable time was lost before the implementing organisation was completely operational and effective in carrying out the veterinary measures and developing a network of contacts with other parties concerned in the region;

38. The Netherlands' strategy was initially one of eradicating the FMD virus as quickly as possible in order to regain 'FMD-free without vaccination' status; the government accepted as a necessary evil the resultant strong social and psychological impact on rural communities. But as the rising level of slaughter threatened to overwhelm available capacity for the disposal of carcasses, permission for emergency vaccination-to-live was obtained and implemented. Only after the vaccination programme had been completed and the disease eliminated did the government switch instead to slaughter of the vaccinated animals in order for exports to resume after three months' instead of twelve months' delay under IOE rules;

39. The mass culls caused considerable public indignation in the Netherlands and elsewhere in the EU: farmers, especially dairy farmers, cattle raisers, holders and raisers of sheep and goats and small-holders who kept and bred animals as a hobby, as well as most veterinarians and the non-agricultural rural business sector and society at large, which was increasingly organised in new special interest organisations, argued in favour of emergency or prophylactic vaccination, after which the animals could stay alive, instead of culls; the FMD crisis in the Netherlands and the public outcry received very considerable media coverage;

40. At times, there was insufficient capacity to carry out the measures, which led to unwanted changes in the implementation plans;

41. In the Netherlands too, one important shortcoming in the FMD control measures was the national authorities' inadequate coordination and information policy and the lack of arrangements to enable the farmers concerned to contact the State agencies responsible;

42. A culling policy was applied during the first days of the crisis in the Netherlands. Fairly quickly the 'ring vaccination' concept, after authorisation by the Commission, was introduced to bring the epidemic under control. All livestock within the vaccination ring were ultimately slaughtered in order for exports to resume at an early stage. The decision to cull the vaccinated livestock was taken after consultation and approval by farmers' organisations. In the end, around 10 000 animals were slaughtered per infected farm in the Netherlands, as against 2 000 in the UK, although this was also due to the particularly high stocking density in the Netherlands and to the fact that, in the area around Oene, vaccination was planned and authorised for a wide radius (25 km) as an emergency-vaccination measure with the aim of ensuring that the vaccinated animals could continue to be used as normal;
43. In some cases, the Netherlands rules on the reduction of compensation for farmers resulted in extreme reductions, which were not felt to be justified; the systems of compensation and deductions from it in the event of livestock epidemics vary so widely within the EU as to give rise to a danger of distortion of competition;

**Experience in France**

44. Immediately after the first outbreak in the UK was reported, the French authorities activated the FMD contingency plan at national and regional level and set up crisis staffs, involving the relevant professional organisations;

45. In France too, FMD was combated by means of preventive culls combined with serological tests and a temporary ban on the movement of susceptible livestock, without resorting to vaccination. Following the two FMD outbreaks in France, susceptible animals were slaughtered within a 3 km radius of the farms concerned;

46. Measures to control FMD in France in 2001 were efficient and successful, although here too it was recognised that the identification and registration of sheep needed to be improved. It may be noted that the economic and social consequences did not play any significant role in the strategy for controlling FMD in France either. The issue of vaccination did not arise in France because there were so few outbreaks of the disease;

47. The issue of unequal compensation for loss and damage suffered has also arisen in France.

**Experience in Ireland**

48. The authorities in Ireland and Northern Ireland were forewarned by the outbreaks in Great Britain and were able to prepare themselves very well for the outbreak of FMD. Cooperation and coordination between Ireland and Northern Ireland went smoothly, and it was largely thanks to this that the FMD outbreaks remained very limited in the region. The measures were effective and efficient;

49. The issue of vaccination did not arise, because there were so few outbreaks in Ireland and Northern Ireland;

**Experience in Greece**

50. In Greece, outbreaks of FMD were always sporadic, that is to say the disease is not endemic. Most cases occurred in the vicinity of Greece's eastern borders (Evros, Mytilini, Chios, Samos, the Dodecanese) since the disease is endemic in Turkey whereas it has not been reported in Greece's other neighbouring countries. Previously, it was believed that the disease entered Greece through illegal trade in live animals. Since the epidemics of 1994 and 1996 and the culling of several thousand animals, stock farmers in Greece have become more aware and maintain that there are no longer any illegal imports of animals from Turkey;

51. The last outbreak of the disease, which occurred in the summer of 2000 in Evros, was attributed to animals in the Greek border regions encountering Turkish animals in the River Evros, the waters of which were low owing to the protracted drought. It is possible therefore that the herds were in contact while grazing and watering. Since the virus is highly infectious and extremely communicable, it was easily transmitted. The origin of the viral strain, which was isolated, was established by laboratory testing with PCR. It was established that the strain was of the Asia 1 serotype similar to that found on the far bank of the River Evros;
52. During the epidemic in the summer of 2000, there were 12 outbreaks of the disease in Evros. Approximately 8,000 animals (5,400 cattle, 2,300 goats and sheep, 300 pigs) were culled and buried at an estimated cost of EUR 750,000. This figure includes not only compensation but also the cost of supervising decontamination procedures, administrative and other expenditure. The social disruption was minimal and the media reaction was low-key, as was that of the animal welfare organisations;

**The role of the Commission in controlling FMD**

53. The Commission responded to the crisis immediately and took the necessary decisions. In the course of the crisis, it promptly adapted and documented its decisions on the basis of the opinions of the Standing Veterinary Committee in the light of events. No shortcomings have been identified in the Commission's management of the crisis. The high quality of the Commission's work in controlling the crisis has also been expressly stressed by the national veterinary authorities of Member States concerned;

54. However, the Commission failed to review the Member States' contingency plans within an appropriate period following the introduction of the ban on prophylactic vaccination in 1992. At the time of the 2001 crisis — apart from the assessments in connection with the approval of the contingency plans — it had still not reviewed the implementation either of the UK's contingency plan or of those of the Netherlands or France;

**Control of FMD in third countries**

55. Systematic preventive vaccination is practised in many countries where FMD is endemic. In recent years, emergency vaccinations in conjunction with targeted culling have rapidly eradicated the disease in Albania (1996), Korea and South Africa (2000) and Uruguay (2001);

56. The way in which Uruguay tackled FMD in 2001 demonstrates the considerable positive aspects of emergency vaccination without subsequent slaughter in the event of a widespread outbreak, although local conditions there are not comparable to those in the EU. Thanks to mass vaccination of 10 million cattle, accompanied by movement restrictions, the disease was eradicated within 15 weeks. Only just under 7,000 animals were slaughtered. The social impact was limited and the cost of eradicating the disease (vaccines, disinfection, compensation for farmers) totalled only USD 13.6 m;

**The question of vaccination in connection with the future strategy to control FMD in the EU**

57. In the light of the experience in 2001, the question of whether and to what extent livestock ought to be vaccinated in the event of an FMD outbreak cannot be definitely resolved in advance for all eventualities. Because of current implications for international trade, the decision on vaccination is in any case not a scientific matter but a political one and therefore depends on the circumstances and interests which are taken into account and the priority objectives adopted for the purpose of controlling the epidemic. However, such a decision must always be grounded on solid scientific evidence and experience, as well as taking into account the specific circumstances of an epidemic. Many objections to vaccination could be removed by sensible debate with clear agreements being reached by interested parties before any future outbreak. Despite recent changes to IOE rules, the three-month 'trading penalty' that remains against vaccination should, in the view of many authorities, be removed by future resolution of the IOE so that slaughter and vaccination are treated equally. This change will enable decisions to be taken on the proper basis of disease control rather than economic and political considerations;
58. Experts attending the hearings held by the European Parliament's Temporary Committee on FMD were not agreed amongst themselves as to the appropriateness of vaccinations to stem an outbreak or eradicate the disease, from the point of view, inter alia, of veterinary medicine or in the light of epidemiological considerations e.g. number of serotypes, speed of action, problems of distinguishing antibodies of infected animals. However, many of the experts stressed that, under certain conditions, emergency vaccination is a better way of controlling FMD than the ‘stamping out’ method. The issue of vaccination needs to be resolved in the context of the particular situation. It must also be seen in the light of the seriousness of the risk of future FMD outbreaks due to the particular control method adopted;

59. Mass culling of livestock and the subsequent destruction of meat resulted in widespread public protests and can be ethically justified only by special socioeconomic grounds. Furthermore, some countries spent more money on disease control than they were able to save in terms of their lost export trade. Decisions must be taken in a transparent manner: otherwise it will be difficult to persuade those sections of the population who suffer most from a non-vaccination policy to provide the necessary cooperation during a future FMD outbreak. It has become clear from the 2001 epidemic that mass culling on the scale seen in the UK and the Netherlands will not be publicly acceptable again and that alternative control strategies are therefore essential;

60. The disease-control objective (motivated by trade considerations) of eradicating the disease as quickly as possible while culling the minimum number of animals should not entail an absolute non-vaccination policy, and must always be weighed against other politically relevant objectives such as avoiding excessive economic losses in upstream and downstream sectors of food production and in other sectors of the economy and avoiding traumatic psychological and social consequences in the regions concerned;

61. The vaccines currently available make it possible — at least on a herd by herd basis — to distinguish between infected and vaccinated animals. It is true that the problem of transmission of FMD by carrier animals (animals in which the virus can under certain circumstances still be detected more than 28 days after infection but which may possibly not be producing any antibodies to non-structural proteins or displaying clinical symptoms) still remains in principle and is not quantifiable so far. However, many experts consider the risk of transmission of FMD by carrier animals to be extremely slight;

62. The international recognition of serological tests to demonstrate the presence of antibodies to 3ABC or other non-structural proteins — at least on a herd by herd basis — for the purposes of regaining ‘FMD-free’ status more rapidly after emergency vaccination is a vital element in decision-making on vaccination in the event of an outbreak of FMD;

63. As early as March 1999, the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare had already described the options of vaccinating and testing together with only three months of trade restriction as a strategy for the future;

64. The adverse impact of vaccination on exports of live animals and animal products has been considerably reduced following the change in the IOE's Animal Health Code in May 2002 (reduction of the period before ‘FMD-free’ status can be regained to six months in the event of emergency vaccination without subsequent culling). This means, however, that compared to a stamping-out policy after which such status can be regained after three months, current recommendations still create a commercial disincentive to the introduction of a vaccinate-to-live policy;
65. In future, therefore, when an outbreak occurs, emergency vaccination with the aim of allowing animals to live for normal further use should no longer be regarded as a last resort for controlling FMD but must be considered as a first-choice option from the outset. In the case of infected farms and known dangerous contacts slaughter is the immediate requirement. A transparent list of criteria should be applied in order to assess the likely consequences of each control strategy. Staff and equipment for the effective implementation of a vaccination strategy should be made available quickly throughout the EU;

66. The list of criteria for emergency vaccination in the event of an outbreak of FMD which the Commission may compile in connection with a proposal for new rules on the control of FMD would be incomplete if it ignored the economic, psychological and social impact of the decision in the areas concerned. Such effects must be taken into account in deciding how to control FMD. Measures to tackle FMD should not only — as on previous occasions — be regarded as an operation to police the epidemic with the aim of safeguarding livestock holdings or particular commercial interests but should also have regard for changes in people's way of life and in attitudes towards the environment and animal welfare and increased mobility, combined with a cost-benefit analysis of any given control strategy;

67. In the case of rare animals in zoos or game parks and scientifically valuable animals at research centres, culls should be avoided as a general rule and, if the spread of the virus cannot be prevented in any other way, the animals should be vaccinated;

68. Emergency vaccinations must always be carried out in those cases in which they make it possible to avoid mass burial or burning on pyres, which are dangerous to the environment and health, and the risk of further spread of the virus from the vaccinated animals is relatively small;

69. The division of a country into FMD-free and FMD-infected zones ought in future to play an essential part in the event of a major outbreak, inter alia in deciding the control strategy. If animals are vaccinated, such a division should always be carried out;

70. A return to systematic prophylactic vaccination against FMD is not yet at this stage an option to aspire to, particularly because there are seven different serotypes, which cannot be tackled by a single vaccination, and 80 known subtypes exist within them, which likewise cannot be fully covered by a vaccination. Only by chance, therefore, could the right vaccine be chosen. Moreover, the impact on trade would still at this stage be very serious, not only because under IOE recommendations vaccinated animals cannot be exported to countries which have the status of 'FMD-free countries where vaccination is not practised' but also because exports of other animal products derived from vaccinated animals to countries which are FMD-free and do not practise vaccination would in practice be substantially hampered;

**Rules and controls on imports in the EU**

71. Full traceability of all animal products for human consumption should be guaranteed within the EU. This should include labelling of the country of origin on all foods and catering supplies;

72. The rules on imports which are designed to prevent the entry of pathogens, particularly those on the IOE's A list, are harmonised throughout the EU. In addition to veterinary inspections at the external borders, they entail a range of import restrictions on health grounds for animals and animal products and inspection and approval procedures for the countries from which the EU imports live animals or animal products.
73. The EU does not import FMD-susceptible animals from third countries unless they have the status of 'FMD-free countries where vaccination is not practised'. Imports of meat from countries which do not have this status are subject to special conditions (for example, beef must inter alia be deboned and matured). Contrary to assertions which have been made in public, these conditions are no less strict than those for exports of meat from an EU Member State where FMD has broken out to another Member State;

74. In recent years, livestock epidemics in the EU have not been proven as caused by products which are imported regularly and checked in the process. The Food and Veterinary Office's inspections of border control posts have however revealed serious shortcomings in import controls;

75. The most serious source of the risk of entry of FMD is illegal imports of animal products from countries where FMD is endemic. Although it is virtually impossible to guarantee zero-risk of illegal imports, more can and must be done to check, identify and destroy illegal meat imports as part of a concerted strategy to prevent the disease entering the Union and to restore confidence in the food sector;

76. Checks on imports of products of animal origin by tourists are far less strict at EU airports and other points of entry than they are for example in the USA, Australia or New Zealand. While the risk that FMD will be brought in by tourists or in food for consumption during travel is relatively slight, it is not negligible, bearing in mind that, for example, at Heathrow airport within a period of a few days in May 2000 illegally imported food with a total weight of 3 100 kg was seized during checks on passengers' baggage, including meat from exotic animals ('bushmeat') and various types of fish. At Dublin airport, around two tons of illegally imported animal products are found and confiscated every month;

Budgetary aspects

77. According to the Commission, measures to control FMD are placing a considerable burden on the EU budget. In 2001, commitment appropriations for them totalled EUR 421 141 381 (EUR 2 700 000 for Ireland, EUR 3 300 000 for France, EUR 39 000 000 for the Netherlands and EUR 376 141 381 for the United Kingdom). In 2002, payments totalling EUR 400 000 000 were made in this connection (EUR 2 700 000 for Ireland, EUR 3 300 000 for France, EUR 39 000 000 for the Netherlands and EUR 355 000 000 for the United Kingdom). These figures include the advance payments decided upon in August 2001;

78. Under Community law, compensation up to 60 % is granted towards the costs of destruction of animals, milk and feed as well as disinfection, etc. in case of an outbreak of FMD. The other 40 % of the costs are borne by the budgets of the Member States concerned (UK, Ireland, France and most other Member States) or by funds to which livestock farmers make contributions (the Netherlands, Germany, Flanders). For the 2001 outbreak the Dutch animal health fund, made up solely of contributions from farmers, completely covered the 40 % of the compensated costs in the Netherlands;

79. As animal diseases are unpredictable, there are in principle only two options for responding to them, using the EU budget. Either one does not make any special provision for an outbreak and, if an outbreak occurs, tries to find and use spare appropriations within the existing budget, or one obtains the requisite appropriations by means of a supplementary budget. This has been the practice to date, but it is desirable to create an ad hoc reserve in the budget, the amount of which would be determined in the light of the experience gained, the development of prophylaxes and risk assessments;
80. The method of assessing the losses of farmers eligible for compensation also determines the size of the contribution to be made by the Community and should therefore be transparent and objective, assigning them their true value, and should not be influenced by chance fluctuations in market prices;

Compensation aspects

81. It is unacceptable that only farmers in whose interest the non-vaccination policy is being pursued should receive compensation under Decision 90/424/EEC for livestock lost in an FMD outbreak while other farmers and those in other sectors of the economy — particularly tourism and sport — are compelled to foot the bill for their own losses arising from this policy. The rules on compensation need to be reviewed in this respect;

82. The Commission should consider whether and to what extent national compulsory insurance schemes for the livestock farming sector might in future be supported through co-financing of expenditure on public support, or whether it is more appropriate to provide financial assistance to the Member State affected by the outbreak of a disease within the framework of an ad hoc decision.

83. The practice adhered to in compensating farmers in the event of an FMD outbreak is unjust. It is not clear why only farmers whose animals have been culled should receive compensation, while none is paid to farmers who have been unable to market animals or animal products properly because of the movement ban. It is also desirable to take into account economic losses arising from these bans. The provisions of Decision 90/424/EEC concerning compensation payments by the EU should be amended accordingly;

84. Compensation for losses arising from FMD should as a general rule cover less than 100 % of the losses, in order to increase the incentive to comply with the necessary biosecurity rules on farms. Not more than 80 % of losses eligible for compensation should be reimbursed from public funds. The system of compensation for losses arising from FMD must be decided at European level and apply to all Member States in order to avoid distortions of competition.

85. The preconditions for compensation for losses due to animal diseases, particularly FMD, must be transparent, so that, in particular, the farmers concerned do not resist measures which are necessary in order to control disease because of misconceptions about the compensation which may be payable;

Other animal diseases

86. In addition to FMD, livestock in the EU are threatened by other animal diseases, some of which are also dangerous to humans, such as TSE and avian influenza. From the economic point of view the diseases which currently present the greatest risk are FMD, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease, Newcastle disease and avian influenza;

87. Possibly as a result of global warming such diseases as bluetongue, which is transmitted by mosquitoes, have recently appeared in temperate latitudes;

88. Policy on vaccination against animal diseases which can cause serious economic damage and of the introduction of which there is a high risk is not standardised in the EU. The vaccines available — where they exist at all — sometimes afford only limited protection or, for economic reasons, are only used in emergency vaccination campaigns (as is the case with classical swine fever);
89. In view of the intensification of world trade and global warming, a thorough analysis of the existing and likely future threats arising from the introduction of animal diseases into the EU which could cause major economic damage is urgently needed at European level;

II. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, as appropriate, to adopt the following measures:

90. Lasting success can be achieved in efforts to control FMD worldwide only if it proves possible, through close international cooperation, to curb the disease decisively in areas where it is still endemic. The Commission should therefore play an active part in developing a worldwide strategy to control FMD within the framework of the FAO, do more to assist the countries concerned in their efforts to control or eradicate FMD, particularly by making vaccines available and providing assistance with diagnostic tests in areas chronically affected by the disease based on the principle ‘helping people help themselves’, and seek to improve cooperation with regard to information (early warning systems);

91. The EU has successfully worked in Turkey and Transcaucasia with the aim of creating a buffer zone preventing the spread of the disease to South-Eastern Europe. A sufficient budget needs to be secured for these actions both in these regions and other regions bordering the enlarging EU as well as for supporting the fight against other type A diseases in developing countries;

92. In the accession negotiations, the Commission should ensure that, at the time of accession, the applicant countries' border control posts at the future external borders of the EU are of the same standard as those of the present Member States. Member States, coordinated by the Commission, should extend cooperation with the applicant countries in the field of prevention and control of livestock diseases;

93. Member States and the Community (through coordination with the existing vaccine banks) should keep sufficient stocks of vaccines/antigen material to be able to supply them quickly to countries bordering on the EU without difficulty if that becomes necessary. In order to implement any control strategy based on culling, vaccination or biosecurity, it is essential that Member States have personnel available rapidly to deliver the strategy;

94. As members of the IOE, Member States should, in cooperation with the Commission, seek to ensure that IOE recommendations constantly keep pace with scientific progress in the development of vaccines and test procedures and that IOE procedures allow for rapid decision-making;

95. The Commission and Member States are called upon to actively strive to bring the waiting period for regaining FMD-free status after application of a strategy of vaccination without subsequent slaughter of the vaccinated animals into line with the period used when a slaughter policy is applied, in other words, three months in both cases. In this connection, however, account should be taken of the need for further validation and improvement of the tests for identifying infected animals in a vaccinated animal population;

96. As a major FMD outbreak within the EU internal market can very quickly assume international proportions, the interests of countries bordering on a Member State where FMD has broken out and those of the Community as a whole must be taken into account. The Community should be in a position to play an essential role in the determination of the strategy for controlling FMD itself if this is required in order to protect vital interests of Member States threatened by FMD or of the Community. Member States should approve Commission proposals to this end;
Prevention, contingency plans and methods of controlling animal diseases

97. On the basis of an analysis of the existing and likely future threats arising from the introduction of animal diseases into the EU which could cause major economic damage and social disruption, the Commission should review its overall strategy for preventing and controlling livestock diseases in the EU. The preparation of such a strategy review should also address the extent to which the increasing globalisation of the food trade plays a part in the increasing number, and spread, of animal disease outbreaks, and identify appropriate measures to counteract this process — e.g. inter alia, the reduced movement of meat and livestock within and between Member States, and the provision of more local abattoirs;

98. Legally-enforceable strict biosecurity measures on holdings in or close to infected areas, as evidenced in parts of the UK during the final phase of the 2001 FMD crisis (known as 'blue box' measures or Restricted Infected Areas), can play a positive role in reducing the spread of the disease; such measures should become an integral part of any future FMD strategy and linked to any eventual compensation entitlements;

99. Member States should gear their animal disease monitoring systems to ensure that outbreaks are detected at an early stage. If there is a strong suspicion of an outbreak of a contagious animal disease (IOE list A) in the future, it is necessary to order an immediate and complete nationwide ban on all transport of susceptible animals, thus minimising the chances of spreading the disease. The diagnosis of an animal disease should be performed using a fixed protocol and should be transparent to all concerned.

100. Member States should organise regular inspections of farms in order to check that farmers know and are applying the general rules on health and biosecurity;

101. Member States should consider on the basis of risk analyses to what extent restrictions on the transport of livestock should be introduced even at times when no outbreak of disease has occurred, especially if there is a particular risk that a disease may break out, for example when it has already done so in another Member State. The Commission should, as a matter of urgency, give particular consideration to rest periods between journeys made by dealer-owned livestock, and investigate measures to discourage multiple journeys without genuine need;

102. Member States should review their contingency plans in the light of experience of the FMD crisis in 2001 — particularly with reference to the staff available for deployment, equipment and laboratory capacity — and should test them regularly;

103. The contingency plans must strive to ensure that regions proven to be FMD free but falling within countries affected by FMD during an outbreak can be recognised as such;

104. Contingency plans should be based on risk analysis and provide for various scenarios so that even major outbreaks can be kept under control. They must take account of disposal capacity to ensure that sufficient capacity exists to dispose of animal carcasses. The plans must include pre-identified sites which take account of public health, food safety, social and environmental concerns. Member States should consider whether disposal resources may be shared;
Contingency plans should be so designed that emergency vaccinations can be carried out as a control measure of first choice from the beginning of an outbreak;

The criteria for emergency vaccination should be defined as precisely as possible without unduly restricting the discretion which the authorities must enjoy when controlling epidemics. The plans should involve not only agriculture but also small-scale livestock owners, the food trade and other relevant sectors of the economy, local authorities and consumers’ organisations and owners of zoos and game parks;

Member States, in cooperation with the Commission, should establish compatible, networkable, electronic animal epidemic information systems containing and linking all information which is of relevance for the effective management of livestock epidemics, into which relevant information from the operatives on the ground (especially vets) can be input in real time and in coordination with the responsible authorities in the event of an outbreak;

Member States should provide an integrated crisis management system and short lines of communication to the bodies involved and, in case of doubt and provided that this does not jeopardise the implementation of national strategies, in accordance with the subsidiarity principle, assign decision-making powers to local or regional level. When drafting contingency plans, provision should be made upstream for adjusting the measures to be taken in the light of the risks which arise, and it should be decided what channels will be used to inform the public. Provision must be made for the welfare consequences for livestock of animal movement restrictions. Furthermore, clear contractual terms need to be established with the operators engaged in the management of an animal disease outbreak to prevent them from exploiting an emergency for commercial gain and to ensure that they comply with standard financial control practice;

Member States’ contingency plans must ensure that an open information policy for affected farmers, people in the crisis areas and the population at large is in place and provide for psychological support systems for affected farmers and smallholders where necessary;

Member States should coordinate their contingency plans, particularly as regards regions near borders. The Commission should play a coordinating and facilitating role in this connection;

The establishment of continuous contact, upstream and downstream, between all the stakeholders concerned (public and local authorities, farmers, animal welfare organisations and members of the public) should be included in the drafting of contingency plans and should receive particular attention in the Commission’s evaluations thereof;

Agreement must be reached as quickly as possible on a pre-defined EU-wide list of relevant animal product categories which are subject to FMD trade restrictions;

The Commission should examine the contingency plan as well as the state of readiness of the veterinary services of each Member State at least once every three years on the spot;

Member States should keep the principles of their contingency plans accessible by Internet at all times;

Member States are called upon to immediately halt and reverse the trend towards cutting the number of staff in public veterinary services and to permanently provide sufficient veterinary staff to prevent and control livestock diseases so that even major epidemics do not get out of control;
116. Member States should regularly carry out training measures and crisis exercises to control epidemics, involving farmers and vets, including internationally in cooperation with neighbouring Member States. Serious consideration should be given to setting up an EU-wide veterinary reserve of qualified vets available for rapid deployment. The availability of veterinary resources is critical to the success or failure of any control strategy. Contingency planning should include the ability to call on vets in the private sector at short notice;

117. Member States should increase the provision of information to the public concerning livestock diseases and their impact on human health;

118. The Commission should as quickly as possible submit a proposal for amending Directive 92/102/EEC so as to improve the identification of pigs, sheep and goats. As a matter of priority, the Commission should look to electronic identification as a durable and multi-faceted means of delivering rapid, efficient and infallible traceability of livestock;

119. Member States should issue guidelines comprising elementary precautions to prevent animal diseases which must be complied with on farms where livestock are kept. Where breaches are repeatedly found to have occurred, it should be possible to ban those responsible from livestock farming;

**Import controls**

120. Member States should appropriately increase the number of staff performing inspections at airports in order to reduce the risk of livestock diseases being carried by means of illegal meat imports or imports of products of animal origin in the luggage of air passengers, and make greater use of sniffer dogs to detect these products. Corresponding measures and increased vigilance should apply to all entry points into the EU;

121. The Community should as soon as possible revoke the authorisation pursuant to Directive 72/462/EEC for travellers to import small quantities of meat intended for their personal consumption as part of their personal baggage. Failure to comply with the ban on this should be punished by means of fines sufficiently substantial to be effective;

122. Member States' inspection measures at the external borders of the EU to prevent imports of susceptible animals and of products derived from them from countries at risk of FMD and when there are FMD outbreaks in neighbouring countries should be uniform. A full review of EU legislation and controls on the importation of animals and animal products should be carried out to identify shortcomings in current practice. In addition, the EU should not ignore the risks posed by diseases in plants. Consequently, such a review should extend to the controls on plants and plant products. Inspection measures should be equally stringent with respect to the importation of plants and plant products, and should also be reviewed and tightened as a priority;

123. The Commission must as a matter of urgency review its policy with a view to introducing, as is the case in the United States, a ban on imports of meat and products of animal origin from third countries where FMD and other infectious animal diseases are endemic;

124. Member States should strictly apply the EU harmonised system for imports of ungulates and ensure that imports come only from third countries listed as safe and only if accompanied by the required animal health certificates. Products of animal origin should come only from approved producers and imports should only be possible via special, properly equipped veterinary border control posts. In the event of breaches of import regulations in the food trade, Member States should impose deterrent penalties, which should be as identical as possible;
125. The Commission should without delay take measures to improve the existing system for monitoring
the movement of live animals within the EU (Animo system). In addition, the system for the
monitoring of imports into the EU (Shift system) should be introduced quickly;

126. The Commission should as soon as possible submit a proposal for the amendment of Directive 97/78/EC (laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries) with reference to fields which are not at present completely under control, namely the entry of products destined for free warehouses or to supply ships, particularly their conditions of entry. Accordingly, the entry of products destined for free warehouses or to supply ships which do not come from countries authorised to export to the European Union should be banned;

Research and development

127. The Commission should immediately designate a Community reference laboratory for vesicular virus diseases, which should maintain contact with the officially designated national laboratories, assist them and be in a position to make optimal methods of diagnosis of vesicular virus diseases of animals available, perform experiments and field trials relevant to FMD and provide information and further-training programmes;

128. Pen-side tests that could be used by veterinarians in the field urgently need to be internationally validated and further developed so that they are sufficiently cheap and robust for regular use. When developed, they should be linked electronically to a central database that would hold all the results in the event of an outbreak;

129. The Commission and Member States should provide more funding and coordination for research into livestock diseases which figure in the IOE’s A list and occur or are likely to occur in the EU, with the aim of facilitating systematic vaccination. In the case of FMD, the priorities should be as follows:

— to improve vaccines with the aim of developing a vaccine which needs to be administered only once and which covers as many serotypes and subtypes as possible, builds up protection very quickly and blocks transmission of the virus in order to exclude carrier status,

— to improve tests with the aim of reliably distinguishing between vaccinated animals and animals which are both vaccinated and infected and detecting FMD earlier than hitherto after an infection,

— mathematical models which will improve prediction of the impact of the various control strategies, including vaccination;

Compensation

130. The Commission should submit a proposal to amend Council Decision 90/424/EEC so as, in general, to permit the Community to contribute to compensation payments for losses arising from FMD control measures only if the Member State concerned has transposed all relevant directives on FMD before the outbreak and the Member State’s preparations for a possible FMD outbreak (contingency plan, staffing, equipment and infrastructure) were adequate. Compensation should also be conditional on the recipient’s making an appropriate contribution by means of premiums for relevant insurance or in some other way;

131. The Commission and Member States should investigate to what extent the existing system of compensation payments unduly influences the control of FMD; in particular, the unjust system whereby compensation is paid only to one group of victims (farmers whose livestock is culled) should be overhauled.
132. In the Netherlands it should be reviewed whether the compensation system could potentially be
dissociated from the penalties for non-compliance with biosecurity conditions, particularly since
Dutch farmers, unlike those in some other Member States, in any case meet the cost of part of the
losses themselves through the payment of contributions to the emergency fund;

133. The Court of Auditors should investigate the use of EU funds for compensation of FMD-related
costs;

Miscellaneous

134. Equines are not susceptible to the FMD virus, but they may still be carriers. To reduce any risk of
indirect spread of the virus, stringent hygiene precautions are essential and all unnecessary move-
ments should be avoided. Whenever horses are transported this should only be in thoroughly
cleaned and disinfected, dedicated equine transport;

135. The Commission should draw up a protocol, based on risk analysis, on the movement of non-
susceptible animals, e.g. equines, in the event of an FMD outbreak;

136. The Commission is called upon, on the basis both of the experience of 2001 and of new scientific
information, to draw up within one year a cost-benefit analysis of prophylactic vaccination, which
was successfully employed by a number of Member States before 1992. This study should include an
analysis of the advantages and disadvantages in the fields of international trade, public opinion and
marketing possibilities within the EU;

137. In addition, the Commission should commission a study (cost-benefit analysis) of strategies for
controlling FMD outbreaks (emergency vaccinations/stamping out), taking account of both the
economic and non-economic impact in the areas concerned and at national and EU level;

138. Member States should ensure by means of legislation and organisational measures that in the event
of vaccination, products derived from animals vaccinated against FMD can be marketed throughout
the EU, provided that there are no objections to this on grounds of disease control. Major food
businesses and consumers' organisations should be involved in the planning and any public fears
allayed by logical explanation;

139. Member States are called upon to transpose properly Directive 91/628/EEC (as amended by Directive
95/29/EC) on the protection of animals during transport; furthermore the Commission is called
upon to submit a new legislative proposal in this field, in accordance with its resolution of
13 November 2001 on the protection of animals during transport (1);

140. Member States should without delay start implementing the provisions banning the use of catering
waste as feed as referred to in the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of
3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human
consumption (Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002).

141. The Commission should submit to Parliament and the Council legislative proposals to improve
standards of biosecurity in animal welfare so as to minimise the risks of spreading contagious
diseases through the transport of live animals (taking account of staging posts). Consideration should
be given to limiting animal movements and promoting slaughter close to the production of the
animals;

142. The Commission should submit to Parliament and the Council an evaluation report as to whether the FVO has the right staff and infrastructure to enable it to carry out its duties effectively in the long term. In the context of enlargement, the Commission should ensure that the extra staff and resources necessary are provided so as to enable the FVO to continue delivering the same level of inspections and monitoring;

143. In view of the risks arising from animal diseases, Member States should examine the options regarding insurance systems for the livestock farming sector which not only cover direct losses but also pay compensation for consequential damage such as losses due to movement bans and entail appropriate contributions from the insured in order to provide an incentive for good farming practice;

144. The Commission should publish a communication laying out various possibilities for an insurance scheme or guarantee fund covering the part of the costs for FMD and other livestock diseases borne by the EU budget. This communication should provide a cost-benefit analysis of such schemes and recommendations on, for example, a private insurance scheme with re-insurance or guarantees from the European Communities, or an EU Animal Health Fund to be financed, up to a certain ceiling, by contributions from all livestock farmers; this would provide greater European budgetary stability. The communication should also include recommendations on the introduction of such schemes for non-direct costs of livestock disease epidemics in both the agricultural and the non-agricultural sector;

145. The Commission should evaluate the availability of veterinary resources, particularly in remote regions of the Union, and advise on measures required to be taken by Member States. With the increase in extensification and the value of livestock set at world market prices, many veterinary practices in remote areas will be unviable in the absence of European or State support. The consequences of a lack of veterinary practitioner resources were obvious during the FMD outbreak in the UK. This leads to poor surveillance for exotic diseases and emerging diseases. There is also a major animal welfare issue at stake;

146. The Commission should quickly submit a proposal for Community measures to control FMD, taking account of the conclusions of this resolution;

*  *

III. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions, the Court of Auditors, the countries which have applied for accession to the European Union, the International Office of Epizootics and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO);
MINUTES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SITTING

IN THE CHAIR: Mr COX
President

1. Opening of sitting

The sitting opened at 9.05.

Mr Oreja Arburúa announced that a police officer had been killed the previous day in Spain as he attempted to arrest two ETA terrorists (the President condemned this terrorist act on behalf of Parliament and said he would convey Parliament’s condolences to the Spanish authorities and the victim’s family).

2. European Council (Copenhagen, 12/13 December 2002) (report and statements followed by a debate)

The next item was the debate on:

— the European Council report and the Commission statement on the European Council meeting (Copenhagen, 12/13 December 2002),

— the Council statement on the work of the Danish presidency.

The President gave a brief introduction in which he thanked the Danish presidency for its endeavours throughout its term of office, particularly with regard to interinstitutional cooperation with Parliament.

Mr Fogh Rasmussen, President-in-Office of the European Council, reported on the European Council meeting and made a statement on the work of the Danish presidency.

Mr Prodi, President of the Commission, and Mr Verheugen, Member of the Commission, made statements on the European Council meeting.

The following spoke: Poettering, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Barón Crespo, on behalf of the PSE Group, Watson, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Wurtz, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Cohn-Bendit, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Pasqua, on behalf of the UEN Group.

IN THE CHAIR: Mrs CEDERSCHIÖLD
Vice-President

The following spoke: Bonde, on behalf of the EDD Group, Dupuis, Non-attached Member, Rovsing, Titley, Malmström and Frahm.
IN THE CHAIR: Mrs LALUMIÈRE
Vice-President

The following spoke: Maes, Abitbol, Hager, Jonathan Evans, Lund, Maaten, Blak, Jonckheer, Belder, Frank Vanhecke, Suominen and Walter.

IN THE CHAIR: Mr COX
Vice-President

The following spoke: Riis-Jörgensen, Lagendijk, Berthu, Brok, Lalumière, Gahrton, Borghezio, Oostlander, Corbett, Fiori, Katiforis, Sudre, Swoboda, Trakatellis, Poos, Ferber, Wiersma, Maij-Weggen, Cushnahan, Karas, Fogh Rasmussen and Alavanos, who put a question to the Commission which Mr Verheugen answered.

The President had received motions for resolutions pursuant to Rule 37(2) from the following Members:

— Malmström and Maaten, on behalf of the ELDR Group, on the outcome of the European Council meeting on 12 and 13 December 2002 in Copenhagen (B5-0659/2002)

— Barón Crespo and Titley, on behalf of the PSE Group, on the outcome of the European Council (B5-0661/2002)

—

— Wurtz, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on the conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council of 12 and 13 December 2002 (B5-0662/2002)

— Poettering, Suominen, Oostlander, Brok, Ferber and Zacharakis on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on the outcome of the Copenhagen European Council meeting on 12-13 December 2002 (B5-0663/2002)

— Cohn-Bendit and Frassoni, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on the conclusions of the Copenhagen summit (B5-0664/2002)

The President closed the debate.


IN THE CHAIR: Mr PODESTÀ
Vice-President

VOTING TIME

Details of voting (amendments, separate and split votes, etc) appear in Annex 1 to the Minutes.
3. **Labour cost index*** (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Qualified majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 1)


4. **Statistical returns in respect of carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air*** (Rule 110a) (vote)

Recommendation for second reading, drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism, on the common position adopted by the Council with a view to adopting a Council regulation on statistical returns in respect of carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air (10011/2/2002 — C5-0451/2002 — 1995/0232(COD)). (A5-0416/2002) (rapporteur: Mr Pohjamo).

(Qualified majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 2)


5. **Creation of a customs files identification database*** (Rule 110a) (vote)


(Simple majority)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 3)

INITIATIVE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, AMENDMENTS AND DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:


6. **Human blood and blood components*** (vote)

Report by Parliament’s Delegation to the Conciliation Committee (rapporteur: Mr Nisticò) (A5-0442/2002)

(Simple majority for approval)

(Voting record: Annex I, Item 4)


7. Dangerous substances and preparations (pentabromodiphenyl ether, octabromodiphenyl ether) ***III (vote)

Report by Parliament’s Delegation to the Conciliation Committee (rapporteur: Mrs Ries) (A5-0437/2002) (Simple majority for approval) (Voting record: Annex 1, Item 5)


Approved (P5_TA(2002)0619).


Report by Parliament’s delegation to the Conciliation Committee (rapporteur: Mr Florenz) (A5-0438/2002) (Simple majority for approval) (Voting record: Annex 1, Item 6)


9. Public access to environment information ***III (vote)

Report by Parliament’s delegation to the Conciliation Committee (rapporteur: Mrs Korhola) (A5-0435/2002) (Simple majority for approval) (Voting record: Annex 1, Item 7)


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*  

Oral explanations of vote:

Fatuzzo and Howitt on report A5-0442/2002.
Fatuzzo on reports A5-0437, 0438 and 0435/2002.

Written explanations of vote:

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

END OF VOTING TIME

(The sitting was suspended at 12.30 and resumed at 15.05)
IN THE CHAIR: Mr VIDAL-QUADRAS ROCA
Vice-President

10. Approval of Minutes of previous sitting

The Minutes of the previous sitting were approved.

Mr Bautista Ojeda spoke on a news item in the Spanish press.

11. Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster (statements followed by debate)

Mr Haarder, President-in-Office of the Council, and Mrs de Palacio, Vice-President of the Commission, made statements on safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster.

The following spoke: Galeote Quecedo, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Simpson, on behalf of the PSE Group, Sterckx, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Jové Peres, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Frassoni, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Ribeiro e Castro, on behalf of the UEN Group, Van Dam, on behalf of the EDD Group, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Non-attached Member, Hatzidakis, Migueléz Ramos, Paolo Costa, Figueiredo, Nogueira Román, Souchet, Grossetête, Poignant, Vermeer, Vachetta, Dhaene, Varela Suanzes-Carpegna, Piccyk, Ainardi, Jarzembowski, Vairinhos, Cunha, Ripoll y Martínez Bedoya, Haarder and de Palacio.

The President had received motions for resolutions pursuant to Rule 37(2) from the following Members:

— Jové Peres, González. Álvarez, Marset Campos, Figueiredo, Ainardi, Markov, Papayannakis and Sjöstedt, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, on the Prestige oil tanker accident (B5-0665/2002)

— Barón Crespo, Simpson and Migueléz Ramos, on behalf of the PSE Group, on safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster (B5-0666/2002)

— Ribeiro e Castro, Muscardini and Queiró, on behalf of the UEN Group, on safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster (B5-0667/2002)

— Frassoni, Cohn-Bendit, Maes, Nogueira Román, Dhaene, Ortuondo Larrea, Isler Béguin and Bouwman, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, on the aftermath of the accident involving the oil tanker ‘Prestige’ off the coast of Galicia and the North of Spain (B5-0668/2002)

— Galeote Quecedo, Varela Suanzes-Carpegna, Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Hatzidakis, Florenz, Moreira da Silva, Grossetête, Ripoll y Martínez de Bedoya, Pomés Ruiz, Camisón Asensio and Pérez Álvarez, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, on safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the ‘Prestige’ oil tanker disaster (B5-0669/2002)
— Van Dam and Esclopé, on behalf of the EDD Group, on maritime safety and the sinking of the Prestige (B5-0670/2002)

— Sterckx, Paolo Costa, Thors, Vermeer, Davies, Paulsen et Sánchez García, on behalf of the ELDR Group, on safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster (B5-0671/2002)

The following spoke: Mrs Díez González, who made a personal statement in response to Mr Galeote Quecedo’s remarks, and Mr Galeote Quecedo in reply.

The President closed the debate.


IN THE CHAIR: Mr Gerhard SCHMID

Vice-President

12. Immigration and asylum — EC-Hong Kong agreement on readmission of unauthorised residents * — Readmission agreements with non-member states (debate)

The next item was the debate on two statements, a report and an oral question.

Mr Haarder, President-in-Office of the Council, and Mr Vitorino, Member of the Commission, made statements on immigration and asylum policy.


He also moved the oral question he had put to the Commission on behalf of the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs, on EU principles concerning agreements with non-member states on readmission (B5-0505/2002).

Mr Vitorino spoke in the debate and answered the oral question.

The following spoke: Oostlander, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Terrón i Cusi, on behalf of the PSE Group, Ludford, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Sylla, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Boumediene-Thiery, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Farage, on behalf of the EDD Group, Borghezio, Non-attached, Hernández Mollar, Swiebel, Olle Schmidt, Coelho and Sauquillo Pérez del Arco.

IN THE CHAIR: Mr PUERTA

Vice-President

The following spoke: Sbarbati, Lang, Oreja Arburúa, Hazan, Berthu, Ceyhun, Paciotti, Karamanou, Haarder, Vitorino, Berthu who asked the Commission for a more detailed answer to his question, and Vitorino who replied.
Wednesday 18 December 2002

The President closed the debate.


13. **Question Time** (questions to the Council)

Parliament considered a number of questions to the Council (B5-0510/2002).

**Question 1** by Mr Ortuondo Larrea: Charter of Fundamental Rights: signs at the railway station in Bayonne (Basque Country, France)

Mr Haarder, President-in-Office of the Council, answered the question and a supplementary by Mr Ortuondo Larrea.

**Question 2** by Mr Medina Ortega: Expulsions in Northern Cyprus

Mr Haarder answered the question and a supplementary by Mr Medina Ortega.

**Question 3** by Baroness Ludford: Integration of third-country nationals

Mr Haarder answered the question and a supplementary by Baroness Ludford.

**Question 4** by Mr Sjöstedt: Common patent system

Mr Haarder answered the question and a supplementary by Mr Sjöstedt.

**Question 5** by Mr Nogueira Román: The proposals made by the Chairman of the Convention, Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, concerning the name of the European Union

**Question 6** by Mr Hans-Peter Martin: European Constitution

Mr Haarder answered the questions and supplementaries by Mr Nogueira Román and Mr Hans-Peter Martin.

**Question 7** by Mr Duff: Cyprus

**Question 8** by Mrs Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou: Funding for the northern part of Cyprus

Mr Haarder answered the questions and a supplementary by Mr Duff.

**Question 9** by Mrs Izquierdo Rojo: Repercussions of enlargement on the least-favoured regions

Mr Haarder answered the question and a supplementary by Mrs Izquierdo Rojo.

**Questions 10 and 11** by Mr Sacrédeus and Mrs Sartori lapsed as their authors were absent.

**Question 12** by Mr Newton Dunn: EU-US ‘secret agreement’ on criminal matters

Mr Haarder answered the question and a supplementary by Mr Newton Dunn.

**Question 13** by Mr Lannoye: Weapons used in Afghanistan

Mr Haarder answered the question and supplementaries by Mr Lannoye and Mr Rübig.

The President announced that questions **14 to 36** which had not been answered for lack of time would receive written answers.

He closed Question Time to the Council.
14. Agenda for next sitting

The President referred Members to the document 'Agenda' (PE 325.558/OJ/E).

15. Closure of sitting

The sitting closed at 19.10.

Julian Priestley                 Alejo Vidal-Quadras Roca
Secretary-General                Vice-President
ANNEX 1

RESULTS OF VOTES

Abbreviations and symbols

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<td>SEC</td>
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</table>

1. Labour cost index ***II

Recommendation for second reading: MAYOL I RAYNAL (A5-0420/2002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<td>approval without vote</td>
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</table>
2. Statistical returns in respect of carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air ***II

Recommendation for second reading: POHJAMO (A5-0416/2002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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3. Creation of a customs file identification database *


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4. Human blood and blood components ***III


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5. Dangerous substances and preparations (pentabromodiphenyl ether, octabromodiphenyl ether) ***III


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### 7. Public access to environmental information ***III


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TEXTS ADOPTED

P5_TA(2002)0615

Labour cost index


(Codecision procedure: second reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Council common position (10803/2/2002 — C5-0453/2002),
— having regard to its position at first reading (1) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2001) 418 (2)),
— 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 Economic and Monetary Affairs (A5-0420/2002),

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 Commission.


P5_TA(2002)0616

Carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air (statistical returns)


(Codecision procedure: second reading)
The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Council common position (10011/2/2002 — C5-0451/2002 (1)),

— having regard to its position at first reading (2) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(1995) 353 (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 Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism (A5-0416/2002),

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 Commission.


P5_TA(2002)0617

Creation of a customs files identification database *

European Parliament legislative resolution on the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium and the French Republic in view of the adoption of a Council Act drawing up a Protocol amending the Convention on the use of information technology for customs purposes as regards the creation of a customs files identification database (13187/2001 — C5-0607/2001 — 2001/0829(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium and the French Republic (13187/2001 (1)),

— having regard to document 10624/2002 (ENFOCUSTOMS 22 (2)),

Wednesday 18 December 2002

— having regard to Article 34(2)(d) of the EU Treaty,
— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 39(1) of the EU Treaty (C5-0607/2001),
— 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 (A5-0450/2002),

1. Approves the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium and the French Republic, as amended;

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

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

4. Asks to be consulted again should the Council intend to amend the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium and the French Republic substantially;

5. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium and the French Republic.

Text proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium and the French Republic

Amendments by Parliament

Amendment 1

RECITAL 1

(1) …

(1) Customs cooperation in the European Union is an important component of the area of freedom, security and justice.

Amendment 2

RECITAL 2

(2) …

(2) The exchange of information between customs services in the various Member States is central to such cooperation.

Amendment 3

RECITAL 2a (new)

(2a) In connection with the storage, processing and use of personal data in the customs sphere, due account should be taken of the principles laid down in the Council of Europe Convention of 28 January 1981 for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data and Recommendation No R (87)15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of 17 September 1987 regulating the use of personal data in the police sector.
Amendment 4

RECITAL 2b (new)

(2b) The protection of natural persons in connection with the processing of personal data is a central concern for the institutions of the European Community, in particular the European Parliament.

Amendment 5

RECITAL 2c (new)

(2c) Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her, as laid down in Article 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Amendment 6

RECITAL 2d (new)

(2d) The inalienable right to privacy enjoyed by every citizen should be guaranteed in connection with the computerised use of personal data.

Amendment 7

RECITAL 2e (new)

(2e) A (framework) decision should be adopted with a view to guaranteeing, under the third pillar, a level of protection as regards the processing of personal data as high as that afforded by 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 (1).


Amendment 8

RECITAL 2f (new)

(2f) In the near future a Union information system should be set up, under the responsibility of the Commission, which should take the form of a single computer system for the reception of data compiled under the Schengen, Europol and CIS Conventions, whereby account should be taken of the need to keep the respective sets of data separate and to guarantee the operational separation (access level, security arrangements and powers) required by the end-user services.
Amendment 9

ANNEX, ARTICLE 1

Article 12 A, paragraph 2 a (new) (CIS Convention)

2a. Subject to certain conditions, Europol and Eurojust may also be granted access to the customs files identification database in cases where this is vital to fulfilment of their task of supporting investigations in the Member States.

Amendment 10

ANNEX, ARTICLE 1

Article 12 A, paragraph 3 a (new) (CIS Convention)

3a. When implementing this Protocol the competent services of a Member State shall take the measures required to guarantee a level of protection of personal data which is at least equivalent to that afforded by the application of the principles set out in the Council of Europe Convention of 28 January 1981 for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data and the subsequent amended versions of that Convention and in Recommendation No R (87)15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of 17 September 1987 regulating the use of personal data in the police sector.

Amendment 12

ANNEX, ARTICLE 1

Article 12 I, point (iv) (CIS Convention)

(iv) at all stages of an investigation as referred to in points (i), (ii) and (iii), as soon as a person is eliminated from an investigation, all data relating to the corresponding investigation file must be deleted immediately.

(iv) at all stages of an investigation as referred to in points (i), (ii) and (iii), as soon as one or more persons concerned are eliminated from an investigation, all data relating to the corresponding investigation file must be deleted immediately.

Amendment 11

ANNEX, ARTICLE 1

Article 12 I, paragraph 1a (new) (CIS Convention)

Storage periods shall be determined in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of the supplying Member State. However, the time-limits referred to in paragraph 1, starting on the date on which the data were entered in the investigation file, may on no account be exceeded.
Amendment 14

ANNEX, ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 1a (new)

Article 12 Ia (new) (CIS Convention)

The following Articles shall be inserted after Article 12 I:

‘Article 12 Ia

1. Member States shall guarantee every individual concerned the right to obtain from the competent services:

(a) freely and without restriction, at reasonable intervals and without excessive delays or costs:

— definitive confirmation that the FIDE contains or does not contain data concerning them, and at least information concerning the purposes behind the presence of such data;

— details, in comprehensible form, of the data which are being processed and information concerning the source of the data;

(b) where necessary, the amendment, exchange or protection of data the processing of which is not consistent with the purpose of the FIDE, in particular by virtue of the incomplete or incorrect nature of the data.’

Amendment 15

ANNEX, ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 1a (new)

Article 12 Ib (new) (CIS Convention)

Article 12 Ib

Member States shall ensure that any individual may take legal action in case of breach of his or her rights guaranteed under the national law applicable to the processing operation in question.
Amendment 13

ANNEX, ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 3

3. This Protocol shall enter into force 90 days after the notification referred to in paragraph 2 by the State, a member of the European Union at the time of signing, which is the last to complete that formality.

P5_TA(2002)0618

Human blood and blood components ***III


(Codecision procedure: third reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee (PE-CONS 3652/2002 — C5-0469/2002),

— having regard to its position at first reading (1) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2000) 816 (2)),

— having regard to the amended proposal (COM(2001) 692 (3)),

— having regard to its position at second reading (4) on the Council common position (5),

— having regard to the Commission’s opinion on Parliament’s amendments to the common position (COM(2002) 479 — C5-0391/2002),

— having regard to Article 251(5) of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Rule 83 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of its delegation to the Conciliation Committee (A5-0442/2002),

(2) OJ C 154 E, 29.5.2001, p. 141.
1. Approves the joint text;

2. Instructs its President to sign the act with the President of the Council pursuant to Article 254(1) of the EC Treaty;

3. 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;

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

P5_TA(2002)0619

Restrictions on the marketing and use of dangerous substances ***III


(Codecision procedure: third reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee (PE-CONS 3664/2002 — C5-0500/2002),

— having regard to its position at first reading (1) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2001) 12 (2)),

— having regard to the amended proposal (COM(2001) 555 (3)),

— having regard to its position at second reading (4) on the Council common position (5),

— having regard to the Commission’s opinion on Parliament’s amendments to the common position (COM(2002) 334 — C5-0339/2002),

— having regard to Article 251(5) of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Rule 83 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of its delegation to the Conciliation Committee (A5-0437/2002),

(2) OJ C 154 E, 29.5.2001, p. 112.
Wednesday 18 December 2002

1. Approves the joint text;

2. Instructs its President to sign the act with the President of the Council pursuant to Article 254(1) of the EC Treaty;

3. 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;

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

P5_TA(2002)0620

Waste electrical and electronic equipment ***III


(Codecision procedure: third reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee and the joint declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission thereon (PE-CONS 3663/2002 — C5-0486/2002),

— having regard to its position at first reading (1) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2000) 347 (2)),

— having regard to the amended proposal (COM(2001) 315 (3)),

— having regard to its position at second reading (4) on the Council common position (5),

— having regard to the Commission's opinion on Parliament's amendments to the common position (COM(2002) 353 — C5-0298/2002),

— having regard to Article 251(5) of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Rule 83 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of its delegation to the Conciliation Committee (A5-0438/2002),

1. Approves the joint text and confirms the joint declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission thereon;

2. Instructs its President to sign the act with the President of the Council pursuant to Article 254(1) of the EC Treaty;

3. Instructs its Secretary-General duly to sign the act and, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the Council to have it published, together with the joint declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission thereon, in the Official Journal of the European Communities;

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

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P5_TA(2002)0621

Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment ***III


(Codecision procedure: third reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee (PE-CONS 3662/2002 — C5-0487/2002),

— having regard to its position at first reading (1) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2000) 347 (2)),

— having regard to the amended proposal (COM(2001) 316 (3)),

— having regard to its position at second reading (4) on the Council common position (5),


— having regard to Article 251(5) of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Rule 83 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of its delegation to the Conciliation Committee (A5-0438/2002),

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Public access to environmental information ***III


(Codecision procedure: third reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee (PE-CONS 3667/2002 — C5-0512/2002),

— having regard to its position at first reading (¹) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2000) 402 (²)),

— having regard to the amended proposal (COM(2001) 303 (³)),

— having regard to its position at second reading (⁴) on the Council common position (⁵),

— having regard to the Commission’s opinion on Parliament’s amendments to the common position (COM(2002) 498 — C5-0413/2002),

— having regard to Article 251(5) of the EC Treaty,

— having regard to Rule 83 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of its delegation to the Conciliation Committee (A5-0435/2002),

1. Approves the joint text;

2. Instructs its President to sign the act with the President of the Council pursuant to Article 254(1) of the EC Treaty;

(²) OJ C 337 E, 28.11.2000, p.156.
3. 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;

4. Instructs its President to forward this legislative resolution to the Council and Commission.
MINUTES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SITTING

IN THE CHAIR: Mr FRIEDRICH
Vice-President

1. Opening of sitting

The sitting opened at 10.00.

2. Documents received

The Commission received the following documents:


  referred to responsibility: ECON
  opinion: JURI, ITRE
  legal basis: Article 93 EC


  referred to responsible: AGRI
  opinion: ENVI
  legal basis: Articles 37 and 152 EC

— Proposal for a Council regulation instituting specific measures to compensate the Spanish fisheries, shellfish industry and aquaculture, affected by the oil spills from the Prestige (COM(2002)776 — C5-0627/2002 — 2002/0305(CNS))

  referred to responsible: PECH
  opinion: BUDG
  legal basis: Articles 36 and 37 EC

3. Text of agreement forwarded by the Council

The President had received from the Council a certified true copy of the document:

— Interinstitutional agreement extending the interinstitutional agreement on the financing of the Convention on the future of the European Union.
4. **Agenda (request for urgent procedure)**

The President announced that he had received from the Commission a request for urgent procedure (Rule 112) on the proposal for a Council regulation instituting specific measures to compensate the Spanish fisheries, shellfish industry and aquaculture, affected by the oil spills from the Prestige (COM(2002) 776 — C5-0627/2002 — 2002/0305(CNS))

Reason for request:

Having regard to the conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council, and in view of the exceptional nature of the event, the Council intends to do everything in its power to approve this proposal without delay, if possible even during the current meeting of the Agriculture and Fisheries Council. Parliament was therefore requested to give its opinion as quickly as possible.

The President therefore proposed including the item in the votes at 11.30 that same day.

Parliament agreed to urgent procedure and the change in agenda.

5. **European Year of Education through Sport 2004 ***II (debate)**

The next item was the recommendation for second reading, drawn up by Mrs Pack, on behalf of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport, on the common position adopted by the Council with a view to adopting a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Year of Education through Sport 2004 (9605/2/2002 — C5-0498/2002 — 2001/0244(COD)) (A5-0419/2002).

Mrs Pack introduced her recommendation for second reading.

Mrs Reding, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Zabell, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Prets, on behalf of the PSE Group, De Clercq, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Eurig Wyn, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Titford, on behalf of the EDD Group, Thomas-Mauro, Bautista Ojeda, Matikainen-Kallström and Reding.

The President closed the debate.

Vote: Item 12

6. **Services of general interest in Europe** (statement followed by a debate)

Mrs Reding, Member of the Commission, made a statement on the services of general interest in Europe.

The following spoke: Langen, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Van Lancker, on behalf of the PSE Group, Wallis, on behalf of the ELDR Group, Ainardi, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Flautre, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, Della Vedova, Non-attached Member, Jarzembowski, De Rossa, Markov, Jonckheer, Berthu, Karas, Désir, Cauquil, Radwan, Rapkay, Figueiredo and Poignant.

The President closed the debate.
7. **Membership of Parliament**

The President announced that the British authorities had informed him that Mr Graham Harry Booth had been appointed Member of Parliament, to replace Mr Holmes with effect from 18 December 2002.

He welcomed the new Member and drew attention to the provisions of Rule 7(5).

(The sitting was suspended at 11.35 and resumed at 11.40)

**IN THE CHAIR:** Mr COX  
**President**

**VOTING TIME**

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

8. **Mobilisation of the flexibility instrument (Rule 110a) (vote)**

(Qualified majority +3/5 of votes cast)  
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 1)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:


9. **2003 Budget, as modified by the Council (vote)**

Draft amendments to the draft general budget modified by the Council  
(Qualified majority)  
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 2)

Adopted draft amendments are annexed to the Texts Adopted.

The following spoke during the vote:

— before the vote, the rapporteur thanked the institutions and services involved in drawing up the budget, and proposed a number of technical changes Parliament agreed;

— Mr Howitt protested at the President's refusal to carry out an electronic check, as he had requested, on the result of the vote on the third part of amendment 139 (the President replied that he saw no need for such a check as the majority was the same as for the second part);

— Mrs McKenna supported Mr Howitt's remarks.
10. **2003 Budget, as modified by the Council** *(vote)*

*Simple for paragraph 2*  
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 3)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:  
Adopted *(PT_TA(2002)0624).*

Mr Terence Wynn, chairman of the Committee on Budgets, spoke; he also thanked all the services who had helped to prepare the budget.

The President seconded his remarks.

Mr Pedersen, President-in-Office of the Council, spoke.

Having called on the President-in-Office of the Council, Mr Pedersen, Commissioner Schreyer, the chairman of the Committee on Budgets and the rapporteurs Mr Färm, Mr Stenmarck and Mr Colom i Naval to join him, the President then signed the budget.

11. **Compensation for the Spanish fisheries, shellfish industry and aquaculture affected by oil spills** *(vote)*

Proposal for a Council regulation instituting specific measures to compensate the Spanish fisheries, shellfish industry and aquaculture, affected by the oil spills from the Prestige (COM(2002) 776 — C5-0627/2002 — 2002/0305(CNS)).  
*Simple majority*  
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 4)

The President reminded Members that Parliament had agreed to urgent procedure (see Item 4).

The following spoke: Stevenson, chairman of the PECH Committee, and Terence Wynn, chairman of the BUDG Committee.

Approved *(P5_TA(2002)0625)*

12. **European Year***II** *(vote)*

Recommendation for second reading Pack — A5-0419/2002  
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 5)

Declared approved *(P5_TA(2002)0626).*
13. **EC-Hong Kong agreement on readmission of unauthorised residents** *(vote)*

(Simple majority)
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 6)

DRAFT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION:

Adopted *(P5_TA(2002)0627).*

14. **European Council (Copenhagen, 12/13 December 2002)** *(vote)*

Motions for resolutions B5-0659, 0660, 0661, 0662, 0663 and 0664/2002
(Simple majority)
(Annex 1, Item 7)

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC B5-0659/2002 (replacing B5-0659, 0660, 0663 and 0664/2002):

tabled by the following Members:
- Poettering, Suominen, Oostlander, Brok, Ferber and Zacharakis on behalf of the PPE-DE Group
- Barón Crespo and Titley, on behalf of the PSE Group
- Maaten, on behalf of the ELDR Group
- Cohn-Bendit, Frassoni and Maes on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Adopted *(P5_TA(2002)0628).*
(Motions B5-0661 and 0662/2002 fell).

15. **Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster** *(vote)*

Motions for resolutions B5-0665, 0666, 0667, 0668, 0669, 0670 and 0671/2002
(Simple majority)
(Annex 1, Item 8)

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC B5-0665/2002 (replacing B5-0665, 0666, 0667, 0668, 0669, 0670 and 0671/2002):

tabled by the following Members:
- Galeote Quecedo, Varela Suárez-Carpegna, Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Hatzidakis, Ripoll y Martínez de Bedoya, Pomés Ruiz, Camisón Asensio and Pérez Álvarez, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group
- Migüel Ángel Ramos, Lage, Simpson and Barón Crespo, on behalf of the PSE Group
- Costa Neves, Thors, Paulsen, Sterckx, Davies and Sánchez García, on behalf of the ELDR Group
- Nogueira Román, Dhaene and McKenna, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
- Jové Peres, González Álvarez, Marset Campos, Figueiredo, Ainardi, Markov, Papayannakis and Sjöstedt, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group
- Ribeiro e Castro, Queiró and Muscardini, on behalf of the UEN Group
- Van Dam and Esclopé, on behalf of the EDD Group

*   *

Oral explanations of vote:

Motion for a resolution — Copenhagen summit RC B5-0659/2002: Oostlander and Dehousse
Motion for a resolution — Prestige RC B5-0665/2002: Lulling

Written explanations of vote:

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

Corrections to votes:


— legislative resolution
  for: Scallon
  against: Stenmarck, Berthu

— B5-0659/2002 — Copenhagen Summit

— paragraph 5, 2nd part
  against: Scallon
  abstention: Jensen

— paragraph 10, 2nd part
  for: Scallon, Thorning-Schmidt

— amendment 5
  against: Scallon

— Motion for a resolution RC B5-0665/2002 — Prestige

— amendment 1
  against: Scallon

— amendment 6
  against: Scallon

— amendment 7
  for: Désir
  against: Scallon
Mr Fatuzzo spoke.

END OF VOTING TIME

(The sitting was suspended at 12.30 and resumed at 15.05)

IN THE CHAIR: Mr VIDAL-QUADRAS ROCA

Vice-President

16. Approval of Minutes of previous sitting

Mr Evans had informed the Chair that he had been present at the previous day's sitting but his name was not on the attendance register; Mr Balle had informed the Chair that he had been present at the sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday but that his name was not on the attendance register.

The Minutes of the previous sitting were approved.

17. Communication of common positions of the Council

Pursuant to Rule 74(1), the President that he had received from the Council the following common positions, together with the reasons which had led to their adoption, and the Commission's positions on:

  referred to responsible: RETT
  asked for opinion at first reading: EMPL

  referred to responsible: RETT

The three-month period available to Parliament to adopt its position would therefore begin the following day, 20 December 2002.
18. Equal opportunities for women and men (2001) (debate)


Mrs Kratsa-Tsagaropoulou introduced her rapport.

Mrs Schreyer, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The following spoke: Avilés Perea, on behalf of the PPE/DE, Gröner, on behalf of the PSE Group, Pérez Álvarez, Karamanou, Klaß, Valenciano Martínez-Orozco and Schreyer.

The President closed the debate.

Vote: Item 26

19. Sustainable development in mountain regions (statement followed by a debate)

Mrs Schreyer, Member of the Commission, made a statement on sustainable development in mountain regions.

The following spoke: Grossetête, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, Guy-Quint, on behalf of the PSE Group, Caveri, on behalf of the ELDR Group, McKenna, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group, and Mathieu, on behalf of the EDD Group.

IN THE CHAIR: Mrs CEDERSCHIÖLD

Vice-President

The following spoke: Ebner, Santini and Posselt.

The President closed the debate.

DEBATE ON CASES OF BREACHES OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW (Rule 50)

The next item was the debate on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law (for titles and authors of motions for resolutions, see Minutes of Tuesday, 17 December 2002, Item 2).

20. Hong Kong (debate)

The next item was the debate on seven motions for resolutions (B5-0643, 0645, 0649, 0650, 0653, 0655 and 0657/2002).

The following introduced motions for resolutions: Malmström, Maes, Gebhardt, Belder and Cushnahan.

The following spoke: Balfe, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, and Sacrédeus.
Mrs Schreyer, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The President closed the debate.

Vote: Item 23

21. Destruction of the cultural heritage in Hebron (debate)

The next item was the debate on four motions for resolutions (B5-0644, 0647, 0652, 0654/2002).

The following introduced the motions for resolutions: Morgantini, Boumediene-Thiery, Souladakis and Morillon.

The following spoke: Cauquil, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, and Sandbæk, on behalf of the EDD Group.

Mrs Schreyer, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The President closed the debate.

Vote: Item 24

22. Tibet (debate)

The next item was the debate on six motions for resolutions (B5-0642, 0646, 0648, 0651, 0656 and 0658/2002).

The following introduced motions for resolutions: Malmström, Maes, Gebhardt and Thomas Mann.

The following spoke: Posselt, on behalf of PPE-DE Group, and Dupuis, Non-attached Member.

Mrs Schreyer, Member of the Commission, spoke.

The President closed the debate.

Vote: Item 25

END OF THE DEBATE ON CASES OF BREACHES OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW (Rule 50)

VOTING TIME

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

Motions for resolutions B5-0643, 0645, 0649, 0650, 0653, 0655 and 0657/2002
(Simple Majority)
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 9)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC B5-0643/2002 (replacing B5-0645, 0649, 0650, 0653, 0655 and 0657/2002):

tabled by the following Members:
Cushnahan, Posselt and Sacrédeus, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group
Van den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group
Watson, Plooij-van Gorsel, Andreasen and Van den Bos, on behalf of the ELDR Group
Gahrton, Maes and Wuori, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
Sjostedt and Frahm, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group
Muscardini, Ribeiro e Castro and Queiró, on behalf of the UEN Group
Belder, on behalf of the EDD Group


24. Destruction of the cultural heritage in Hebron (vote)

Motions for resolutions B5-0644, 0647, 0652 and 0654/2002
(Simple Majority)
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 10)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC B5-0644/2002 (replacing B5-0644, 0647, 0652 and 0654/2002):

tabled by the following Members:
Perry and Morillon, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group
Swoboda, Trentin, Menéndez del Valle and Van den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group
Lagendijk, Boumediene-Thiery and Evans, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
Morgantini, Boudjenah and Miranda, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group
Watson, Van der Laan and Nicholson of Winterbourne


25. Tibet (vote)

Motions for resolutions B5-0642, 0646, 0648, 0651, 0656 and 0658/2002
(Simple Majority)
(Voting record: Annex 1, Item 11)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION RC B5-0642/2002 (replacing B5-0642, 0646, 0648, 0651, 0656 abnd 0658/2002):

tabled by the following Members:
Thomas Mann and Bernd Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group
Van den Berg, on behalf of the PSE Group
Plooij-van Gorsel, Andreasen and Van den Bos, on behalf of the ELDR Group
Gahrton, Messner and Maes, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
Sjostedt, Frahm and Di Lello Finuoli, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group
Muscardini, Ribeiro e Castro and Queiró, on behalf of the UEN Group
Thursday 19 December 2002


The following spoke:

— Mr Thomas Mann, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group, proposed an oral amendment to reword the title of the resolution as follows: ‘human rights situation of Tibetans’. The President established that there were no objections to this oral amendment which was incorporated. Mr Posselt pointed out that the change made to the title also applied to paragraph 7.

— Mr Dupuis asked for the Dalaï Lama and the Tibetan government in exile to be added to the addressees of the resolution listed in paragraph 8. The President established that there were no objections to this request.

26. Equal Opportunities for women and men (2001) (Rule 110a) (vote)

(Simple majority)
(Voting record: Annex I, Item 12)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION:


* * *

Corrections to votes:

— RC B5-0643/2002 — Hong Kong

— resolution:
  for: Maes


— single vote:
  for: Maes and Gill

END OF VOTING TIME

Mr Posselt offered his best wishes to the House.

27. Membership of political groups

The President announced that Mr Booth had joined the EDD Group.
28. Referral to committees — Authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports

Referral to committees

The FEMM Committee was asked for an opinion on:

  committee responsible: ITRE

— employee financial participation: framework for promotion, following Pepper II (2002/2243(INI))
  committee responsible: EMPL

— analysis of open coordination method in the field of employment and social affairs and future prospects (2002/2223(INI))
  committee responsible: EMPL

Authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports (Rule 163)

CONT Committee on:

— Commission progress report on the activities of OLAF (2002/2237(INI))
  (Following the Conference of Presidents' decision of 21 November 2002)

ECON Committee on:

— the euro area in the world economy — developments in the first three years (COM(2002) 332 —
  C5-0572/2002 — 2002/2259(INI))
  (Following the Conference of Presidents' decision of 21 November 2002)

  (asked for opinion: ENVI, RETT)
  (Following the Conference of Presidents' decision of 21 November 2002)

JURI Committee on:

— Shortcomings with regard to the respect of the rule of law in the soft-law or similar normative acts of the European Community (2002/2115(INI))
  (Following the Conference of Presidents' decision of 21 November 2002)

EMPL Committee on:

— new proposals for employment strategy and social policy in the European Union (2002/2236(INI))
  (Following the Conference of Presidents' decision of 21 November 2002)
PECH Committee on:

(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 21 November 2002)

DEVE Committee on:

(asked for opinion: AFET, FEMM)
(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 21 November 2002)

FEMM Committee on:

— women in rural areas of the EU in the context of the common agricultural policy (2002/2241(INI))
(asked for opinion: AGRI)
(Following the Conference of Presidents’ decision of 21 November 2002)

29. Written declarations (Rule 51)

Pursuant to Rule 51(3), the President announced the number of signatures to these declarations:

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30. **Forwarding of texts adopted during the sitting**

The President informed Parliament, pursuant to Rule 148(2), that the Minutes of that day's sitting would be submitted to Parliament for its approval at the beginning of its next sitting.

With Parliament's agreement, she stated that she would forward the texts that had just been adopted forthwith to the bodies named therein.

31. **Dates for next sittings**

The President announced that the next sittings would be held from 13 to 16 January 2003.

32. **Adjournment of session**

The sitting closed at 17.25.

Julian PRIESTLEY  
Secretary-General

James PROVAN  
Vice-President
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

The following signed:

ANNEX I

RESULTS OF VOTES

Abbreviations and symbols

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<th>Symbol</th>
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1. Mobilisation of the flexibility instrument


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(*) majority required = qualified majority + 3/5 of votes cast
### 2. 2003 Budget, as modified by the Council

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**COMMISSION — PART B**

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**BLOCK 3 — COURT OF JUSTICE**

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**BLOCK 4 — COURT OF AUDITORS**

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**BLOCK 5 — ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE**

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Requests for split votes:

Verts/ALE, UEN:

am 139 (B7-6000)

1st part: text without the new paragraph ‘EUR 20 000 000 ... development’
2nd part: that new paragraph without ‘EUR 20 000 000 of’
3rd part: ‘EUR 20 000 000 of’

Verts/ALE:

am 207 (A-3286N)

1st part: amounts
2nd part: the reserve

PSE:

am 244 (B3-300)

1st part: text without the reserve
2nd part: the reserve

Other information

Amendments 1 and 238 had been withdrawn by the rapporteur.

Proposed technical changes:

— am 25 (technical corrections): amounts amended as follows:

CA: + 1 391 000 euros

PA: +1 383 000 euros

(Totals: CA: 11 337 000 euros; PA: 11 329 000 euros)
Thursday 26 December 2002

— am 238: withdrawn;

— am 246: the words ‘of the national public sectors’ deleted;

— am 168: amounts amended as follows:

  +3 409 073 euros

(Total: 132 590 904 euros).

Parliament agreed to these technical changes

3. 2003 Budget, as modified by the Council


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4. Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster *


5. European Year of Education through sport 2004 ***II

6. EC-China agreement on readmission of unauthorised residents *

*Report: WATSON (A5-0403/2002)*

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Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote

7. Copenhagen European Council


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

adoption = other motions replaced and B5-661 and 662 fall +

Requests for roll-call votes

Verts/ALE: am 5  
UEN: § 5 [2nd part]  
EDD: § 10 [2nd part] of the JTMOT

Requests for separate votes

Verts/ALE: § 23 of the JTMOT  
UEN: § 8, 16, 17, 18, 23, 29  
M. EVANS Jonathan et al: § 23 of the JTMOT

Requests for split votes

PSE:

**am 4**

1st part: up to ‘Melk Agreement’  
2nd part: remainder
Thursday 26 December 2002

UEN:

§ 5
1st part: up to ‘future reform’
2nd part: remainder

§ 9
1st part: up to ‘accession countries’
2nd part: remainder

§ 11
1st part: up to ‘safeguard clauses’
2nd part: remainder

EDD:

§ 10 of the JTMOT
1st part: up to ‘current Member States’
2nd part: remainder

Other information

In § 8, the words ‘under the heading for external actions’, which had been mistakenly included in the JMOT, were deleted.

8. Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>RCV, etc.</th>
<th>Vote</th>
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<td>PPE+ELDR+UEN+EDD</td>
<td>RCV</td>
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</table>
M. Mr Esclopé also signed the joint motion on behalf of the EDD Group

Requests for roll-call votes

PSE: ams 1, 2, 11
Verts/ALE: ams 1, 6, 7

Other information

The beginning of amendment 1 was reworded as follows: ‘Calls on the Conference of Presidents to look favourably on any request for the creation …’

9. Hong Kong

Motions for resolutions: B5-0643, 0645, 0649, 0650, 0653, 0655 and 0657/2002

Requests for roll-call votes

PPE-DE: final vote of the JT MOT

10. Destruction of the cultural heritage in Hebron

Motions for resolutions: B5-0644, 0647, 0652 and 0654/2002
Thursday 26 December 2002

11. Tibet

Motions for resolutions: B5-0642, 0646, 0651, 0656 and 0658/2002

<table>
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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am no.</th>
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<th>RCV, etc.</th>
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vote: resolution (as a whole)
adoption = other motions replaced

Oral amendment:
The PPE-DE Group had proposed an oral amendment seeking to modify the title of the joint motion for resolution as follows: ‘Human rights situation of Tibetans’.

Other information
The PPE-DE Group had pointed out that the date in recital A should read 2 December.

12. Equal opportunities for women and men (2001)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>RCV, etc.</th>
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<th>RCV/EV — remarks</th>
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</table>

Requests for roll-call votes:
PPE-DE: single vote
ANNEX II

RESULT OF ROLL-CALL VOTES

Watson report A5-0381/2002

Resolution

For: 363

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Butel, van Dam, Esclópè, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse


GUE/NGL: Manisco

NI: Della Vedova, Dupuis, Hager


UEN: Berlato, Bigliardio, Camre, Caullery, Crowley, Hyland, Muscardini, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi
Against: 85

EDD: Blokland, Bonde, Booth, Coûteaux, Sandbæk, Titford

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Blak, Bordes, Boudjnah, Brie, Cauquil, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Frahm, Frassine, González Álvarez, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korkas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Nair, Patakiš, Puerta, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Garaud, Gorostiaga Axlandabaso, de La Perriere, Montfort, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut

PPE-DE: Korhola


Abstention: 8

GUE/NGL: Dary, Herzog, Scarbonchi

NI: Bonino, Dell’Alba, de Gaulle, Le Pen

Verts/ALE: Jonckheer

Joint resolution — B5-0659/2002 — European Council (Copenhagen, 12/13 December 2002)

Paragraph 5, 2nd part

For: 401

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


GUE/NGL: Blak, Brie, Frahm, Kaufmann, Manisco, Markov, Meijer, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt

NI: Bonino, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Hager

**Joint resolution — B5-0659/2002 — European Council (Copenhagen, 12/13 December 2002)**

**Paragraph 10, 2nd part**

**For:** 407

**EDD:** Bonde, Sandbæk

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**For:** 407

**EDD:** Bernié, Booth, Butel, Côuteaux, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford

**ELDR:** Di Pietro, Thors

**GUE/NGL:** Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulou, Boudjenah, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, González Álvarez, Jové Peres, Korakas, Koulourianos, Krarup, Marset Campos, Miranda, Morgantini, Nair, Patakis, Scarbonchi, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

**NI:** Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, de la Perriere, Le Pen, Montfort, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut

**PPE-DE:** Doyle, Lulling

**UEN:** Berlato, Bigliardo, Camre, Crowley, Hyland, Muscardini, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi

**Against:** 54

**EDD:** Bonde, Sandbæk

**GUE/NGL:** Bordes, Cauquil, Fraisse, Herzog, Puerta

**NI:** Borghezio

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**Abstention:** 6

**GUE/NGL:** Bordes, Cauquil, Fraisse, Herzog, Puerta

**NI:** Borghezio
Thursday 26 December 2002


GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Blak, Brie, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Frahm, González Álvarez, Jóv Peres, Kaufmann, Koulourianos, Manisco, Marck, Marset Campos, Meijer, Morgantini, Nair, Puerta, Scarbonchi, Schmid, Seppänen, Sjøstedt, Vachetta, Vinci

NI: Bonino, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis


UEN: Crowley, Hyland, Ó Neachtain

Against: 37

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Butel, Coûteaux, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Boudjnah, Cauquil, Figueiredo, Miranda, Wurtz

NI: Berthu, Garaud, de Gaulle, Hager, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Montfort, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut

PSE: Thorning-Schmidt

UEN: Berlato, Bigliardo, Camre, Caullery, Muscardini, Nobilia, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi

Verts/ALE: Ahern

Abstention: 11

EDD: Booth, Titford

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Fraisse, Herzog, Korakas, Krarup, Patakis

NI: Borghezio, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Pirker

Joint resolution — B5-0659/2002 — European Council (Copenhagen, 12/13 December 2002)

Amendment 5

For: 120

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


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Bakopoulos, Blak, Boudjnah, Brie, Dary, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Frahm, Fraisse, González Álvarez, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Koumoussos, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Morgantini, Nair, Puerta, Scarletch, Schmid Herman, Seppänen, Sjöstedt, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Bonino, Borghezio, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, de Gaulle, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Le Pen

PPE-DE: Mauro

PSE: Dehousse, Lund, Martin Hans-Peter, Zrihen

Against: 324

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

ELDR: Nordmann

NI: Berthu, Garaud, Hager, de La Perriere, Montfort, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut


UEN: Berlato, Bigiardi, Camre, Caullery, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi

Abstention: 15

EDD: Booth, Titford

ELDR: Andreasen, Busk, Rüis-Jørgensen, Sørensen

GUE/NGL: Alyssandrakis, Cauquil, Korakas, Krarup, Patakis

PSE: Fava, Ghilardotti, Napoletano, Poos
Joint resolution — B5-0665/2002 — Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster

Amendment 1

For: 222

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk

ELDR: Procacci


NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Ebner, Gemelli


Against: 228

EDD: Coûteaux


NI: Berthu, Bonino, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Garaud, Hager, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Montfort, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut

UEN: Berlato, Bigliardo, Caullery, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi

Abstention: 6

EDD: Booth, Titford

ELDR: Nordmann

NI: Borghezio

PSE: Rothley

UEN: Camre

Joint resolution — B5-0665/2002 — Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster

Amendment 6

For: 108

EDD: Bonde, Coûteaux, Sandbæk

GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulos, Blak, Boudjenah, Brie, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, González Álvarez, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Koulourianos, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Vachetta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Bonino, Borghiezo, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, de La Perriere, Montfort, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut

PPE-DE: Pérez Álvarez, Pomés Ruiz, Posselt, Varela Suanzes-Carpegna

PSE: Aparicio Sánchez, Carnero González, Casaca, Colom i Naval, Corbay, Dührkop Dührkop, Ghilardotti, Imbeni, Martin Hans-Peter, Martínez Martínez, Medina Ortega, Menéndez del Valle, Miguélez Ramos, Obiols i Germà, Saquillo Pérez del Arco, Scheele, Soares, Sornosa Martínez, Sousa Pinto, Terrón i Cusi, Vairinhos, Valenciano Martínez-Orozco

Against: 340

EDD: Belder, Berniè, Blokland, Booth, Butch, van Dam, Eschopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Titford


GUE/NGL: Seppänen

NI: Berthu, de Gaulle, Hager, Le Pen


UEN: Berlato, Bigliardi, Caullery, Crowley, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Nóbiáli, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi
Abstention: 9

ELDR: Sánchez García

GUE/NGL: Cauquil, Frahm, Krarup, Schmid Herman, Sjöstedt

PSE: Carrilho, Dehousse

UEN: Camre

Joint resolution — B5-0665/2002 — Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster

Amendment 7

For: 122

EDD: Bonde, Coûteaux, Sandbæk


GUE/NGL: Ainardi, Alyssandrakis, Bakopoulou, Blak, Boudjenah, Bric, Di Lello Finuoli, Figueiredo, Fraisse, González Álvarez, Herzog, Jové Peres, Kaufmann, Korakas, Kouourianos, Manisco, Markov, Marset Campos, Meijer, Miranda, Morgantini, Patakis, Puerta, Vinci, Wurtz

NI: Borghezio, Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Korhola, Pérez Álvarez, Pomés Ruiz, Posselt, Varela Suanzes-Carpegna

PSE: Carlotti, Carrilho, Casaca, Darras, Dehousse, De Keyser, Fruteau, Garot, Gillig, Guy-Quint, Lalumière, Martin Hans-Peter, Poignant, Rocard, Roure, Vairinhos


Against: 320

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

ELDR: Beysen, Nordmann

GUE/NGL: Frahm, Krarup, Seppänén, Sjöstedt
Joint resolution — B5-0665/2002 — Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster

Amendment 11

For: 444

EDD: Belder, Bernié, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, Coûteaux, van Dam, Esclopé, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk
Thursday 26 December 2002


NI: Berthu, Bonino, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, de Gaulle, Hager, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro


UEN: Berlato, Bigliardi, Camre, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi

Against: 6

NI: Garaud, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso, Montfort, Varaut

PPE-DE: Daul, Foster

Abstention: 5

EDD: Booth, Titford

GUE/NGL: Cauquil

NI: Borghezio

PSE: Carrilho

Joint resolution — B5-0665/2002 — Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster

Amendment 2

For: 224

EDD: Belder, Berniè, Blokland, Bonde, Butel, van Dam, Esclópè, Mathieu, Raymond, Saint-Josse, Sandbæk

ELDR: Sánchez García, Thors


NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Camisón Asensio, Korbola

Thursday 26 December 2002


**Against:** 223


**NI:** Berthu, Bonino, Dell’Alba, Della Vedova, Dupuis, Garaud, de Gaulle, Hager, de La Perriere, Le Pen, Montfort, Souchet, Thomas-Mauro, Varaut


**UEN:** Berlato, Bigliardi, Fitzsimons, Hyland, Muscardini, Nobilia, Ó Neachtain, Queiró, Ribeiro e Castro, Turchi

**Abstention:** 6

**EDD:** Booth, Cotéaux, Titford

**NI:** Borghezio

**PPE-DE:** Matikainen-Kallström

**UEN:** Camre

**Joint resolution — B5-0643/2002 — Hong Kong**

**For:** 59

**EDD:** Belder, Sandbæk

**ELDR:** Lynne, Malmström, Newton Dunn
GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Koulourianos, Markov, Morgantini, Sylla

NI: Dupuis, Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Arvidsson, Balfe, Bradbourn, Cushnahan, Daul, Elles, Gahler, Garriga Polledo, Gomolka, Grönfeldt Bergman, Grossetête, Hieronymi, Karas, Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Klaß, Kratsa-Tsararopoulou, Mann Thomas, Menrad, Morillon, Müller Emilia Franziska, Parish, Posselt, Purvis, Sacrédeus, Sommer, Stenmarck, Thyssen, Zacharakis, Zissener

PSE: Aparicio Sánchez, Baltas, Bullmann, Casaca, Ettl, Gebhardt, Gill, Izquierdo Collado, Karamanou, Kindermann, Martin Hans-Peter, Martínez Martínez, Mastorakis, Souladakis, Wynn

Verts/ALE: Boumediene-Thiery, Lagendijk, Onesta

Against: 1

PSE: Gillig

Abstention: 1

GUE/NGL: Cauquil

Kratsa-Tsararopoulou report A5-0403/2002

Resolution

For: 51

EDD: Mathieu, Raymond, Sandbæk

ELDR: Lynne, Malmström, Newton Dunn

GUE/NGL: Bakopoulos, Cauquil, Koulourianos, Markov

NI: Gorostiaga Atxalandabaso

PPE-DE: Camisón Asensio, Daul, Gahler, Garriga Polledo, Gomolka, Grossetête, Hatzidakis, Hieronymi, Jeggle, Karas, Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Klaß, Knolle, Kratsa-Tsararopoulou, McCartin, Mann Thomas, Menrad, Morillon, Müller Emilia Franziska, Sacrédeus, Sommer, Thyssen, Zacharakis, Zimmerling, Zissener

PSE: Baltas, Casaca, Gebhardt, Gillig, Karamanou, Kindermann, Leinen, Malliori, Martínez Martínez, Mastorakis, Souladakis

Verts/ALE: Boumediene-Thiery, Lagendijk, Maes, Onesta

Against: 7

EDD: Belder

PPE-DE: Arvidsson, Balfe, Elles, Grönfeldt Bergman, Parish, Stenmarck

Abstention: 4

PPE-DE: Posselt, Purvis

PSE: Färn, Wynn
TEXTS ADOPTED

P5_TA(2002)0623

Flexibility instrument


The European Parliament,


— 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 (1),

— having regard to the outcome of the trialogue of 15 November 2002,

— having regard to the outcome of the conciliation meeting of 25 November 2002 with the Council,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (A5-0445/2002),

A. whereas, because the fisheries agreement with Morocco was not renewed, a Community programme of support for the conversion of the fishing fleets which operated in Moroccan waters has had to be introduced, involving a total amount of EUR 197 million,

B. whereas the budgetary authority decided to mobilise the flexibility instrument under point 24 of the Interinstitutional Agreement to provide an amount of EUR 170 million under the 2002 budget,

C. whereas Parliament, in its resolution of 13 December 2001 on the proposal for a Parliament and Council decision on the mobilisation of the flexibility instrument (2), called on the Commission to find the rest of the funding for the conversion programme either by means of a transfer of appropriations at the end of the financial year 2002 or in the 2003 budget,

D. whereas, in a joint declaration annexed to its resolution of 13 December 2001 on the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2002 as modified by Council (3), Parliament, the Council and the Commission undertook to enter in the 2003 budget, subject to the provisions of the Interinstitutional Agreement, the EUR 27 million not included in the 2002 budget,

E. whereas point 24 of the Interinstitutional Agreement provides that the flexibility instrument should not as a rule, be used to cover the same needs two years running.

1. Welcomes the Commission’s efforts to find part of the funding by means of a transfer in the financial year 2002, thus acting on what the budgetary authority called for;

2. Notes that, during budgetary conciliation on 25 November 2002, Parliament and the Council decided to make use of the flexibility instrument for the remainder;

3. Stresses that, firstly, because of the undertaking given in December 2001 and, secondly, in order to enable the programme to continue and be completed, it can accept the departure from the general principle that identical needs should not be covered two years running;

4. Approves the decision, annexed to this resolution, to mobilise the flexibility instrument provided for in point 24 of the Interinstitutional Agreement;

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

ANNEX

DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the mobilisation of the flexibility instrument according to point 24 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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 (1), and in particular point 24 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

whereas:

(1) Following the non-renewal of the fisheries agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco, a specific action for the conversion of the Spanish and Portuguese fleets was decided for an amount of EUR 197 million. Of this total the budgetary authority agreed on 21 and 22 November 2001 at the conciliation meeting between the Council and a delegation of the European Parliament, with the participation of the Commission, to enter EUR 27 million in the 2003 budget.

(2) The actions for the conversion of Spanish and Portuguese fleets fall under heading 2 ‘structural measures’, sub-heading ‘Structural Funds’ of the financial perspectives.

(3) In accordance with point 12, paragraph 2 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure, the appropriations foreseen for actions covered by heading 2 ‘structural measures’ of the financial perspectives do not leave any margin under the ceiling.

Thursday 19 December 2002

(4) At the conciliation meeting on 25 November 2002, the European Parliament and the Council have accepted transfer 51/2002 which provides EUR 14 991 760 from unused appropriations in the 2002 budget onto the line B2-200. They have also agreed to inscribe the remaining EUR 12 008 240 on B2-200 for the budget year 2003. This amount will be beyond the ceiling of heading 2 for 2003 and has therefore to be financed from the flexibility instrument.

(5) In particular, for the action of conversion of the Spanish and Portuguese fleets, it is then appropriate to make an exception to the general rule of the Interinstitutional Agreement, providing that: ‘the flexibility instrument should not, as a rule, be used to cover the same needs two years running.’

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

For the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003 (hereinafter ‘the 2003 budget’), the flexibility instrument shall be used to provide the sum of EUR 12 008 240 in commitment appropriations.

This amount shall be used for the financing of the targeted measure for the promotion of the conversion of vessels and of fishermen who were, until 1999, dependent on the fisheries agreement with Morocco, covered by the ‘structural measures’ heading of the financial perspectives, under line B2-200 of the 2003 budget.

Article 2

This decision shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities at the same time as the 2003 budget.

Done at Strasbourg, 19 December 2002.

By the European Parliament

The President

By the Council

The President

P5_TA(2002)0624

Budget 2003 (as modified by the Council)


The European Parliament,

— having regard to Article 272 of the EC Treaty and to Article 177 of the Euratom Treaty,
— having regard to Council Decision 2000/597/EC, Euratom of 29 September 2000 on the system of the European Communities’ own resources (1),

— 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 (2),

— having regard to the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003 (C5-0300/2002),

— having regard to its resolution of 24 October 2002 (3) on the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003, Section III — Commission and Letter of amendment No 1/2003 to the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003,

— having regard to its resolution of 24 October 2002 (4) on the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003, Section I — European Parliament, Section II — Council, Section IV — Court of Justice, Section V — Court of Auditors, Section VI — Economic and Social Committee, Section VII — Committee of the Regions, Section VIII(A) — European Ombudsman, Section VIII(B) — European Data Protection Supervisor,

— having regard to its amendments and proposed modifications of 24 October 2002 to the draft general budget (5),

— having regard to the Council’s modifications to the amendments and proposed modifications adopted by Parliament to the draft general budget (11138/2002 — C5-0600/2002),

— having regard to the statement by the Council on the outcome of its deliberations on the proposed modifications adopted by Parliament,

— having regard to the results of the conciliation of 25 November 2002,

— having regard to the European Parliament and Council decision of 19 December 2002 on the mobilisation of the flexibility instrument according to point 24 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 (6),

— having regard to Letter of amendment No 2/2003 to the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003 (14847/2002 — C5-0571/2002),


— having regard to Rule 92 and Annex IV to its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (A5-0440/2002),

A. whereas Letter of amendment No 2/2003 proposes to adjust the estimates for agriculture and for international fisheries agreements in accordance with the provisions of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 and also contains a part of the surplus for the year 2003 and a reduction on food and humanitarian aid,

(6) P5_TA(2002)10-24(ANN 1)
P5_TA(2002)10-24(ANN 2)
B. whereas Letter of amendment No 3/2003 contains some technical adjustments made necessary by the recasting of the Financial Regulation and by the deconcentration and decentralisation of external policies to be adopted,

C. whereas the budget for 2003 as adopted by the Parliament amounts to EUR 99 685 692 338 in commitments, which represents an increase of 0.25 % on the 2002 budget, and EUR 97 502 937 098 in payments, which represents an increase of 1.9 % on the 2002 budget; points out that this increase represents only 1.02 % of estimated GNI for the year 2003, compared to 1.07 % as established by the Financial Perspective, a difference of EUR 5 425 000 000,

D. whereas the increase in non-compulsory expenditure over the amount provided for in the 2002 budget stands at EUR 52.193 million, as against the EUR 2,209.122 million allowed by the maximum rate of increase (Article 272(9) of the Treaty),

1. Welcomes the agreement reached between the three institutions at the conciliation of 25 November 2002 on the major issues of budget 2003; emphasises that this agreement was made possible by the sense of responsibility of the two arms of the budgetary authority in their common will to ensure sufficient funding for the Union’s priorities in a spirit of budgetary discipline and interinstitutional cooperation;


3. Considers that the overall level of payment appropriations has been set at a very low level, namely below inflation (a growth rate of 1.9 % on Budget 2002) in order to reach an agreement with Council, in particular on heading 4; remains concerned about the high level of RAL’s and the low level of budget implementation as regards payments; agrees to enter a provisional surplus of EUR 1 billion for the financial year 2002 in the 2003 budget via Letter of amendment No 2/2003 but intends to continue to monitor all the problems that result in these excessive surpluses;

4. Urges the Commission to continue its efforts to reduce the backlog and to improve the programming according to quarterly implementation and reporting plans agreed by the three institutions at the conciliation (attached to this resolution); intends to continue to closely monitor the budget implementation of the current financial year taking advantage of the new set up of instruments;

5. Intends to fully participate with the Commission and the Council in the planned negotiations with regard to the coordination and information on the developments concerning the enlargement process as indicated in the joint declaration attached to this resolution; points out again that Council and Parliament can only adjust the financial framework together and, therefore, the Council and the Commission must take Parliament’s position regarding the financial framework for enlargement into account, in order to avoid delays in the negotiation on the adjustment of the financial perspective after completion of the accession negotiations;

6. Welcomes the joint declaration by the three institutions annexed to this resolution to reconsider the methodology used by the Commission for the Solidarity Fund before the end of 2003;
Section III

Heading 1: Agriculture

7. Welcomes the contents of Letter of amendment 2/2003 which takes on board 25 % of Parliament’s first reading amendments and agrees on the possibility to implement genetic resources activities under heading 3 and the creation of a separate budget line for the refunds of export of live bovine animals, while regretting that the amounts on the new budget line for the export of live animals have not been reduced as Parliament demanded; calls on the Commission to provide it with an annual report on the implementation of the Community rules on conditions for export of live animals, as agreed in the joint declaration annexed to this resolution; reiterates its request for a review of the funding provided for rural development; urges the Council to adopt, without delay, the legal basis regarding genetic resources;

8. Asks the Commission to support

— measures by producers in Member States who introduce integrated quality control of the food chain intended to guarantee quality and complete transparency throughout the whole production cycle and ensure the marketing of agricultural products, foodstuffs and feedingstuffs which comply with the most stringent health and quality criteria,

— the promotion of policy measures to improve the quality and monitoring of the food chain,

— measures to promote consumer awareness of a quality label;

Heading 2: Structural actions

9. Confirms its decision of first reading relating to commitments and is ready to reduce the payments as agreed with Council at conciliation; remains concerned about the high level of backlog and invites the Commission to present an assessment of the situation of payments, namely of the Structural Funds, at the budgetary conciliation in July 2003 and, when necessary, a proposal for a SAB;

10. Welcomes the positive answer provided by the Commission to the request of the budgetary authority to finance the remaining amount of EUR 27 million for the programme of restructuring of the Community fleet which traditionally fished in Moroccan waters through a transfer of EUR 15 million in budget 2002, and the decision taken by the budgetary authority at the conciliation meeting of 25 November 2002 to mobilise the flexibility instrument for the remaining amount (EUR 12 million), thus enabling all of the EU’s December 2001 undertakings to be honoured;

Heading 3: Internal policies

11. Notes that the Council has only accepted a small number of Parliament’s amendments, but welcomes nevertheless the joint declaration agreed at the conciliation which provides support for Parliament’s proposals on pilot projects and preparatory actions;

12. Confirms its decision to modify a number of first reading amendments taking into consideration the problems of executability raised by the Commission; therefore expects the Commission to implement the decisions taken by the budgetary authority in qualitative and quantitative terms;
13. Recalls its wish to reduce the number of experiments on animals and, if possible, to substitute them with alternative testing; expresses serious concern at and disapproval of the circumstances in which primates used in experiments are held in the primate centre (BPRC) in Rijswijk in the Netherlands; requests the Commission to delegate to the European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods the task of verifying whether all tests done at the BPRC are truly necessary and without alternative; expresses its determination to end the European funding for the BPRC if the ECVAM replies in the negative and requests all new tests on humanoid primates to be cancelled pending this advice;

Heading 4: External actions

14. Enters an amount of EUR 42 million for the EU budget to the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in view of the fact that an additional EUR 42 million ought to be provided in 2003 through a contribution from EDF; stresses the commitment of all institutions to maintain the seat on the Board in the future as stated in the joint declaration attached to this resolution;

15. Recalls its self-imposed obligation to provide the necessary funding for the reconstruction of Afghanistan on the basis of the pledge made in Tokyo in January 2002 without reducing the expenditure for EU’s traditional priorities; to this end, decides to anticipate the implementation of EU assistance to the Horn of Africa by using available means under the 2002 budget in order to create the necessary space for Afghanistan in budget 2003;

16. Stresses that, if a situation arises that will necessitate the reinforcement of budget lines B7-200 (Food Aid) and B7-210 (Humanitarian Aid) in 2003, the budgetary authority will take the necessary action to reinforce these lines, using the most appropriate means available under the IIA, on a proposal from the Commission; invites the Commission to present at the latest at the conciliation meeting in July 2003, a report on the implementation and expected needs for these lines and, if appropriate, the necessary proposal for a transfer;

17. Welcomes the agreed joint declaration of 25 November 2002, annexed to this resolution, which improves the information Parliament receives in advance as part of the decision-making process of CFSP and the procedure based on political dialogue on planning and financing joint actions; decides to enter an amount of EUR 47.5 million in sub-section B8 in order to allow the EUPM in particular to become operational in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

18. Welcomes the decision taken by the Council to follow Parliament’s wish to send a political signal to North Korea by entering the appropriations for KEDO in the reserve until North Korea provides assurances that it operates a non-proliferation regime;

Heading 5: Administrative expenditure

19. Welcomes the result of the frontloading operation which allowed the financing of the institutions’ needs for enlargement preparations through savings and anticipated appropriations in 2002, which meant there was no need to have recourse to the flexibility instrument;

20. Regrets that Council, in its second reading, decided to depart from the position laid down jointly with Parliament by not restoring the PDB and in particular by reducing the appropriations for staff in relation to the establishment plan; confirms therefore most of its first reading amendments;
21. Asks the Commission to make proposals for structuring the CELEX database in order to make its access free of charge for the European citizens in line with European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (1);

22. Asks the Commission to submit to the European Parliament and to the Council before 1 June 2003 a coherent proposal:

— ensuring user-friendly and free access in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 to the institutions’ databases which monitor the EU decision-making process (such as PRE-LEX, CELEX, EUR-LEX, EULEX-3);

— restructuring these databases so that they may be immediately updated with texts and information accessible on the institutions’ registers, thereby avoiding duplication of the same texts and inconsistencies;

23. Asks the Commission to submit a proposal to solve definitively the problem of the creation of a day and residential care centre for disabled children of European officials;

24. Recalls its request concerning Commission reform in its abovementioned resolution of 24 October 2002 on the draft general budget, Section III, Commission (par. 37) for the Commission to submit a report to Parliament by 15 November 2002; welcomes the statement by Commissioner Kinnock in plenary in which he responded favourably to this request to produce such a comprehensive analysis; looks forward to ensuring the successful implementation of the conclusions of this report during 2003;

Heading 7: Pre-accession Aid

25. Expresses its concern at the low level of implementation of pre-accession funds and calls upon the Commission to fill without delay the 500 enlargement posts that are being made available for 2003 in order to guarantee a speedy implementation of the financial programmes in which the candidate countries will participate upon accession;

26. Regrets the reduction in payment appropriations for the pre-accession instruments and calls on the Commission to improve cooperation with the candidate countries further in order to make as many payments as possible in 2003 and thus support preparations for accession, in particular in those countries which will join the Union in 2004; calls on the Commission to ask for additional payment funds to be mobilised during the financial year 2003 if the situation as regards budget implementation makes it possible to use additional funding; points out that the reduction in payment funds in the 2003 budget must not lead to a worsening in the new Member States’ position as net recipients after 2004;

Other sections

27. Stresses that, despite the constraints imposed by the current Financial Perspective, which makes no provision for covering enlargement-related preparations of the institutions before accession of the new Member States, it will be possible to ensure the normal functioning of the institutions and allow them to prepare for enlargement of the European Union in the financial year 2003 by making the best use of resources available under the 2002 budget;

28. Welcomes the fact that the frontloading operation as proposed by Parliament has been a considerable success, thanks to the cooperation of almost all institutions; recalls that some of the amounts available in the 2002 budget of the institutions will also be used to frontload enlargement preparations planned in the 2004 budget, thus providing additional leeway in the first year of enlargement;

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29. Notes that sufficient margin has been left under the ceiling of heading 5 to cover expenditure for which no provision could be made in the budgetary procedure, such as expenditure for the Data Protection Supervisor and unexpected needs;

30. Instructs its Conference of Presidents to examine carefully all financial implications before taking its political decisions; takes note of the Administration’s intention to improve the presentation of the financial statements with a view to highlighting the financial impact of the proposed decisions in relation to the programming of the relevant budget lines; urges its Conference of Presidents to consult the Committee on Budgets in those cases in which the proposed measures go beyond the programming and the level of appropriations of the budget line with a view to ensuring that the necessary funding can be made available;

31. Notes that there has been an excessive deterioration in terms of permanent employment as a result of changes in the proportion of temporary and auxiliary staff to officials at the Committee of the Regions; calls on the Committee of the Regions to reorganise its staffing arrangements without delay and, in the process, to make use of transparent and proper selection procedures;

32. Instructs its President to declare that the budget has been finally adopted and arrange for its publication in the Official Journal;

33. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors, the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions, the European Ombudsman and the other institutions and bodies concerned.

ANNEX 1

Joint Declarations adopted at the conciliation of 25 November 2002

Joint declaration on the recovery of beef and veal export refunds

The Parliament and the Council, recognising the importance of protection of animals during transport, request the Commission to submit to the budgetary authority an annual report by 31 May starting in 2002 on the implementation of and compliance with Community legislation and in particular on the recovery of refunds due to non-compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 615/1998 of 18 March 1998 laying down specific detailed rules of application for the export refund arrangements as regards the welfare of live bovine animals during transport (OJ L 82, 19.3.1998, p. 19).

Declaration on pilot projects (European Parliament proposal)

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission welcome the initiative to launch in accordance with point 37 of the II/A of 6 May 1999 pilot projects to test the feasibility of new actions, such as for example, to prepare SMEs for enlargement, the programme for the exchange of elderly people — Enea and the one on the cooperation with third countries on immigration.

The European Parliament and the Council ask the Commission to keep regularly informed on the initiatives taken for the implementation as well as an evaluation of those initiatives.
Declaration of the European Parliament, Council and Commission on the financing of the common foreign and security policy in accordance with the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission agree on the need to ensure the necessary funding for common foreign and security policy within the framework of the financial perspectives and in respect of the provisions of the Treaty, taking into account that the development of the common foreign and security policy is a priority for the European Union.

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission therefore agree that the budget of the common foreign and security policy should be dealt with in a transparent, efficient and operational manner.

While recalling points 39 and 40 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 (hereafter: the Interinstitutional Agreement), which remains fully applicable, the European Parliament and the Council agree the following:

— Each year, the Council establishes a document setting out the main aspects and basic choices of the common foreign and security policy, including financial implications for the General Budget of the European Union. The Council Presidency will consult the Parliament on this document as provided for in point 40 of the Interinstitutional Agreement. The document will leave enough flexibility to react to newly emerging crises. It will be transmitted to Parliament before 15th June for the year in question.

— The Commission will continue to play its role in devising CFSP Joint Actions in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, in particular as regards the financial and operational framework, including fact-finding and evaluation missions.

— Whenever Council adopts a decision in the field of the common foreign and security policy entailing expenditure, the Council will immediately and no later than five working days following the final decision send the European Parliament the information indicated in point 40, paragraph 2 of the Interinstitutional Agreement.

— The Presidency of the Council will in the context of the regular political dialogue with the President of the European Parliament and chairpersons of the European Parliament committee responsible for foreign affairs and security policy as well as the budget committee, whenever possible, give early warning on CFSP Joint Actions which might have important financial implications.

— In the event that Council foresees the adoption of a Joint Action that will require during the current financial year increased amounts on the common foreign and security policy budgetary appropriations, the Council will without delay enter into dialogue on that Joint Action with the Parliament with the aim of seeking a solution as a matter of urgency, on a proposal from the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the Interinstitutional Agreement.

— Information and consultation of the European Parliament as provided for in point 40 of the Interinstitutional Agreement will respect the necessary conditions of confidentiality, in particular the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament and the Council of 21 November 2002 concerning access by the European Parliament to sensitive information of the Council in the field of security and defence policy.

European Parliament, Council and Commission agree that the European Union will do all it is necessary to obtain a seat on the board of the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. To this aim, the budgetary authority agree to provide EUR 42 million in the 2003 General Budget of the European Communities. The Commission secures that the same amount as provided through the 2003 General Budget a supplementary EUR 42 million will also be provided by the European Development Fund in 2003.

In the event, that the appropriations provided for under the initial 2003 General Budget and the European Development Fund prove to be insufficient, the Commission will take the necessary actions to maintain the seat on the board.

Declaration on potentially abnormal RAL

Potentially abnormal RAL: Joint Declaration of November 2001

Proposed changes to the text for 2003 operations concerning an action plan to put an end to abnormal outstanding commitments

The Commission, Parliament and the Council share the same desire to bring the situation regarding outstanding commitments under control and to put an end to abnormal outstanding commitments. In this connection, they emphasize the fact that the amount of abnormal outstanding commitments can be reduced both by increasing payment appropriations and by paying and/or decommitting expenditure on a large scale. Potentially abnormal outstanding commitments are defined by common accord as being dormant commitments in respect of which no payment has been made for the last two financial years and old commitments that have been in the budget for at least five financial years.

The budgetary authority notes that the Commission undertakes to submit, at the latest at the same time as the preliminary draft budget for 2004, an action plan under which all potentially abnormal items in the budget at the beginning of the 2003 financial year will be examined. This plan will set out for each of the budget headings listed below:

— the number of potentially abnormal items as at 31 December 2002, together with the amounts involved;

— a schedule for examination on the following dates:

— 31 March 2003

— 31 July 2003

— 31 December 2003

The budgetary authority will be notified of the outcome of the examination carried out on each of these dates and of the decisions taken on the items concerned (payment, closure, decommitment and special follow-up measures).
A working document setting out the situation as regards outstanding commitments (RAL), broken down by budget heading, will subsequently be forwarded each year to the budgetary authority at the same time as the preliminary draft budget. A second document, to be presented with PDB 2004, shall include a time-tabled plan for the elimination of abnormal outstanding commitments by the end of 2003. This document will also provide details of the action, which the Commission has taken to prevent abnormal outstanding commitments from re-emerging in the future. Following this exercise, the budgetary authority will examine whether these goals have been achieved and what measures should be taken for subsequent years. Finally, special reference will be made to any appropriations, broken down per Member State, falling under the N+2 rule and indicate the measures to be taken.

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**Declaration on the implementation plan**

**Joint declaration of the European Parliament, Council and Commission concerning the implementation profile for the 2003 Budget**

Parliament, the Council and the Commission recognise the Commission's responsibility for implementing the Community budget (Section III) and agree that its implementation should, as far as is possible, be spread out evenly over the year and that, in particular, a pile-up of implementation operations at the end of the year must be prevented.

The Commission will endeavour to implement the 2003 budget taking into account the implementation of the 2002 budget, and, where necessary, make efforts to improve it.

The Commission will forward the implementation plan for the 2003 budget, broken down by financial perspective heading, as early as possible in the year or, at the very latest, when presenting the 2004 preliminary draft budget. The implementation plan will include the implementation profiles for headings 2, 3, 4 and 7 of the financial perspective (for each heading as a whole) and for the budget chapters under those headings. It will also include the implementation profiles for the specific budgetary lines set out below and for preparatory actions and pilot projects. It will include commitment and payment forecasts for 31 March, 31 July, 31 October and for the full year.
Should implementation of one of the budget headings as at 31 July diverge significantly from the profile presented, or risk doing so, the Commission shall inform the budgetary authority, stating the reasons for the divergence and indicating the steps it intends to take in order to rectify the situation. Furthermore, the Commission will present a new, updated, implementation profile.

The Commission will also examine implementation as at 31 October, comparing it with the implementation profile, and inform the budgetary authority of the outcome.

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<td>B5-710</td>
<td>Financial support for energy infrastructures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-720</td>
<td>Trans-European telecommunications networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-810</td>
<td>European Refugee Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7-200</td>
<td>Products mobilised under the Food Aid Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7-201</td>
<td>Other aid in the form of products, support operations and transport, distribution, flanking measures and measures to monitor implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7-300</td>
<td>Financial and technical cooperation with Asian developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7-301</td>
<td>Political, economic and cultural cooperation with Asian developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7-302</td>
<td>Aid to uprooted people in Asian countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7-310</td>
<td>Financial and technical cooperation with Latin American developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7-311</td>
<td>Political, economic and cultural cooperation with Latin American developing countries</td>
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<td>B7-313</td>
<td>Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in developing countries in Latin America</td>
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<tr>
<td>B7-320</td>
<td>European programme for reconstruction and development (EPRD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B7-410</td>
<td>MEDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>B7-420</td>
<td>Community operations connected with the Israel/PLO Peace Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7-520</td>
<td>Assistance to partner countries in eastern Europe and central Asia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Joint declaration concerning financial consequences of enlargement

After the positive conclusion of the European Council in Copenhagen, the Commission should present, early in 2003, the proposal of adjustment of the financial perspectives according to point 25 of the IIA of 6 May 1999. The Parliament, the Commission and the Council agree that they will co-ordinate their work and exchange information in the aftermath of the Copenhagen European Council, and, in particular, that this point will be discussed in the context of the procedure for interinstitutional collaboration in budgetary matters as from the first informal triilogue in February 2003 onwards.

After the positive conclusion of the European Council in Copenhagen, Council and Commission agree to inform Parliament as early as possible on developments in accession process with financial consequences on the European Union budget.
Joint Declaration concerning SAB 5/2002

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission welcome the accelerated procedure which has allowed for the timely adoption of the legal base for the European Union Solidarity Fund, the Interinstitutional Agreement relating to its financing, the Decision to mobilise the Solidarity Fund for the financial year 2002 and the Supplementary and Amending Budget 5 entering the appropriations in the 2002 budget.

The three institutions note that the methodology which the Commission has applied for the calculations of SAB 5, constitutes a point of reference but does not constitute a binding precedent for future decisions. The three institutions agree to evaluate the actual implementation of the Fund and the methodology that the Commission has applied for the calculations of SAB 5, taking into account new situations arising, at the latest before the end of 2003.

ANNEX 2

Budget Lines with appropriations in the Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget line</th>
<th>Intitule</th>
<th>Amend. N° (2nd reading)</th>
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<td><strong>Section III — Commission</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>B1-331</td>
<td>Other measures in the veterinary, animal welfare and public-health field</td>
<td>264 (1st reading)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The appropriations in the reserve will be released when the legal basis has been adopted</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2-7000</td>
<td>European Aviation Safety Agency: subsidy under Titles 1 and 2</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2-7001</td>
<td>European Aviation Safety Agency: subsidy under Title 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The appropriations will be transferred from the reserve once a satisfactory solution for both the location and effective operation has been agreed by Council</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2-7010</td>
<td>European Maritime Safety Agency: subsidies under Titles 1 and 2</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2-7011</td>
<td>European Maritime Safety Agency: subsidy under Title 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The appropriations will be transferred from the reserve once a satisfactory solution for both the location and effective operation has been agreed by Council.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2-707</td>
<td>Marco Polo programme</td>
<td>234 (1st reading)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The appropriations in the reserve will be released when the legal basis has been adopted</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2-903</td>
<td>Closer dialogue with the fishing industry and those affected by the common fisheries policy</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The appropriations in the reserve will be released when the legal basis has been adopted</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Budget line</td>
<td>Intitule</td>
<td>Amend. N° (2nd reading)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2-904</td>
<td>Support for the management of fishery resources (collection of basic data and improvement of scientific advice)</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3-1004</td>
<td>European year of education through sport</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3-4330</td>
<td>European Food Safety Authority — Subsidy under Titles 1 and 2</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3-4331</td>
<td>European Food Safety Authority — Subsidy under Title 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>B4-106</td>
<td>Intelligent energy for Europe programme (2003 to 2006)</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>B5-331</td>
<td>Information society</td>
<td>252</td>
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<tr>
<td>B5-811</td>
<td>Emergency measures in the event of mass influxes of refugees</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5-820</td>
<td>Training, exchange and cooperation programmes in the fields of justice and home affairs</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The appropriations in the reserve will be released when the legal basis has been adopted.

The appropriations will be transferred from the reserve once a satisfactory solution for both the location and effective operation has been agreed according to the legislative resolution (A5-0198/2001) of 12 June 2001.

The appropriations in the reserve may be released on the proposal of the Commission in the event of mass influxes of refugees.

In addition, action is to be taken to ensure that, under the Title VI programme, EUR 1 m of the EUR 11.78 m appropriation is used in 2003 to promote and guarantee the rights of the defence, e.g. in connection with Fair Trials Abroad.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget line</th>
<th>Intitule</th>
<th>Amend. N°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B5-821</td>
<td>Action against illegal and harmful content on the Internet</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The appropriations in the reserve will be released when the legal basis has been adopted.

| B5-8301 | European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction — Subsidy under Title 3 | 108 |

The appropriations in the reserve will be released when the legal basis has been adopted.

| B7-6600 | External cooperation measures | 733 |

The North-Korean government has admitted that it is working on the research and production of nuclear weapons. This is in clear contradiction to the general objectives of the EU participation in the Euratom/Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organisation (KEDO) Accession Agreement, as stated by the budgetary remarks ('to contribute to reinforcing and maintaining the international nuclear non-proliferation regime…'/'…to help achieve appropriate co-operation with both North Korea and South Korea to ensure the safe and peaceful use of nuclear energy…').

The appropriation will be released from the reserve under the condition that
— North Korea has proved that it is willing to respect the international non-proliferation regime
— North Korea has proved that it has discontinued its programme aiming at the production of nuclear weapons.

| B7-8000 | International fisheries agreements | 608 |

The amount in the reserve is sufficient to cover the estimated costs for the remaining agreements to be negotiated later this year or in the beginning of next year. According to Annex IV of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999, the reserve assigned to item B7-8000 is classified as non-compulsory expenditure.

| A-3028 | European Union Analysis and Evaluation Centre/conflict prevention network | 182 |

The appropriations in reserve will be released on the basis of an evaluation by the Commission of the activities run by this institute.
The amount in reserve will be released on the basis of an evaluation by the Commission on the activities run by this organisation in respect of the principles set up by the budgetary authority for chapter A-30.

A-3286N European School: Office of the Representative of the Board of Governors (Brussels) 207

The amount in the reserve can be released on condition that before 1 March 2003:

1) the European Commission, presents to the budgetary authority:
   — a legislative proposal to bring to an end the present discrepancy between the legislative provision, which are of an intergovernmental nature and the budgetary provisions, which are of a supranational (Community) character;
   — a report on the important developments at the European Schools over the last six months. Such a report must be presented thereafter twice yearly on 1 April and on 1 November;
   — a proposal to charge the officials of the European institutions (and of other Community bodies) in an appropriate way for the costs of the school education of their children (taking into account the school allowances they receive);

2) the Board of Governors of the European Schools, together with the European Commission, present to the budgetary authority a report with proposals on how:
   — the European baccalaureate can be offered, without being dependent on the present European Schools, in those Member States which may wish to do so;
   — possibilities for co-operation between the present European schools and regional primary and secondary schools can be realised, or other organisational solutions be found;
   — the present European schools and future European schools (which might become necessary following the creation of new Union agencies particularly with regards to enlargement) may be financed in the future, whilst paying particular attention to the possibility of increased co-financing by third parties for all European Schools, the possibility of contributions through fund raising and the adjustment of tuition fees;
   — the feasibility, desirability and consequences of integration of pupils, of those language sections for which alternatives are available, (as their native language is an official language of the country in which the school is based) into schools with which co-operation agreements can be concluded, can be realised;
   — the tuition fee (Fr. 'minerval'), requested from the parents of the pupils, can be brought more into line with the real cost per pupil.

A-360 European Anti-fraud Office (OLAF) 209

COM-A-III-130 Mission expenses, travel expenses and incidental expenditure

COM-A-III-303 Information and Communication Measures

The references to the OLAF budget are for information. The requests for transfer should be introduced by the Commission on the main line when:

- the office explains its information and communication strategy to the budgetary authority and, in particular, has set out how the quality and number of its press releases can be appreciably increased (fewer than 12 press releases in both 2000 and 2001).
- the Parliament has been provided with full information and detailed statistics have been produced indicating, for the period since the 1st January 2001, the days spent on mission by OLAF officials, the duration of these missions as well as the costs incurred.
- the Parliament has been provided with all relevant information by both OLAF and the Commission on the use made of the amount on the budget line (staffing needs etc) especially with a view to preparing for enlargement and the new tasks that this entails.
**Section I — Parliament: Reserves entered by the Committee on Budgets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget line</th>
<th>Intitule</th>
<th>Amend. N°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Contribution to the Fund for the financing of the Convention on the future of the European Union</td>
<td>508 (1st reading)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parliament entered in its 2003 estimates a pm against article 372. It is assumed in the meantime that the European Convention will continue its work during six months in 2003. Parliament’s contribution to the fund for this period is estimated to amount to EUR 500,000.

In addition, an amount of EUR 600,000 is entered against item 1110 (‘Auxiliary staff’) for the prolongation of auxiliary staff contracts recruited for information activities on the debate on Europe.

The budgetary impact of this amendment amounts to EUR 1.1 m.

**Section I — Parliament: Reserves entered by the Bureau in the Estimates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget line</th>
<th>Intitule</th>
<th>Amend. N°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Limited Consultations, studies and surveys, STOA programme (€ 800,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2721</td>
<td>Expenditure on publications, information and participation in public events (€ 2,000,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>External offices - other charges (€ 1,250,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2830</td>
<td>Expenditure on audiovisual information (€ 2,000,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These appropriations are placed in the reserve pending Bureau decisions.

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**Compensation for the Spanish fisheries, shellfish industry and aquaculture affected by oil spills**

Proposal for a Council Regulation instituting specific measures to compensate the Spanish fisheries, shellfish industry and aquaculture, affected by the oil spills from the Prestige (COM(2002) 776 — C5-0627/2002 — 2002/0305(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The proposal was approved.
European Year of Education through Sport 2004 ***II


(Codecision procedure: second reading)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Council common position (9605/2/2002 — C5-0498/2002 (1)),
— having regard to its position at first reading (2) on the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council(COM(2001) 584 (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 Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport (A5-0419/2002),

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 Commission.


EC-Hong Kong agreement on readmission of persons residing without authorisation *


(Consultation procedure)
Thursday 19 December 2002

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the proposal for a Council decision (SEC(2002) 412),

— having regard to Articles 63(1)(3)(b) and 300(2), first subparagraph of the EC Treaty,

— having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 300(3), first subparagraph of the EC Treaty (C5-0263/2002),

— having regard to Rules 67 and 97(7) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs (A5-0381/2002),

1. Approves conclusion of the agreement;

2. Instructs its President to its position to the Council and Commission and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States and to the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong of the People's Republic of China.

P5_TA(2002)0628

Copenhagen European Council

European Parliament resolution on Copenhagen European Council of 12 and 13 December 2002

The European Parliament,

— having regard to its resolution of 7 November 2002 on the outcome of the European Council meeting in Brussels on 24 and 25 October 2002 (1),

— having regard to its resolution of 20 November 2002 on the progress made by each of the candidate countries towards accession (2), in which it urged the European Council to set the date for the accession of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia for early 2004, and no later than 1 May 2004,

— having regard to the Presidency conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council on 12 and 13 December 2002 and the European Council report and Commission statement in plenary on this issue,

Enlargement

1. Welcomes the unprecedented and historic milestone represented by the conclusion of the accession negotiations with Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, which allows these States to be welcomed as members from 1 May 2004;

2. Notes that the forces of democracy, freedom and peace in these countries have thus won a decisive victory over the dictatorial ideologies of the last century;

Thursday 19 December 2002

3. Looks forward to working together with the citizens and governments of the new Member States, and to building an enlarged Union based on the principles of peace, democracy, stability, justice, social cohesion and economic solidarity and on a social market economy and the commitment to full employment;

4. Recalls, however, that the implementation of certain aspects of the acquis communautaire as well as of the commitments undertaken by the new Member States still needs improvement; will carefully examine the Commission progress reports between now and 1 May 2004; recalls, furthermore, that Parliament will have to give its assent to the accession of each of the candidate countries before the accession treaty can be signed and ratified;

Budgetary and financial issues

5. Will carefully scrutinise the financial consequences of enlargement and hopes they will provide a solid basis for the integration of ten new Member States and safeguard the effective functioning of the enlarged Union, while ensuring the continued functioning of the internal market as well as the various EU policies, without prejudging future reform; stresses the need for a reform of the CAP by 2006, not least in view of the Doha commitments; recalls that the lack of such a reform would have serious repercussions for the EU budget and calls upon the European Council to support the Commission in its reform proposals linked to the mid-term review of the Agenda 2000 reform process;

6. Welcomes the fact that the European Council has formally confirmed that a decision with regard to a new Financial Perspective can only be taken in agreement with Parliament in accordance with point 25 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 and asks the Commission to submit its proposal for the adjustment of the Financial Perspective to Parliament and the Council at the latest by the end of February 2003, in order to avoid delays in the enlargement process;

7. Notes the proposal on the budgetary and financial framework and reserves its final position until it has carefully analysed all elements of the proposal; recalls, together with the Council, that point 21 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 applies as far as the ring fencing of expenditure is concerned; regrets that short-term cash-flow facilities have been preferred over much-needed long-term investments in structural and rural development policies;

8. Notes the intention to increase financial assistance to Turkey; in accordance with its previous resolutions, recalls that any modification of the Financial Perspectives must be agreed between the two arms of the budgetary authority, Parliament and the Council; recalls that it is prepared to include a corresponding Commission proposal as an integral part of the 2004 budget negotiations;

9. Welcomes the overall budgetary compromise between the Member States and the candidate countries; regrets that the financial implications of the compromise reach beyond the term of the current financial perspective; recalls that an agreement on the next financial perspective requires the agreement of the European Parliament as part of the budgetary authority;

Monitoring and safeguards

10. Welcomes the decision to monitor the commitments undertaken up to accession, giving the necessary reassurance to current Member States; calls for the transformation of the accession monitoring process into a system of ‘peer review’, whereby all Member States would be involved in a constructively critical evaluation of their respect for matters such as the democratic accountability and integrity of public administration, non-discrimination, civil liberties and the rule of law; endorses also the commitment to continue the surveillance of progress with regard to economic, budgetary and structural policies;
11. Reiterates its demand to be fully involved in the monitoring of the commitments given up to and after accession, including the procedure for application of the special safeguard clauses, which should only be applied following a qualified majority decision in the Council and the assent of the European Parliament;

Cyprus

12. Welcomes the undertaking of the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots to continue to negotiate with the objective of concluding a comprehensive settlement by 28 February 2003 on the basis of the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which would enable Parliament to give its assent to the accession of a united Cyprus;

13. Welcomes the fact that Cyprus will be admitted to the European Union as a new Member State; nevertheless supports the European Council's strong preference for accession to the European Union by a united Cyprus and urges the Council and the Commission to make every effort to facilitate and conclude negotiations by 28 February 2003 and to support concretely those sectors of civil society on both sides striving for peace and dialogue;

Bulgaria and Romania

14. Is confident that the roadmaps put forward by the Commission will give each country the possibility of setting the pace for its accession process and welcomes the ambition of Bulgaria and Romania to join the Union by 2007, following the conclusions of the European Council in Brussels and depending on the fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria; insists that both countries need to make further efforts, in which they will be assisted by the EU, and that they will be judged on their own merits;

15. Points to the need to improve significantly the management and use of pre-accession funds not only by decentralisation of Phare and ISPA, but also by encouraging the participation of civil society and building of partnerships, in particular with regard to social and economic cohesion and rural development measures in the framework of a long-term strategy;

Turkey

16. Welcomes the important steps taken by Turkey through recent legislative packages testifying to the determination of the Turkish government to address all remaining shortcomings in the field of the political criteria;

17. Welcomes the fact that the normal EU procedure was confirmed in the case of Turkey's application for membership in Copenhagen, and that it is to be determined in autumn 2004, on the basis of the Commission's progress report, whether readiness for negotiation has been achieved, particularly through the realisation of the Copenhagen criteria in day-to-day life throughout the country;

18. Calls on the Commission to present a list of concrete targets, in particular the definitive separation of civil and military competencies in exercising power, to be attained by Turkey in order to fulfil the Copenhagen political criteria, and underlines that Parliament will give its opinion on the possible opening of negotiations with Turkey on the basis of the progress report to be established by the Commission;

The enlarged Union and its neighbours

19. Underlines the need to avoid new dividing lines in Europe and to promote peace and stability beyond as well as within the new borders of the Union; welcomes, therefore, the support for the efforts by the countries of the Western Balkans (South-East Europe) to move closer to the Union with an ultimate view to accession;
20. Takes the view, furthermore, that the EU must offer a further option for European countries that cannot, should not or do not wish to become members of the EU for some considerable time;

21. Endorses the European Council’s support for further developing cross-border and regional cooperation and encourages the Commission to present a paper on a new neighbour strategy;

22. Underlines the importance of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, including a Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly; reiterates that enlargement will also strengthen relations with the southern Mediterranean countries;

**European security and defence policy**

23. Welcomes the comprehensive agreement reached with NATO on all outstanding permanent arrangements between the EU and NATO; notes that as things stand at present Cyprus and Malta will not take part in EU military operations conducted using NATO assets once they have become members of the EU, and welcomes the Union’s willingness to take over not only the military operation in FYROM from NATO, but also the military operation in Bosnia following SFOR;

24. Expects the next Presidency — in parallel with the evolution towards a military capacity — to pay full attention to further development of the EU instruments and policies for preventing conflict from leading to violence by civilian means; underlines that this means making concrete proposals on how to mainstream conflict prevention, how to include conflict assessments, and how to involve non-governmental actors, such as NGOs;

25. Regrets that the issue was not addressed in any way in Copenhagen of how best to proceed with the further implementation of the International Criminal Court; feels disappointed that the ICC progress report, as requested by the European Parliament from the Danish Presidency, has not been presented; is extremely worried at ongoing efforts by the US Government to negotiate so-called bilateral immunity agreements with the current and future Member States.

**The Middle East**

26. Expresses its support, in connection with the conflict in the Middle East, for the Presidency’s courageous decision to give high priority to the adoption of the roadmap by the Quartet during its scheduled meeting of 20 December 2002, and agrees with the need to implement it in a comprehensive way, in parallel to progress in the security, political and economic fields;

27. Considers, with regard to Iraq, that priority must be given to the work of the UN inspectors according to the timetable and arrangements agreed in Resolution 1441 of the Security Council;

**Chechnya**

28. Welcomes the decision by the Danish Government not to extradite the leading Chechen politician Ahmed Zakajev, as there were no substantial charges retained against him; reiterates its demand that the Russian Federation put all its efforts into finding a political solution to the Chechen crisis;
Better lawmaking

29. Expresses its satisfaction at the progress achieved so far in the ongoing negotiations for an Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Lawmaking; recalls that the agreement will have to safeguard the full democratic legitimacy of the Union’s lawmaking and regulatory processes while at the same time achieving enhanced efficiency; appeals to the Council and to the Commission to take full account of this dimension in the coming negotiations under the Greek Presidency to ensure that a final agreement can be reached in time before the next spring European Council;

Institutional questions

30. Will prepare its position on the Accession Treaty to be submitted to it for assent by April 2003, in order to allow the Council to sign the Treaty in Athens on 16 April 2003 and the current and acceding States to ratify the Treaty in accordance with their national ratification procedures in due time for it to enter into force on 1 May 2004;

31. Welcomes, furthermore, the fact that the peoples of the new Member States will participate in the June 2004 European Parliament elections;

32. Insists that on all arrangements related to the nomination and term of office of the Commission, an interinstitutional agreement which must fully respect the prerogatives of the European Parliament must be reached by the end of January;

33. Insists that the proposal for the next President of the Commission must be made after the 2004 European elections;

34. Takes the view that the EU must have the right to take decisions independently and on the basis of its own interests on the question of its enlargement seen from the point of view of its internal cohesion and its capacity to act and develop;

35. Notes that public approval for the enlargement of the EU must not be taken for granted in the candidate countries and the current Member States; calls on the European institutions and the governments of the candidate countries and Member States to facilitate their efforts to inform their citizens about the accession process in a decentralised and coordinated way;

36. Reiterates that a comprehensive reform of the Union in terms of democratisation and efficiency is indispensable; draws attention once again therefore to the utmost importance of a successful conclusion of the work of the European Convention, which must be enacted by a short IGC in autumn 2003; considers that this IGC must involve appropriate representation of the European Parliament;

*  *

37. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States and of the candidate countries.
Safety at sea and measures to alleviate the effects of the Prestige disaster

European Parliament resolution on the 'Prestige' oil tanker disaster

The European Parliament,

— having regard to its resolution of 21 November 2002 on the 'Prestige' oil tanker disaster off the coast of Galicia (1), and to its earlier resolutions on safety at sea,

— having regard to the Commission communication of 3 December 2002 on improving safety at sea in response to the Prestige accident (COM(2002) 681) and to the various initiatives seeking to improve safety at sea,

— having regard to the conclusions of the Transport Council of 6 December 2002 and of the Environment Council of 9 December 2002,

— having regard to the conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council of 12 and 13 December 2002,

— having regard to the proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (2),

A. whereas the oil slick produced by the wreck of the 'Prestige' on 19 November 2002 has led to serious pollution on the coasts of Galicia and may also, depending on the direction of currents, affect parts of the Portuguese and French coasts,

B. having regard to the consequences and environmental, economic and social damage caused by this disaster to the people of Galicia, as well as to the economic harm done to marine workers, particularly shellfish and oyster farmers,

C. whereas, subsequent to encountering initial difficulties, the 'Prestige' was escorted to rough high seas, where it remained for 5 days, before finally sinking,

D. having regard to the efforts made by the people affected by the oil slick, and by institutions and civil society, and to the solidarity shown by many Member States in cleaning up the polluted areas,

E. whereas on 6 December 2002 the Transport Council decided to adopt further measures to step up safety at sea and to implement them as soon as possible along the lines proposed by the Commission and the European Parliament when they adopted the Erika I and II packages,

F. having regard to the conclusions of the Environment Council of 9 December 2002 on measures to prevent pollution and on the need to involve non-EU countries — particularly the candidate countries and Russia — in agreements making it possible to ban single-hull oil tankers from their harbours and anchorages, and to its own petition seeking to create in the European Union sensitive sea fishing areas with a view to giving them special protection,

---

G. having regard to the current investigations of the wreck of the 'Prestige' and in particular to that by the classification society concerned, which has already carried out a vertical audit to check whether there was any negligence in the annual inspection of the structure of the hull of the 'Prestige' of 25 May 2002,

H. whereas it is necessary to put in place appropriate instruments to ensure that European standards are effectively applied so that this type of disaster does not recur,

I. whereas the 'Prestige' is lying at the bottom of the ocean and still gradually leaking oil, threatening the marine environment and EU coastal areas,

J. regretting the lack of resources and coordination available to tackle the disaster from the outset,

1. Expresses its firm solidarity with the victims of this disaster and its admiration for the generous response of the thousands of members of the public and professionals who volunteered to clean the coastline affected and of the many Member States which made vessels and technical equipment available to help recover oil from the open sea and inspect the wreck of the 'Prestige';

2. Congratulates the Commission on the speed with which it submitted new initiatives to step up safety at sea at European and international level; looks to the Commission to submit to it new proposals for directives on safety at sea to enable it to be consulted on this matter under the codecision procedure;

3. Notes that the European Council has taken over the conclusions of the Transport Council of 6 December 2002 and the Environment Council of 9 December 2002 regarding the adoption as soon as possible of further measures to step up safety at sea and prevent pollution, but considers that the measures proposed are not sufficient to avoid a repetition of similar catastrophes;

4. Demands that Member States ensure rapid and proper implementation of both Erika packages of maritime safety legislation;

5. Recognises the fact that the EU has only limited power to control ships in transit through its waters: therefore calls on the Council to act quickly to grant the Commission the mandate to negotiate on behalf of all 15 Member States within the International Maritime Organisation, with particular regard to the establishment of more stringent rules on Port State Control in third countries, the development of a Flag State audit procedure aimed at combating flags of convenience, as defined by the Paris Memorandum of Understanding, and the proper implementation of compulsory shipping routes and pilotage and the restriction of shipping in designated Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas in order to protect sensitive coastlines; given the slow process of decision-making at IMO level, calls on the Commission simultaneously to initiate bilateral negotiations with key third countries with a view to improving the safety of ships in transit through EU waters;

6. Calls, in particular, for flags of convenience to be prohibited in EU territorial waters;

7. Considers that the freedom of the sea cannot be allowed to override the goal of protecting the marine environment, the interests of people, their way of life and environmental concerns;
8. Considers that the European Union should review the liability regime of those responsible within the maritime sector, in case of accident, in particular as regards their financial liability, in order to ensure full compensation;

9. Demands that the Council adopt a satisfactory Common Position along the lines of Parliament’s position at first reading (1) on the proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a fund for the compensation of oil pollution damage in European waters and related measures;

10. Considers that the scope of the forthcoming directive on environmental liability should be extended to apply to cases of pollution, for example maritime oil pollution, where existing international treaties and conventions dealing with environmental liability and compensation provide inadequate protection;

11. Calls on the Commission, as a matter of urgency, to consider using all the necessary financial instruments to tackle the economic, social and environmental consequences of the wreck of the ‘Prestige’ and assist the economic sectors affected;

12. Calls for the immediate adoption of measures to alleviate the damage occasioned to those affected, through the use of the Solidarity Fund;

13. Calls for European action in favour of the professional training and the improvement of the social and working conditions of seafarers;

14. Considers that Member States must be obliged to accommodate ships in distress; in this connection, urges the Commission to strengthen existing legislation by presenting, as soon as possible, a proposal for the establishment of an obligatory system for the accommodation of ships in distress in ports of refuge or sheltered areas in all coastal Member States; calls for this proposal to be accompanied by a compulsory system of compensation for any resulting damage;

15. Stresses the importance of intensifying Port State Control; urges all Member States to meet the 25% target of Port State Control inspections as required by Directive 95/21/EC (2); urges the Commission to pursue Member States who continue to fall short of this target; considers that, in the light of the ‘Prestige’ disaster, it will be necessary substantially to increase the rate and quality of inspections, with a particular targeting of ships above a certain age, of high-risk types of ships, and those ships flying flags of convenience as defined by the Paris Memorandum of Understanding;

16. Stresses that the proper maintenance of ships is as important to ensuring high standards of maritime safety as the distinction between single and double hulls; acknowledges the proposal from both the Council and the Commission to speed up the phase-out of single-hull oil tankers and the Council’s commitment to banning single-hull tankers carrying heavy fuel oil from all EU ports; remains concerned regarding the practical implications of the ban for the supply of oil in the EU and the policing of vessels in transit through EU waters; takes the view that an analysis of the existing capacity of double-hull tankers should be made in order to ensure that the Community is not faced with a shortage of oil transport capacity;

17. Calls on the Commission to speed up the preparation of its proposal to revise the state aid guidelines for maritime transport with a view to encouraging the reflagging of the greatest possible number of ships to Community registers;

18. Notes the Commission's participation in the audit which has been undertaken by the classification society concerned;

19. Calls on the European Maritime Safety Agency to adopt without delay a work programme to enable it to become operational as soon as possible;

20. Calls for the setting-up of:

   — a European Coastguard Service which can work in close cooperation with maritime traffic controllers;

   — a European civil protection force capable of responding to natural and industrial disasters, to create a legal framework for European responses to disasters and to appoint a Commissioner responsible;

21. Considers that a protection, prevention and monitoring plan for maritime transport routes in the EU regions which are most vulnerable to accidents involving oil and chemicals should be drafted, and these areas should be identified as Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas by the International Maritime Organisation;

22. Considers that special plans for regeneration of the affected NATURA 2000 areas should be elaborated by the Spanish authorities in cooperation with the Commission;

23. Calls on the Member States to ratify as quick as possible the 1996 HNS Convention creating a liability regime for the maritime transport of hazardous and noxious substances;

24. Recalls its earlier request for an investigation into the 'Prestige' disaster and maritime safety, and calls on the Commission to present Council and Parliament with the results as soon as they are ready; undertakes to conduct a hearing in its competent committee, involving the other committees concerned, on the outcome of the investigation;

25. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the governments of the Member States and candidate states, the authorities of Galicia and of the affected regions and to all the relevant marine authorities.

P5_TA(2002)0630

Hong Kong

European Parliament resolution on Hong Kong

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the constructive dialogue which the European Parliament has maintained with the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) and to the importance which the rule of law has played in the development of Hong Kong,
Thursday 19 December 2002

— having regard to the decision of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to publish a consultation paper unveiling its proposals for an anti-subversion law under Article 23 of the Basic Law,

— having regard to its resolutions of 8 October 1998 (¹) and 26 October 2000 (²) on Hong Kong, in which concerns were raised regarding future legislation under Article 23,

A. whereas the three-month public consultation period, after which draft legislation will be finalised, ends on 24 December 2002,

B. whereas this legislation will apply to every single person in Hong Kong,

C. whereas it will also apply to all Hong Kong permanent residents, whether Chinese or non-Chinese nationals, and also to what they do outside Hong Kong,

D. whereas that the HKSAR Government's consultative document has stated as a guiding principle that any legislation passed will not undermine the freedoms, including freedom of media, guaranteed in the Basic Law,

E. having regard to the widespread concern expressed by certain religious leaders, some Hong Kong Legco members, human rights groups and Hong Kong lawyers regarding the proposed legislation,

1. Believes that the proposed legislation must follow the 'one country, two systems' policy enshrined under the Basic Law;

2. Believes further that the new legislation must not be subject to Article 19 of the Basic Law, and that Article 23 offences must remain within the exclusive jurisdiction of Hong Kong courts;

3. Calls on the HKSAR government to ensure that Article 23 proposals will not be used to silence opposition, restrict freedom of speech, of the press and of publication, freedom of association, of assembly, of procession and of demonstration, the right and freedom to form and join trade unions and to strike, and the right to engage in academic research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural activities, in accordance with Articles 27 and 34 of the Basic Law;

4. Believes that all proposed offences should be tightly defined and should specifically exclude the possibility of peaceful protests falling into the definition of crimes covered by Article 23;

5. Repeats the call made in its abovementioned resolutions that the HKSAR should not introduce laws under Article 23 which violate the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

6. Calls on the HKSAR administration, at the end of the current consultation period, to publish a draft bill setting out clearly detailed provisions to ensure that Hong Kong citizens are fully aware of the implications of the new legislation, to be followed by further consultation;

7. Reiterates its position that respect for the full autonomy of Hong Kong is one of the key issues upon which to base the development of future relations between the EU and China;

8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the HKSAR Government.

P5_TA(2002)0631

Destruction of the cultural heritage in Hebron

European Parliament resolution on the destruction of the cultural heritage of Hebron

The European Parliament,

— having regard to its previous resolutions on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

— having regard to UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338,

A. whereas the Israeli government has a legitimate right to defend its citizens from terrorist attacks; whereas the fact that Israeli civilians are the target of terrorist attacks on the population, which is to be condemned, nonetheless cannot be accepted as a reason to destroy the Palestinian heritage,

B. recalling the international conventions which outlaw collective reprisals against civilian populations that cannot be considered responsible for acts committed by individuals,

C. whereas on 29 November 2002 the Israeli army issued a military order calling for the demolition of numerous homes in Hebron’s Old City in order to create a road that will directly connect the Israeli settlement of Qiriat Arba with the Ibrahimi Mosque,

D. whereas many of the buildings threatened by this plan date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries and are intrinsic to the historic built environment surrounding the mosque,

E. whereas, owing to the presence in the centre of Hebron of a small Israeli settlement, composed of approximately 400 persons and protected by many more soldiers, most of the city of Hebron has been under a frequent 24-hour curfew for the past two years and has already faced extensive destruction,

F. whereas, in particular, in the Old City of Hebron Palestinians are now effectively excluded, and whereas Muslims no longer have access to the Ibrahimi Mosque, which is one of the holiest places for Islam,

G. whereas Israel must freeze all settlement expansion, in line with the previous requests of the international community, the provisions of the Oslo agreement, and the conclusions of the Mitchell Commission in 2001,

H. whereas Israel must comply with the relevant UNESCO conventions and with the 1954 Hague Convention,
I. whereas Christians should have full access to the Nativity Church in Bethlehem, especially during
the Christmas festivities,

1. Condemns unreservedly all acts of terrorism and all loss of life;

2. Considers the demolition of historic places in Palestine to be an unacceptable and additional form
of collective punishment inflicted on the Palestinian people;

3. Considers that the destruction of the cultural heritage is a further obstacle to restoring a climate of
minimum mutual trust and dialogue between the parties in order to reach a peaceful settlement of the
conflict;

4. Urges the government of Israel to stop the announced plan to demolish parts of Hebron's Old City,
and to refrain from any further step which undermines the cultural heritage of Palestine;

5. Reiterates its previous call for freezing of settlements, since most of them are both a major obstacle
to peace and a threatening presence in Palestinian daily life;

6. Recalls that the cultural dimension, which includes the preservation of the historical heritage, is one
of the three basic elements of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership;

7. Calls on the Israeli authorities to grant access for all believers to the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron
and to the Nativity Church in Bethlehem, as well as to all the other places of worship frequented by the
various faiths;

8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Government
and Parliament of Israel, the Palestinian National Authority, the Palestinian Legislative Council, the
Secretary-General of UNESCO, the Hebron City Council and the Hebron Rehabilitation Committee, and
the Centre for Architectural Conservation ('RIWAQ').

P5_TA(2002)0632

Tibet

European Parliament resolution on the human rights situation of Tibetans

The European Parliament,
— recalling its earlier resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China,

A. whereas on 2 December 2002 the Kardze (Ganzi) Intermediate People's Court in the Kardze
Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province sentenced Tenzin Delek, an influential Buddhist
lama, to death, suspended for two years, and sentenced his attendant, Lobsang Dhondup, to death
for immediate execution,

B. whereas Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup had been arrested on 7 April 2002 following a
bombing incident in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province, on 3 April 2002,
C. whereas Tenzin Delek was charged with 'causing explosions' and 'inciting separatism' and Lobsang Dhondup with 'inciting separatism', 'causing explosions' and 'illegal possession of guns and ammunition';

D. whereas Tenzin Delek was reportedly held incommunicado for eight months from his arrest until the trial;

E. whereas the guilt of Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup has not been proven,

F. whereas this is the first reported case for many years of death sentences being passed on Tibetans for alleged political offences,

G. whereas the Chinese Government recently received representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama,

1. Reiterates its support for the rule of law and urges the Chinese Government to immediately commute the death sentences handed down to Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup;

2. Expresses its dismay at the imprisonment and detention in isolation of Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup for eight months from their arrest until the trial;

3. Urges the authorities to guarantee that the two men will not be ill-treated in detention, asks for an immediate review of the case and calls on the Chinese authorities to do all in their power to establish that international human rights and humanitarian law standards are being respected and, in particular, to guarantee internationally recognised legal proceedings for persons arrested;

4. Underlines the importance of the fight against terrorism, but states this must go hand in hand with the rule of law;

5. Welcomes the release of Ngawang Sangdrol and Jigme Sangpo, Tibet's longest-serving prisoners of conscience, and urges the Chinese authorities to continue with prisoner releases;

6. Calls on the Government of China to continue to ensure dialogue between the government and the representatives of the Dalai Lama;

7. Calls on the EU to make its financial aid available in the light of progress with the human rights situation of Tibetans in China, especially in the Tibet region;

8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the UN Secretary-General, the Government of China, the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile.

P5_TA(2002)0633

Equal opportunities for women and men (2001)


The European Parliament,

— having regard to Articles 2, 3(2), 13, 137(1) and 141 of the EC Treaty,
— having regard to Articles 30, 31 and 34 of the Treaty on European Union,


— having regard to the Commission’s communication on a framework strategy on gender equality — work programme for 2001 (COM(2001) 119),

— having regard to the Commission’s report to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the implementation of Council Recommendation 96/694 of 2 December 1996 on the balanced participation of women and men in the decision-making process (COM(2000) 120),

— having regard to the Commission’s communication to the Council and the European Parliament on the European Community’s development policy (COM(2000) 212),

— having regard to the Commission’s communication on a programme of action for the mainstreaming of gender equality in Community development cooperation (COM(2001) 295),


— having regard to the conclusions of the European Council meeting in Lisbon on 23 and 24 March 2000,

— having regard to the conclusions of the European Council meeting in Stockholm on 23 and 24 March 2001,

— having regard to the conclusions of the European Council meeting in Barcelona on 15 and 16 March 2002,

— having regard to the strategy paper ‘Making a success of enlargement’ and the Commission’s report on the progress towards accession by each of the candidate countries (COM(2001) 700),


— having regard to Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 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 (4).


— having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2836/98 of 22 December 1998 on integrating of gender issues in development cooperation (2),


— having regard to its resolution of 20 September 2001 on equal pay for work of equal value (2000/2312(INI)) (7),


— having regard to its resolution of 4 July 2002 on the implementation of the gender equality programme (2001-2005) (2001/2266(INI)) (9),


— having regard to its resolution of 7 February 2002 on EU policy towards Mediterranean partner countries in relation to the promotion of women's rights and equal opportunities in these countries (2001/2129(INI)) (11),

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— having regard to the conclusions of the Brussels Regional Forum of 14 July 2001 on the role of women in economic development in the context of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation,

— having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities (A5-0403/2002),

A. whereas the European Council meeting in Lisbon stressed the need to create more (from 54 % to 60 %) and better jobs for women by the year 2010,

B. whereas equality between men and women must be secured in all areas of policy, pursuant to Article 3(2) of the EC Treaty and Article 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,

C. whereas the European Council meeting in Stockholm invited the Council and the Commission to develop indicators on the provision of care facilities for children and other dependants and on family benefit systems by 2002 and to eliminate pay differentials between men and women; whereas the European Council meeting in Barcelona invited the Member States to remove disincentives for female labour force participation and to strive, in line with national patterns of provision, to provide adequate childcare by 2010,

D. whereas there is a need to continue promoting gender equality by incorporating that goal into policies which have a direct and indirect impact on the lives of men and women,

E. whereas the Commission's report is descriptive in nature and refers to the significant legal developments in the Member States, but at the same time avoids specifying the infringements of Community law by the Member States or analysing and evaluating the current situation,

F. whereas it is not the purpose of gender mainstreaming to replace positive action to promote gender equality, but rather to act as a complementary measure,

G. whereas respect for and promotion of equality between women and men is part of the Community acquis and therefore an essential requirement for membership of the EU; whereas, moreover, it is a fundamental principle of the Union's foreign policy,

H. whereas numerous Member States have not established quantitative targets for women's employment in their national action plans; whereas the rate of employment of women is 17 % lower than the rate of employment of men,

I. whereas women's pay for the same or equivalent work continues to average only 76 % of men's hourly pay; whereas the Joint Report on Employment for 2001 states that the Member States have taken limited measures to reduce the wide pay differential between the two sexes,

J. having regard to the recent legal developments in the fields of asylum and trafficking in human beings,
Community framework strategy on gender equality (2001-2005)

1. Welcomes the Commission’s efforts to promote gender equality in the various areas of Union policy; regrets the fact, however, that some Directorates-General are not making commitments in that area;

2. Voices its concern that action 3 — to ‘encourage more women to apply or participate in applications’ — has been largely unsuccessful and calls on the Commission to seek effective methods and measures to promote women in the European Union's funding and subsidy systems, such as the systematic provision of information and the insertion of a standard paragraph in applications/invitations to encourage the participation of women and women’s organisations;

3. Expresses its regret at the lack of a body responsible for gender mainstreaming in the Council of Ministers; calls on the Council to take measures to improve the coordination and processing of matters relating to gender equality;

4. As regards the individual areas of policy, calls for:

   a) account to be taken of the principle of equal opportunities for women and men when drawing up the general guidelines for the Member States' economic policies and in drawing up the budget, in accordance with the initiative of the Belgian Presidency;

   b) greater emphasis to be placed on equal opportunities in the context of the European employment strategy, by incorporating measures to achieve gender equality within all four pillars of the strategy, and for the establishment of quantitative and qualitative upward targets for employment and social protection for women;

   c) calls for the strengthening of mechanisms for monitoring the funding of national measures by way of the Structural Funds during the mid-term review of the programme in 2003 so as to avoid the transfer of appropriations for equality measures to other objectives and priorities during the second half of the programme;

5. Calls on the Commission to encourage the Member States to collect gender-related data and statistics, which will help to make mainstreaming a success at European level and will enable a comparative evaluation of the problems and achievements to be carried out;

Action programme on gender equality (2001-2005)

6. Welcomes the choice of equal pay as the priority theme for 2001; calls on the Commission to present a new proposal to reinforce the employment guideline aimed at equal pay, including national targets for reducing wage differentials, and calls on the Council to take a positive attitude to this proposal and to adopt it; to that end, calls on the Commission to disseminate the results and correct practices as widely as possible and to carry out research into the reasons for the pay disparity and the measures that the Member States have adopted and will adopt to eliminate it, with the role of the employers' and employees’ organisations being given particular emphasis;

7. Stresses that women’s non-governmental organisations with significant experience at national and regional level are encountering difficulties in taking part in European programmes (specifications, joint funding, application to take part, etc.); calls on the Commission to revise its policy in this regard so as to enable such organisations to participate as broadly as possible;
8. Welcomes the choice of reconciliation of work and family life as a priority theme for 2002; calls on the Commission to submit proposals on the basis of the conclusions of the Stockholm and Barcelona European Councils; stresses the importance of collecting statistics by gender, establishing common indicators for childcare facilities and differentials in pay and other earnings between men and women, by sector, and for atypical and part-time work;

9. Welcomes and supports the Commission's efforts to achieve gender balance on the committees; recalls that these efforts are based on the abovementioned Recommendation 96/694, which was addressed to the Member States, the social partners and other organisations and bodies; calls on the Commission to propose measures to encourage the Member States and the bodies concerned to move towards equal participation of women and men in the decision-making process;

10. Welcomes the choice of the participation of women in the decision-making process as a priority theme for 2003 and calls on the Member States and employers' and employees' organisations to develop new mechanisms and strategies, including the use of quotas, to create the conditions for equal representation of women at all levels and in all areas of decision-making in both the public and private sector;

**Legal developments**

11. Calls on the Commission to propose amendments as soon as possible to the existing directives and, in particular, Directives 75/117/EEC and 92/85/EEC and also the directives concerning the application of the principle of equal treatment of women and men in statutory and occupational social insurance schemes; calls once again for an improvement to Directive 86/613/EEC, in order to set up an effective framework for the rights and independent social insurance of spouses involved in family businesses and of self-employed intellectual workers;

12. Considers that the proposal for a directive on gender equality which the Commission proposes to submit on the basis of Article 13 of the Treaty, should:

   a) commit the Member States to taking the essential legal and other measures to ensure follow-up to the Beijing Action Platform and to make provision for monitoring the implementation of those measures by drawing up annual action plans,

   b) provide for the adaptation of existing provisions to meet current needs, particularly in regard to balanced participation in decision-making, equality in the education systems, reconciliation of work and family life, equal treatment in respect of taxation and social protection, combating violence, trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of women,

   c) enable positive action to be taken;

13. Calls on the Commission to submit to Parliament a report assessing the Member States' implementation of the current directives on equal treatment of men and women, including the directive on the burden of proof, and to develop its strategies to improve such implementation, and, where necessary, to revise those directives;
14. Calls for an extension of the powers of the European Ombudsman (Article 195 of the EC Treaty) with particular reference to the protection of women’s rights in cases of maladministration in the activities of the Community’s institutions and bodies and those of the Member States, and for the appointment of a deputy ombudsman responsible for gender equality;

**Enlargement, external relations and development cooperation**

15. Welcomes the Commission’s new initiatives to integrate gender equality into the EU’s external relations; expects commitments to be set out in association and cooperation agreements and mechanisms for following up and monitoring their implementation; stresses that:

a) the Commission should take full advantage of the scope provided by Articles 30, 31 and 34 of the EC Treaty to prevent and stamp out trafficking in human beings and to protect and assist the victims thereof;

b) pursuant to the abovementioned Regulation (EC) No 2836/98, the Commission should inform Parliament on the progress made in implementing the action programme on integrating gender issues in development cooperation;

c) the first regional programme for women in the context of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation should constitute the basis for extending the programme to the three pillars of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation and should promote cooperation between women in European countries and partner countries;

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16. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission.