



C/2024/4817

29.8.2024

Euro-Wechselkurs ⁽¹⁾

28. August 2024

(C/2024/4817)

1 Euro =

Währung			Kurs	Währung			Kurs
USD	US-Dollar		1,1117	CAD	Kanadischer Dollar		1,4982
JPY	Japanischer Yen		160,57	HKD	Hongkong-Dollar		8,6711
DKK	Dänische Krone		7,4593	NZD	Neuseeländischer Dollar		1,7823
GBP	Pfund Sterling		0,84163	SGD	Singapur-Dollar		1,4493
SEK	Schwedische Krone		11,3350	KRW	Südkoreanischer Won		1 485,05
CHF	Schweizer Franken		0,9375	ZAR	Südafrikanischer Rand		19,7851
ISK	Isländische Krone		153,10	CNY	Chinesischer Renminbi Yuan		7,9253
NOK	Norwegische Krone		11,7120	IDR	Indonesische Rupiah		17 150,03
BGN	Bulgarischer Lew		1,9558	MYR	Malaysischer Ringgit		4,8281
CZK	Tschechische Krone		25,053	PHP	Philippinischer Peso		62,544
HUF	Ungarischer Forint		393,40	RUB	Russischer Rubel		
PLN	Polnischer Zloty		4,3003	THB	Thailändischer Baht		37,848
RON	Rumänischer Leu		4,9773	BRL	Brasilianischer Real		6,1498
TRY	Türkische Lira		37,8389	MXN	Mexikanischer Peso		21,8823
AUD	Australischer Dollar		1,6407	INR	Indische Rupie		93,3565

⁽¹⁾ Quelle: Von der Europäischen Zentralbank veröffentlichter Referenz-Wechselkurs.



AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE VOM 2. OKTOBER 2023

(C/2024/5273)

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

SITZUNGSPERIODE 2023-2024

Sitzungen vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 2023

STRASSBURG

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AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE VOM 2. OKTOBER 2023

IN THE CHAIR: ROBERTA METSOLA

President

1. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzungsperiode

President. – I declare resumed the session of the European Parliament adjourned on Thursday, 14 September 2023.

2. Eröffnung der Sitzung

(The sitting opened at 17.01)

President. – Good afternoon, dear colleagues. I would like to take this opportunity to remind you all that tomorrow will mark 10 years since the Lampedusa shipwreck of 2013. In this hemicycle tomorrow before the votes this Parliament will mark the tragic loss of over 360 men, women and children. I would encourage the presence of all colleagues at this solemn moment.

3. Erklärung der Präsidentin

Presidente. – Cari colleghi, è mio triste dovere informarvi della morte del Presidente emerito della Repubblica Italiana Giorgio Napolitano, avvenuta il 22 settembre.

Per tanti anni protagonista di primo piano della vita politica italiana, Giorgio Napolitano è stato anche un fervente sostenitore di un'Italia forte in Europa, come autorevole membro di questo Parlamento, dove è stato anche presidente della commissione per gli affari costituzionali.

Il primo Presidente della Repubblica Italiana eletto per due mandati consecutivi. Nel suo discorso di insediamento del 2006, il Presidente Napolitano richiamò a valori tra loro inscindibili: il ripudio alla guerra e la corresponsabilità internazionale per assicurare la pace. Questo richiamo oggi è più forte che mai.

Un uomo che ha messo la sua passione politica al servizio dei cittadini italiani ed europei in passaggi storici complessi con senso del dovere e coraggio.

A nome del Parlamento europeo porgo le mie più sentite condoglianze alla famiglia e vi chiedo, cari colleghi, di osservare un minuto di silenzio in sua memoria.

(Il Parlamento, in piedi, osserva un minuto di silenzio)

4. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung

President. – The minutes and the texts adopted of the sitting of 14 September are available. Are there any comments?

I see that is not the case. The minutes are therefore approved.

5. Prüfung der Mandate

President. – On the proposal of the Committee on Legal Affairs, Parliament verified the credentials of Catherine Amalric with effect from 10 August 2023.

6. Abschluss des Verfahrens zur Beantragung des Schutzes der Immunität eines Mitglieds

President. – The Committee on Legal Affairs has informed me that it has received information from the Spanish courts that there is no ongoing investigation concerning Carles Puigdemont i Casamajó. Therefore, on 19 September 2023, the committee concluded that the request to defend his immunity announced in plenary on 14 September 2020 was without foundation. Therefore, the procedure concerning this request for defence of privileges and immunities is closed.

7. Zusammensetzung der Ausschüsse und Delegationen

President. – The EPP Group has notified me of decisions relating to changes to appointments within committees and delegations. These decisions will be set out in the minutes of today's sitting and take effect on the date of this announcement.

8. Verhandlungen vor der ersten Lesung des Parlaments (Artikel 71 GO)

President. – Several committees have decided to enter into interinstitutional negotiations pursuant to Rule 71(1). The reports which constitute the mandates for the negotiations are available on the plenary web page, and their titles will be published in the minutes of this sitting.

Pursuant to Rule 71(2), Members or political groups reaching at least the medium threshold may request in writing by tomorrow, 3 October at midnight, that the decisions be put to the vote. If no request for a vote in Parliament is made before the deadline, the committees may start negotiations.

9. Unterzeichnung von nach dem ordentlichen Gesetzgebungsverfahren angenommenen Rechtsakten (Artikel 79 GO)

President. – I would also like to inform you that, together with the President of the Council, I shall on Wednesday sign three acts adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure in accordance with Rule 79 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure. The titles of the acts will be published in the minutes of this sitting.

* * *

I would also like to inform the House that I have received two requests for points of order, one from Klára Dobrev and one from Jean-Paul Garraud.

Klára Dobrev (S&D). – Elnök Asszony! Tudják, mi magyarok néha egészen különleges csodákra vagyunk képesek. Mi sem bizonyítja ezt jobban, minthogy a mai napon az orvosi Nobel-díjat a magyar kutató, Karikó Katalin kapta meg. Karikó Katalin, akinek kutatásai segítségével sikerült megküzdenuünk a koronavírus járvánnyal, és az elkövetkezendő évek fogják még megmutatni, hogy ő és kutatótársai szabadalmi még hány millió ember életét mentik meg a Földön. Mekkora szívességet és mekkora segítséget jelentettek az emberiségnek. Nekem külön büszkeség, hogy Karikó Katalin az első női Nobel-díjas a 16 magyar Nobel-díjas közül. Azt hiszem, hogy nemcsak magyarként, nőként, de európaiakként is büszkék lehetünk Karikó Katalinra, és hálásak a munkásságáért. Azt hiszem itt, Európa szívében, megérdemel egy tapsot.

President. – Thank you very much, Ms Dobrev. Heartfelt congratulations indeed.

Jean-Paul Garraud (ID). – Madame la Présidente, ce rappel au règlement se fonde sur l'article dix du règlement intérieur, qui prévoit que les députés préservent la dignité du Parlement et ne portent pas atteinte à sa réputation. Jeudi dernier, deux députés européens du même groupe politique d'extrême gauche que M. Mélenchon en France, et M^{me} Aubry ici même, ont organisé au Parlement européen une conférence intitulée «Fermer Guantanamo», dont l'un des intervenants apparaît, d'après les médias, comme un ancien recruteur d'Al-Qaïda et fondateur d'une association considérée comme islamiste par un service dépendant du gouvernement français. Était également présent un autre ancien de Guantanamo, mis en cause à son retour en 2016 en Belgique pour l'aide qu'il aurait apportée au financement d'une filière djihadiste.

Tous ces intervenants ont exigé la libération de tous les détenus de Guantanamo et leur répartition dans nos États membres de l'Union. Madame la Présidente, il est inacceptable que des députés de cette Assemblée organisent un tel événement à la gloire d'individus qui prônent le djihad, l'asservissement des femmes et des mécréants, comme ils les appellent. Il est inadmissible que ces individus s'expriment ici même au Parlement européen, qui se targue pourtant d'être le temple de la démocratie. Ces députés ont pour le moins gravement porté atteinte à la dignité et à la réputation du Parlement européen. Mon groupe souhaite que vous vous saisissiez de cette question essentielle.

President. – We do not have debates on points of order. You can ask for one tomorrow, Ms Daly.

I give the floor to Mr Benifei.

Brando Benifei (S&D). – Signora Presidente, grazie per le sue parole di ricordo del Presidente Napolitano. Ci tenevo ad aggiungere qualcosa da parte nostra, come delegazione del Partito Democratico.

Il Presidente Giorgio Napolitano è stato un uomo di Stato e delle istituzioni italiane ed europee. Parlamentare prima di tutto, ma anche uomo di governo e, come lei ha ricordato, il primo Presidente della Repubblica a essere eletto per una seconda volta. Egli scelse, da Presidente, come prima visita nel 2006, l'isola di Ventotene per il seminario federalista fondato da Altiero Spinelli.

È stato omaggiato in questi giorni da leader e personalità di tutto il mondo, non solo nel campo della politica. È stato un grande meridionalista, oltre che un intellettuale, un amante dell'arte e della musica. Ha attraversato la storia del Novecento e della sinistra italiana, come titola la sua autobiografia «Dal Pci al socialismo europeo». Non aveva paura di mettere in discussione dogmi e certezze. In questo Parlamento europeo è stato un collega stimato e determinato – lei lo ha ricordato come presidente della commissione per gli affari costituzionali – e poi è stato presidente anche del Movimento Europeo in Italia.

Voglio ricordarlo, infine, ancora con queste sue parole: «Oggi per l'Europa occorre che quanti credono nei suoi valori e sentono l'imperativo della sua unità sappiano osare e rischiare, non dimenticando che, specie per superare incomprensioni, condizionamenti storici, contagiose paure e resistenze al nuovo, la politica deve farsi passione». Parole dense di significato in un momento decisivo per la nostra storia, un testamento morale a cui rivolgere gratitudine e da cui attingere.

Presidente. – Grazie onorevole Benifei.

10. Arbeitsplan

President. – We now come to the order of business. The final draft agenda as adopted by the Conference of Presidents on 28 September pursuant to Rule 157 has been distributed.

For tomorrow, Tuesday, the S&D Group has requested that one round of political group speakers follows the statement by the President on the 10-year commemoration since the tragedy in Lampedusa. I give the floor to Mr Bartolo to move the request.

Pietro Bartolo, a nome del gruppo S&D. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, il decennale del terribile naufragio di Lampedusa sarà ricordato in Aula domani con una dichiarazione da parte della Presidente. La commemorazione e i minuti di silenzio sono certamente significativi. Tuttavia, credo che sia importante accompagnare questo momento con delle dichiarazioni da parte di tutti i gruppi politici.

A nome del mio gruppo chiedo quindi che vi sia la disponibilità di rendere questo momento non solo celebrativo, ma anche un'occasione per poter esprimere le nostre posizioni a dieci anni da questa terribile tragedia che ha segnato le nostre coscienze e che ha visto 368 morti.

President. – Is there anybody who would like to speak against this request? Otherwise we will proceed directly to the vote.

(Parliament approved the request)

We will therefore have one round of political group speakers after the statement.

For Tuesday, the Renew Group has requested that the title of the Council and Commission statements on 'The situation in Nagorno-Karabakh after Azerbaijan's attack' be changed to 'The situation in Nagorno-Karabakh after Azerbaijan's attack and the continuing threats against Armenia'.

I give the floor to Nathalie Loiseau to move the request.

Nathalie Loiseau, au nom du groupe Renew. – Madame la Présidente, nous connaissons tous la situation épouvantable que vit la population arménienne du Haut-Karabakh, qui fait l'objet d'un nettoyage ethnique depuis l'attaque livrée par l'Azerbaïdjan. Plus de 100 000 personnes ont dû quitter le territoire qui les avait vues naître. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous avons une résolution cette semaine.

Mais aujourd'hui, l'Arménie elle-même est menacée. La Turquie et l'Azerbaïdjan continuent à mettre en doute sa souveraineté sur le sud du pays. Et pendant ce temps, la Russie de Vladimir Poutine se livre à des attaques hybrides contre les institutions et le gouvernement démocratique arménien. C'est la raison pour laquelle je vous demande de changer le titre de notre résolution en «la situation au Haut-Karabakh après l'attaque de l'Azerbaïdjan et les menaces continues contre l'Arménie».

President. – Is there anybody who would like to speak against this request? I don't see that to be the case, so we will put the request to a vote by roll call.

(Parliament approved the request)

The title is therefore amended to include the words 'and the continuing threats against Armenia' at the end.

Also for Tuesday, the S&D Group has requested that the debate on the Council and Commission statements on 'Recent developments in the Serbia-Kosovo dialogue, including the situation in the northern municipalities in Kosovo', be wound up with a resolution to be voted at the next part-session. I give the floor to Tonino Picula to move the request on behalf of his group.

Tonino Picula, on behalf of the S&D Group. – Madam President, dear colleagues, on behalf of the S&D Group, I would like to request the addition of the resolution to be voted on in October II linked to Tuesday's debate, Council and Commission statements: recent developments in the Serbia-Kosovo dialogue, including the situation in the northern municipalities in Kosovo.

Colleagues, you very well know the recent developments, even during the past days in northern Kosovo, and we think it is important to adopt a resolution also on the matter in the next plenary, in two weeks, to give groups time to prepare.

President. – Is there anybody who would like to speak against this request?

I don't see that to be the case and therefore put the request to a vote by roll call.

(Parliament approved the request)

There will therefore be a resolution at the next part-session.

For Tuesday as well, The Left Group has requested that Council and Commission statements on 'The 10th consecutive increase in reference interest rates decided by the ECB and its consequences' be added as the last item in the afternoon. As a consequence, the sitting would be extended to 23.00. I give the floor to João Pimenta Lopes to move the request on behalf of The Left Group.

João Pimenta Lopes, em nome do Grupo The Left. – Senhora Presidente, são já dez os aumentos consecutivos das taxas de juro que sufocam milhões de famílias e pequenas e médias empresas. São casas, empresas, empregos, milhões de pessoas em risco e ainda o risco sério de uma recessão económica. O BCE não afasta novos aumentos e diz-nos que as taxas de juro altas estão aí para durar. É uma chocante insensibilidade face ao desespero de famílias e pequenas e médias empresas enquanto a banca acumula lucros astronómicos. Estamos perante um gigantesco processo de transferência de riqueza, com o patrocínio do BCE, das famílias e dos trabalhadores para os grandes grupos económicos. Mas o BCE e a Comissão Europeia dizem que não basta e defendem que se ponha fim aos apoios às famílias e às pequenas e médias empresas e que se façam mais restrições orçamentais. E nem uma palavra sobre a tributação significativa dos lucros colossais dos grandes grupos económicos, sobre o combate à especulação, sobre o aumento de salários e pensões, sobre a defesa do direito à habitação. Este Parlamento não pode ficar indiferente. Temos que voltar a este debate.

President. – Does anybody want to speak against?

I see that is not the case, so we will put the request to a vote.

(Parliament approved the request)

So we will have a debate on Tuesday.

For Wednesday, the ID Group has requested that a Commission statement on 'EU support for Member States facing drinking-water crises in the outermost regions and the islands' be added as the second item in the afternoon after the topical debate. As a consequence the sitting would be extended until 23.00.

I give the floor to André Rougé to move the request on behalf of the ID Group.

André Rougé, au nom du groupe ID. – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, en ce début de XXI^e siècle où l'intelligence artificielle, les nouvelles technologies et le progrès sont à l'honneur, des citoyens français, et donc de l'Union européenne, n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable, ni même courante. Un tiers des ressortissants de Guadeloupe et Martinique est confronté à ce fléau. Et que dire de la situation à Mayotte, où l'armée en est à distribuer des bouteilles d'eau à la population? Que dire des retards accumulés dans la construction d'usines de dessalement? Que dire des déperditions de 30 % de l'eau dans des canalisations non entretenues, véritable catastrophe écologique en plus d'être une gabegie?

C'est pourquoi j'en appelle à votre humanisme, à votre sens des responsabilités et de l'intérêt général pour que nos compatriotes ultramarins, ces Français du grand large qui nous regardent et nous jugent, sachent qu'ici nous les considérons dignement, avec respect, comme des Français et donc des Européens à part entière et non entièrement à part. Je vous demande donc d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour de notre session le fait que le bon accès à une eau potable et sa préservation est un besoin vital pour nos régions ultrapériphériques.

President. – I have received an alternative proposal from the S&D Group. Ms Gualmini, would you like to propose it?

Elisabetta Gualmini, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Madam President, we absolutely believe that water management is a crucial topic, but we really would like to address this subject also with a debate with a larger, all-encompassing title, including on the impact on agriculture and nature. And so we would propose a broader title: the Council and Commission statements on responsible water management, nature restoration and agriculture.

However, we know that there are some other political groups that would like to have more time to discuss and to have a debate. And so in the spirit of compromise, we suggest that the debate be moved to the October II plenary session.

La Présidente. – Monsieur Rougé, est-ce que vous êtes d'accord avec cette autre proposition, qui impliquerait de tenir le débat lors de la période de session d'octobre II?

André Rougé, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Madame la Présidente, comme je l'ai indiqué, il y a une situation d'urgence, alors je pense que non.

President. – We will now vote on the original request of the ID Group by roll call.

(Parliament rejected the request)

So Ms Gualmini, do we now put to the vote your request to have the debate in October II?

(Ms Gualmini assented)

So we vote on the request and the alternative proposal by the S&D? I understand that we don't vote now, actually, because this is an agenda issue. So we will decide when we discuss the agenda of October II at COP level and we come back to this – hopefully not on Monday afternoon when we're fixing the agenda.

So for Wednesday, the Renew Group has requested that Council and Commission statements on 'The spread of anti-LGBTIQ propaganda bills by far-right parties and governments in Europe' be added as the sixth item in the afternoon. As a consequence, the sitting would be extended to 23.00.

I give the floor to Pierre Karleskind to move the request on behalf of the Renew Group.

Pierre Karleskind, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, je ne sais pas si vous avez remarqué, mais à chaque fois que les droites dures en Europe sont en difficulté, que ce soit sur le plan politique, économique ou social, elles en reviennent toujours à une bonne vieille valeur sûre de l'extrême droite: les homosexuels comme boucs émissaires.

En Italie, c'est la semaine dernière, en pleine crise migratoire, que des députés, soutiens de la première ministre, ont déposé rien de moins que des amendements pour interdire purement et simplement la diffusion de contenus LGBT à la télévision publique italienne.

Répetons-le: les personnes LGBT ne sont pas une idéologie, ce sont des personnes, et le respect des personnes est trop important pour en faire un épouvantail politique ayant vocation à cacher les échecs de cette droite dure et sa désunion.

Notre Parlement a toujours été, chers collègues, du côté du respect des droits fondamentaux. C'est pour cela que, en vertu de l'article 158, le groupe Renew vous propose – nous propose – d'ajouter un débat sur la diffusion de lois antipropagande LGBT par les partis et les gouvernements de droite dure en Europe.

President. – Does anybody want to speak against?

Carlo Fidanza (ECR). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, io francamente rimango basito dalle argomentazioni che ho ascoltato dal collega, che mi fanno pensare che il dibattito che si vuole organizzare in quest'Aula sia del tutto strumentale. Ho sentito parlare di cose che in Italia non esistono, di cui nessun italiano ha consapevolezza.

Non c'è stato un solo atto, dall'inizio del governo guidato da Giorgia Meloni, che abbia in qualche modo peggiorato la situazione degli omosessuali in Italia. Non c'è stata una sola normativa varata dal governo di centrodestra in Italia che possa avere in qualche modo colpito gli omosessuali. Questa che voi state raccontando è una falsa propaganda e, se pensate di fare un dibattito sulla base di falsità e menzogne come questa, ve lo voterete da soli, perché noi non siamo d'accordo.

Vladimír Bilčík, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Madam President, this debate is important. However, the title, as suggested, is not appropriate. As many of us followed a recent election campaign in central Europe, which culminated in elections this weekend, we must be aware that the problem of anti-LGBTIQ propaganda is a problem which concerns also political forces on the left side of this House. This is why the EPP Group would request that the 'far right' adjective is deleted. Otherwise, we are happy to support the proposal.

President. – So Mr Karleskind, do you agree with Mr Bilčík's proposal?

Pierre Karleskind, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Madame la Présidente, je ferai remarquer que M. Fico n'est pas encore le premier ministre slovaque et qu'il n'a donc pas encore eu l'occasion de mettre en œuvre quelque mesure que ce soit.

Je veux simplement vous faire remarquer, si cela peut agréer à l'ensemble de nos collègues, que nous pourrions remplacer les mots «droite dure» ou «extrême droite» par «populiste» – je n'y vois pas d'inconvénient.

President. – OK, so we vote on this proposal by Mr Karleskind, with the modification 'populist'.

(Parliament approved the request)

Therefore there will be a debate on Wednesday. The agenda is adopted and the order of business is thus established. Have a nice week.

(The sitting was suspended for a few moments)

VORSITZ: OTHMAR KARAS

Vizepräsident

11. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

(Die Sitzung wird um 17.29 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.)

Der Präsident. – Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, ich würde diejenigen, die nicht an der Debatte teilhaben wollen, bitten, den Raum so rasch wie möglich zu verlassen, da wir umgehend mit dem nächsten Punkt der Tagesordnung beginnen.

12. Zunehmende Prekarität in Europa und die Notwendigkeit der Unterstützung der bedürftigsten Personen (Aussprache)

Der Präsident. – Bei diesem Tagesordnungspunkt darf ich auch recht herzlich Herrn Kommissar Schmit als Vertreter der Kommission willkommen heißen.

Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Erklärung der Kommission zu der zunehmenden Prekarität in Europa und der Notwendigkeit der Unterstützung der bedürftigsten Personen (2023/2852(RSP)).

Nicolas Schmit, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, first, I would like to thank Parliament for scheduling this timely debate. Indeed, it is important to start this session with a debate on a crucial problem millions of citizens are daily confronted with.

The overall economic prospects are challenging following the impact of the Covid pandemic, the energy crisis, and finally, the inflation hikes. In general terms, indicators on risks of poverty and social exclusion have remained overall stable over the past few years. But, as so often, statistics do not tell the whole story.

Inflation hits, particularly, vulnerable households and lower medium income families. Indeed, it is also true that income support measures put in place have mitigated the impact of high energy prices and inflation, and therefore we can acknowledge some positive impact of the exceptional and temporary measures adopted both at EU and Member States level. But poverty remains acute in Europe and citizens are quite rightly concerned.

To have a serious impact, more structural measures are needed to address poverty and precarious living and working conditions. In-work poverty is also a persisting challenge in the EU, especially for people in non-standard forms of employment, among them, many young people and many women, and for non-EU citizens.

Under the Porto Declaration, EU leaders committed to reducing inequalities and ensuring fair wages, fighting social exclusion and tackling poverty, taking on, in particular, the objective of fighting child poverty. While we observe encouraging data on employment, we register little progress towards the goal of poverty reduction and social inclusion.

The social and economic effects of the Covid pandemic, the war in Ukraine and subsequent cost of living crisis have amplified existing social inequalities. A rising number of families across Europe have begun to fall into food poverty and are increasingly reliant on food banks and similar services to meet basic needs.

Here, I underline the importance of the FEAD programme, which can help or at least contribute to lower the needs of these families of these people. I appeal to Member States to use the money, the remaining money, which is in FEAD, still available, to use it to alleviate these needs. The effects of the cost of living, including the cost of housing, are felt unevenly across society. Lower income groups and vulnerable citizens have been most affected, of course.

It is the moment to step up our efforts towards achieving our target of reducing by 2030 the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU by at least 15 million, of which at least 5 million should be children. We must live up to our commitments. Strong and efficient welfare systems, adequate provision and take up of social services are necessary to fight poverty and ensure social cohesion. We must address the root causes of poverty, break the cycle of disadvantage, and address the new challenges.

In this context, it is critical that governments assess the distributional effects of their policies, investments and reforms on the most vulnerable. Tackling, tackling poverty and social exclusion is at the centre of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its action plan, and a number of key steps have been taken at the EU level.

The European Child Guarantee, which guarantees access to key services for children in need – Member States have to allocate a certain percentage of their ESF+ money to its implementation, which amounts to approximately EUR 9 billion.

The Directive on adequate minimum wages ensuring workers can afford a decent standard of living – here I noticed that in many Member States minimum wages have been increased before even the transposition of the Directive.

The Council recommendation on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion – in some Member States, minimum income has been adjusted, unfortunately not in all, and even the contrary has happened.

The European Platform on Combating Homelessness – we will have another opportunity to discuss the housing crisis that hits millions of Europeans. Adequate financial resources and policies are needed at national and European level.

We support and complement Member States' action to the European Semester and EU funding, such as via the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived with 4.6 billion earmarked to address material deprivation, the European Social Fund Plus with an investment in support to social inclusion of 45.5 billion and 5.5 billion for material support to the most deprived for the period 21-27, and under the Recovery and Resilience Facility 28% have been allocated to social investments.

To effectively tackle the root causes of poverty, social policies must go hand in hand with economic and fiscal policies, as well as more inclusive and fair labour markets aiming at upward social and economic convergence. I also want to mention REPowerEU that can contribute to combat energy poverty as well as the EU Social Climate Fund that should compensate those families most impacted by price increases.

So, many actions have been put into place at EU level as well as on Member States level, but the situation remains extremely worrisome. Therefore, we cannot take our foot off the accelerator. Obviously, we have to combat more effectively unjustified price increases that fuel inflation, yet, and at the same time, vulnerable households need further support, even if this support has to be more targeted.

Precariousness, poverty and social exclusion should have no place in our European Union. Therefore, combating them should be our common priority.

Cindy Franssen, *namens de PPE-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, commissaris, collega's, armoede en sociale uitsluiting treffen vandaag nog steeds 95 miljoen Europeanen, waaronder bijna 20 miljoen kinderen. De kosten voor levensonderhoud rijzen de pan uit. Energiekosten blijven hoog. Een woning huren of zelfs gewoon boodschappen doen is voor vele gezinnen zo goed als onbetaalbaar geworden.

Steeds meer mensen kunnen nog moeilijk de eindjes aan elkaar knopen. Steeds meer mensen kloppen aan bij de voedselbanken. Dit zorgt voor een exponentiële toename van de vraag, terwijl het aanbod kleiner wordt. Bovendien zijn de prijzen met ongeveer 30 % gestegen. De financiële steun voor het FEAD uit het ESF+ en de extra middelen van het React-EU-programma zijn broodnodig om de voedselhulp min of meer op peil te houden. Maar alle knipperlichten staan op rood, donkerrood.

Een volgehouden engagement voor de meest kwetsbaren is onze morele plicht, zowel vanuit de Europese Unie als vanuit de lidstaten. Er is dus meer nodig.

Wie de ambitie heeft om tegen 2030 15 miljoen mensen uit de armoede te halen, zal meer moeten doen dan enkel directe crisishulp bieden. Structurele maatregelen dringen zich verder op. De volgende legislatuur moeten we de sociale pijler bijstellen en aanscherpen. We kunnen op het vlak van de strijd tegen armoede niet langer ter plaatse trappelen. Lidstaten die de subsidiariteit hoog in het vaandel dragen, mogen wat mij betreft op sociaal vlak dan ook wel wat meer beleidstesteron hebben.

Pedro Marques, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Mr President, dear Commissioner Nicolas Schmit, colleagues. Dear Commissioner, in the State of the Union address, President von der Leyen failed to address the struggle of European families. No red heart, no social commitment at that moment from her. And we too are still so far from the Porto Social Summit objectives, namely on poverty, and that is why that silence was so concerning. I am glad that you brought energy and that you broke that silence today in the name of the Commission.

Because the war triggered the cost of living crisis, many families, as was just said, cannot even make ends meet even if they are fully employed. Housing costs are skyrocketing for those families, and particularly for the youngsters. Anyone that loses their job at this stage or even anyone who chooses to divorce, faces enormous risks at this stage. For women, as always, the risks are even more acute.

The EU must deliver on the Porto agenda with more ESF, more RRF funds to the most excluded. Putting pressure from the Commission to the Member States to prioritise social housing on their recovery plans, like a progressive government did in Portugal. Finding the resources for the Child Guarantee. More social on the economic semester. Minimum salaries, minimum income, as you said. So many challenges. We need a strong action plan from the Commission for the poverty goal.

Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Monsieur le Président, dans tous nos États membres et dans mon pays, la France, les associations sont débordées. Les dons sont moins nombreux alors que les demandes explosent et que l'hiver arrive. Nous vivons dans l'une des régions les plus riches du monde, et pourtant des millions de nos concitoyens luttent pour leur survie, ont du mal à avoir accès à des repas chauds, à des soins de santé. La guerre en Ukraine, la crise énergétique, la flambée des prix des denrées alimentaires accentuent les fins de mois difficiles.

Nous ne pouvons pas être une Union de valeur si nous laissons ces injustices perdurer. Le cap de réduction de la pauvreté établi au sommet de Porto, Monsieur le Commissaire, est le bon, et il est urgent que la Commission et surtout le Conseil accélèrent les initiatives. Il nous faut agir en Européens pour des résultats concrets, utiliser les fonds à notre disposition et les renforcer, viser toutes les formes de pauvreté – et surtout les plus extrêmes –, organiser un nouveau sommet qui y soit consacré.

Il n'y aura pas de diminution de la pauvreté sans nouvelles mesures pour contrer l'inflation galopante, résoudre la crise du logement, s'attaquer à la dette financière et à la dette écologique. Des solutions existent, même si nous savons que ce ne sera pas facile.

Je veux saluer ici l'engagement de ma collègue Sylvie Brunet, qui ne peut être présente, et pour qui l'Europe sociale et solidaire est la mère de toutes les batailles. Alors soyons à la hauteur, pour tous.

Mounir Satouri, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE*. – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, M. le commissaire Schmit l'a dit: les statistiques ne pourront jamais dire toute la vérité, toutes les réalités, toutes les souffrances que traversent nos concitoyens dans ce contexte de cumul de difficultés. Et, cela a été dit, il faut de la cohérence entre ce que fait l'Union européenne et ce que nous faisons au niveau des États membres.

Je regrette que le président Séjourné ne soit pas dans cette salle – puisque ce débat a lieu sur proposition du groupe Renew – parce que j'aurais voulu au moins le féliciter pour son sens du timing. Ce débat nous est proposé au moment même où, en France, Emmanuel Macron et la majorité présidentielle, celle qui siège en nombre au sein du groupe Renew, proposent, en pleine situation de difficulté, d'imposer aux plus vulnérables en France de travailler – j'allais dire: «d'être forcés à travailler» – quinze heures par semaine pour toucher un revenu minimum bien en dessous du seuil de pauvreté.

Il faut de la cohérence et il faut de la mobilisation. Quelques chiffres: le Secours populaire nous dit que 35 % des personnes ne peuvent plus manger trois repas par jour; les Restos du cœur doivent faire face à une augmentation de 22 % des demandes de bénéficiaires, et le coût du financement de cette aide alimentaire a plus que doublé ces derniers mois.

Il faut une mobilisation importante. C'est pour cela que l'Europe doit mobiliser ses moyens. On s'est félicité dans le débat public français d'un don de 10 millions d'euros d'une grande fortune internationale. Mais cela représente très peu au vu de la gravité de la situation. Ne substituons pas la charité à la nécessaire solidarité, ce qui permet le respect du droit humain.

Monsieur le Commissaire, les associations nous demandent de renforcer d'urgence les dispositifs européens d'aide alimentaire. Que leur répondez-vous de manière concrète et précise, ici, maintenant? Parce que, dans quelques mois, avec l'arrivée de l'hiver, cette situation sera dramatique.

Elżbieta Rafalska, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! W Europie kryzys goni kryzys, a skutki społeczne najczęściej odczuwane są przez osoby najbardziej potrzebujące.

W bogatej Europie 73 miliony Europejczyków zagrożone są ubóstwem. Ubóstwem zagrożone jest co czwarte dziecko. 39% dzieci z rodzin o średnim i niższym wykształceniu w Europie doświadcza deprivacji materialnej.

W moim kraju, w Polsce, kraju tak często w tej Izbie niesprawiedliwie atakowanym, mamy zupełnie inną sytuację: większe poczucie bezpieczeństwa na rynku pracy, jedno z najniższych bezrobocie, niższe ubóstwo niż średnie. Można nawet powiedzieć, że jedno z najniższych. Najniższe zagrożenie deprywacją dzieci. Skuteczną, silną, mądrą politykę społeczną. Mamy wzrost minimalnego wynagrodzenia, dobrze adresowaną politykę do osób starszych. Osoby potrzebujące traktowane są priorytetowo. To skutek polityki rodzinnej, zdrowych finansów publicznych. Może warto przyrzeć się temu, jaką politykę społeczną prowadzi od wielu lat Polska?

Rosanna Conte, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la recente crisi energetica e l'inflazione galoppante stanno colpendo con forza le famiglie europee, non solo quelle delle fasce più deboli.

In Unione europea si stima che un nucleo familiare su tre faccia fatica ad arrivare a fine mese; in Italia questo dato scende a una famiglia su due. Ecco perché bisogna intervenire con urgenza e farlo su più livelli, per affrontare concretamente il problema di precariato, soprattutto di tutti quei lavoratori con contratto a tempo determinato e stagionali, molto diffusi in settori chiave come l'agricoltura, la pesca, il turismo e l'edilizia. Questi lavoratori vengono assunti per periodi limitati, solitamente durante le stagioni di picco dell'attività, e per questo si trovano in una situazione di instabilità e incertezza lavorativa ma anche creditizia.

Dobbiamo quindi intervenire sull'accesso al credito che oggi per i lavoratori precari è particolarmente difficile, se non impossibile, e dobbiamo unire le forze per adottare politiche e misure armonizzate che garantiscano tutele e diritti adeguati. Solo così riusciremo a regolamentare il lavoro stagionale e a garantire sicurezza e salute ai lavoratori.

Marc Botenga, *au nom du groupe The Left*. – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, vous noyez un peu le poisson. Vous noyez le poisson. On a une urgence sociale aujourd'hui en Europe qui est terrible. Terrible. On a en Belgique un quart des parents qui n'arrivent pas à nourrir suffisamment leurs enfants. Trois quarts des enseignants ont déjà été confrontés à des enfants affamés à l'école. Les étudiants n'arrivent plus à trouver un kot, un logement étudiant payable.

Et si, aujourd'hui, en tant que travailleur, vous devez prendre les transports en commun, vous le savez: retards accumulés, gares et trains supprimés. Ne tombez pas malade parce que les hôpitaux sont en sous-effectif, ils n'ont pas assez de matériel. Si vous arrivez par hasard à l'âge de la retraite, vous savez que votre pension légale ne suffira vraisemblablement pas à garantir ou à couvrir les frais d'une maison de repos.

Mais ce que vous ne dites pas, c'est que c'est là aussi la conséquence de politiques européennes: de la libéralisation du marché de l'énergie, de l'austérité que vous avez imposée, et pire. Et là aussi, il faut être honnête – un peu d'honnêteté intellectuelle, face au travailleur qui trime –, c'est qu'aujourd'hui la Commission européenne propose un retour du pacte budgétaire, avec des coupes, donc, dans les services publics. Et ça, c'est inacceptable. Ça, on va le combattre.

Λευτέρης Νικολάου-Αλαβάνος (NI). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, οι δηλώσεις του αυστριακού καγκελάριου, του στυλ «δεν έχουν ψωμί, ας φάνε παντεσπάνι», αποδεικνύουν την αντιλαϊκότητα του «ευρωπαϊκού πυλώνα των ελαχίστων δικαιωμάτων» που κόβει από τον φτωχό δίδεν για να βοηθήσει τον φτωχότερο.

Στην Ελλάδα, τα κουπόνια φτώχειας για το σουπερμάρκετ περιορίστηκαν πλέον στους πλημυροπαθείς, που τους έπνιξε η πολιτική που αντιμετωπίζει τις λαϊκές ανάγκες ως κόστος. Κόβετε και τα ψίχουλα που δίνετε στους εξαθλιωμένους, ενώ τα προβλήματα του λαού οξύνονται από τη στρατηγική θωράκιση της καπιταλιστικής κερδοφορίας που εσείς ακολουθείτε.

Καθήλωση των μισθών, ευρωενωσιακές οδηγίες για το ξεχαρβάλωμα του εργάσιμου χρόνου, δουλειά έως 13 ώρες την ημέρα, τεράστιες επιδοτήσεις στους ομίλους της πράσινης ψηφιακής μετάβασης που ανέβασαν τον πληθωρισμό, την ενεργειακή φτώχεια, την αύξηση των επιτοκίων που πολλαπλασιάζει τις οφειλές των λαϊκών νοικοκυριών, τους πλειστηριασμούς. Πριν ήταν οι ευάλωτοι, σήμερα οι άποροι.

Όμως, η στρατηγική της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης δεν αλλάζει. Οι όμιλοι μοιράζονται τα κέρδη και οι εργαζόμενοι μοιράζονται τη φτώχεια και την αβεβαιότητα. Οι εργαζόμενοι, λοιπόν, έχουν επιλογή: με οργανωμένο αγώνα να διεκδικήσουν τις σύγχρονες ανάγκες τους σε σύγκρουση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, τα μονοπώλια και το κράτος τους.

Στέλιος Κυμπουρόπουλος (PPE). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, 95,3 εκατομμύρια· αυτός είναι ο αριθμός, κ. Επίτροπε Schmit, των πολιτών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης που αντιμετώπισαν τον κίνδυνο της φτώχειας και του κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού μέσα στο 2022 —σχεδόν ένας στους τέσσερις πολίτες της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Αλλά το πιο ανησυχητικό, κύριοι συνάδελφοι, είναι ότι ο αριθμός αυτός παραμένει σταθερός τα τελευταία δύο χρόνια. Αυτό αποτελεί σοβαρό κίνδυνο για την κοινωνική συνοχή και την αξιοπιστία του ευρωπαϊκού οικοδομήματος. Οφείλουμε να το αντιμετωπίσουμε άμεσα, δημιουργώντας ένα πραγματικό δίκτυ ασφαλείας για όσους έχουν μεγαλύτερη ανάγκη.

Για αυτό και χαίρομαι που κυβερνήσεις, όπως αυτή του Κυριάκου Μητσοτάκη, έκαναν ακριβώς αυτό, αυξάνοντας το ελάχιστο εγγυημένο εισόδημα και στηρίζοντας τους πιο ευάλωτους με στοχευμένα μέτρα. Και φυσικά, να μην ξεχνάμε τη φυλετική διάσταση της φτώχειας, αφού οι γυναίκες —αλλά και οι νέοι— διατρέχουν ακόμα υψηλότερο κίνδυνο φτώχειας, αλλά και την ανάγκη να στηρίζουμε τη μικρομεσαία επιχειρηματικότητα μέσα από τη διαμόρφωση ευνοϊκού περιβάλλοντος με καλύτερη πρόσβαση στη χρηματοδότηση αλλά και απαλλαγμένο από τη γραφειοκρατία. Γιατί μόνο έτσι τους δίνουμε τη δυνατότητα να αντέξουν σε ένα ανταγωνιστικό περιβάλλον και να δημιουργούν καλοπληρωμένες δουλειές, οι οποίες θα αντιμετωπίζουν αυτούς ακριβώς τους κινδύνους.

Ωστόσο, για να γίνουν όλα αυτά, οφείλουμε να διασφαλίσουμε ότι τα κράτη μέλη θα εφαρμόσουν τα νομοθετικά επιτεύγματα αυτής της νομοθετικής περιόδου, όπως η οδηγία για τον κατώτατο μισθό. Και να είμαστε ακόμα πιο φιλόδοξοι, ώστε χτίζοντας πάνω σε αυτά τα επιτεύγματα, να οικοδομήσουμε μια πραγματική ευρωπαϊκή κοινωνική ένωση με επαρκείς πόρους για την κοινωνική συνοχή. Αυτός πρέπει να είναι ο δρόμος για το κοινό μας ευρωπαϊκό project.

Agnes Jongerius (S&D). – Voorzitter, steeds meer mensen zakken door de ondergrens. Zo kunnen mensen met moeite hun rekeningen betalen, moeten steeds meer mensen aankloppen bij de voedselbank of komen ze in de problemen als hun wasmachine kapotgaat. Zelfs als ze voltijds werken. Daarom moeten de lidstaten serieus aan de slag met de implementatie van de richtlijn betreffende toereikende minimumlonen. Alle mensen hebben recht op een eerlijk loon waarvan ze rond kunnen komen en dat ook rekening houdt met de inflatie.

Maar er is meer nodig. Natuurlijk ook een richtlijn rond toereikende minimuminkomens. Maar wanneer je tot de helft van je inkomen moet uitgeven aan een verwarmd dak boven je hoofd, dan heb je ook echt een probleem. En dat is niet alleen een probleem in grote steden als Amsterdam of Utrecht, het is overal een probleem.

Basisbehoeften als wonen mogen wat mij betreft nooit onder druk komen te staan. Vandaar mijn voorstel aan de Commissie om te komen met voorstellen om de vaste lasten voor mensen betaalbaar te houden.

Fabienne Keller (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, cher Othmar Karas, Monsieur le Commissaire, cher Nicolas Schmit, chers collègues, vous l'avez dit, les uns et les autres, partout en Europe, nos concitoyens les plus fragiles sont en difficulté. Les associations d'aide aux plus démunis – je pense en France aux banques alimentaires, aux restaurants du cœur – ne cessent d'alerter sur le nombre croissant de leurs bénéficiaires.

Ils partagent aussi leurs difficultés à maintenir leur service compte tenu de l'augmentation des prix, de l'inflation. C'est vrai pour l'alimentaire comme pour l'énergie dans les locaux où ils accueillent les personnes les plus fragiles. Ils nous alertent aussi sur les conséquences du COVID.

Le budget, vous l'avez rappelé, Monsieur le Commissaire, a pour objectif commun de consacrer 4 % des ressources du Fonds social européen à l'aide alimentaire à l'assistance matérielle de base pour les plus démunis. Est-ce qu'une mise à jour de cet objectif commun pourrait être prévue pour être plus encore aux côtés des plus fragiles? Comment comptez-vous inciter les États membres à être plus ambitieux? Vous l'avez évoqué vous-même, en particulier plus utiliser le Fonds d'aide aux plus démunis, le FEAD.

J'ai bien conscience, en tant que rapporteure pour le budget, que les marges sont très étroites. Mais, Monsieur le Commissaire, la solidarité, ce doit être une priorité pour nous tous.

Sara Matthieu (Verts/ALE). – Voorzitter, beste commissaris, u maakt hier vandaag een statement over de toenemende armoede in Europa. Ik moet zeggen: dat is geen minuut te vroeg, want Commissievoorzitter Von der Leyen repte er in haar Staat van de Unie met geen woord over. En dat terwijl een op de vijf Europeanen vandaag in armoede leeft en de dakloosheid overal toeneemt.

Die dreigende armoede brengt heel veel angst en onzekerheid bij miljoenen mensen in heel Europa. De armoede aanpakken is nochtans dé grootste prioriteit voor onze burgers, dixit de Eurobarometer. Enkele jaren geleden kwam u zelf met de Europese pijler van sociale rechten, maar vandaag is die niet meer dan een vodge papier.

Dit Parlement heeft een leefloon gevraagd boven de armoedegrens in alle lidstaten. U geeft zelf aan dat sommige lidstaten erop achteruitgaan. Waar blijft uw bindend voorstel hierover? Want dat helpt mensen in armoede echt vooruit.

Commissaris, u sprak over de werkende armen. Wel, een eerlijke transitie die niemand achterlaat, betekent dat we alleen die bedrijven gaan steunen die echt werk maken van goede werkomstandigheden, deftige lonen en sociaal overleg.

Maak daar werk van. Dát is sociaal klimaatbeleid.

Michiel Hoogeveen (ECR). – Voorzitter, de koopkracht van de Europeanen staat onder druk. De recente Eurobarometer toont aan dat meer dan de helft van de Europeanen voelt dat hun koopkracht de afgelopen drie jaar is afgenomen. Dat zijn schrikwekkend hoge percentages.

Deze koopkrachtdaling heeft een duidelijk aanwijsbare oorzaak: de sterk toegenomen prijzen, oftewel inflatie. Nee, die komt niet alleen door de verschrikkelijke oorlog in Oekraïne. Ook de beleidsgevolgen van de coronapandemie en de rollende geldpers hebben eraan bijgedragen, net als de ondoordachte, veel te snelle energietransitie, waardoor de energieprijzen sterk worden opgedreven.

Bestaanszekerheid is een politiek modewoord geworden. Maar als we hier iets aan willen doen, moeten wij de belastingen verlagen. En dat kan, door te snijden in de overheidsuitgaven en de regeldruk te verminderen. En dat geldt ook voor de Europese Commissie. Meer roekeloze uitgaven zijn olie op het inflatievuur. Haalt u zelf ook de broekriem eens aan, commissaris. Want uiteindelijk komt de rekening terecht bij onze belastingbetalers.

Dominique Bilde (ID). – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, à l'heure où l'invasion de Lampedusa a eu lieu sous nos yeux, l'Union européenne demande aux Français d'accueillir toute la misère du monde chez eux. Pourtant, les commissaires bruxellois, les technocrates déconnectés de la réalité font semblant de voir la misère que nos peuples subissent de plein fouet depuis un certain temps déjà.

Nos systèmes sociaux sont à bout de souffle. L'argent manque pour tout. On offre des nuits d'hôtel aux migrants pendant que les Français n'ont plus les moyens d'allumer le chauffage chez eux, on soigne les étrangers, on s'occupe d'eux, alors qu'une majorité des nôtres renoncent à aller chez le médecin faute de moyens, on veut régulariser des illégaux pour leur offrir un emploi alors que l'on devrait former les Français et leur permettre de vivre dans leur propre pays.

Pour nous, c'est très simple: défendons les nôtres avant les autres. Cette politique de bon sens, les peuples d'Europe sont majoritaires à la réclamer. Alors faisons-le enfin.

Marina Mesure (The Left). – Monsieur le Président, dans notre code pénal, il existe un délit grave: celui de la non-assistance à personne en danger. Cette infraction répond à un devoir moral: agir en toute circonstance pour ne pas abandonner les plus vulnérables. Un tel devoir n'existe pas encore dans le droit européen.

Pourtant, il porte un message essentiel: dans un contexte où 50 % des Européens sont en situation de privation, qu'ils n'ont pas pu augmenter le chauffage quand ils avaient besoin, et que 30 % de nos concitoyens ont été obligés de sauter un repas malgré la faim – en d'autres termes: quand des besoins vitaux tels que se nourrir et se chauffer sont entravés de la sorte dans l'une des principales économies mondiales –, c'est une faute grave que de ne pas porter assistance à celles et à ceux qui en ont besoin.

Il faut agir et vite: augmenter les fonds pour les plus démunis afin de soutenir les associations qui pallient au quotidien nos carences politiques, revenir à des tarifs réglementés pour ne plus asphyxier nos ménages, et aussi changer totalement de logiciel – car la misère est le fait de choix politiques: en finir avec l'austérité et bloquer les marges des grandes entreprises qui font des bénéfices records, ou, mieux encore, répartir la richesse.

La liste est longue et les solutions nombreuses, si nous avons la volonté politique.

Ádám Kósa (NI). – Elnök Úr! Felelősséggel tartozunk azért, hogy minél több állampolgárunk érezze magát biztonságban. Ennek a kulcsa a megfelelő munkahely. Ha munka van, minden van. Magyarországon 2010-ben eldöntöttük, hogy segélyek helyett munkaalapú társadalmat teremtünk. A Magyarországon megvalósuló munkaalapú gazdaságnak az eredménye, hogy 2023 júliusában a munkanélküliségi ráta 3,9 százalék volt. Ezzel szemben az EU-ban ez az arány 5,9 százalék, az eurózónában pedig 6,4 százalék.

A baloldal a megoldást mindig a segélyekben látja, mint például az általános minimáljövdelemben. Ezt rosszul látják. Úgy gondolom, hogy a szegénység csökkenéséhez is a munkahely a megoldás. A magyar közmunkaprogramnak köszönhetően a szegénység, vagy a társadalmi kirekesztettségnek kiszolgáltatottak aránya Magyarországon csökkent a legnagyobb mértékben az Európai Unión belül. 18,4 százalék volt tavaly, míg 2010-ben ez az adat 30 százalék volt.

Gabriele Bischoff (S&D). – Herr Präsident, lieber Herr Kommissar Nicolas Schmit! In der Tat, die Probleme wurden benannt, und ich glaube, dass das wichtig ist, weil in der Tat die Statistiken nicht alle Geschichten erzählen, schon gar nicht, dass dahinter eben Familien, Kinder und viele Menschen stehen.

Arm trotz Arbeit – es ist ja angesprochen worden – ist inzwischen eine Volkskrankheit, die sich wirklich in die Gesellschaft einfrisst und das Vertrauen in die Demokratie zerstört. Deshalb ist es essenziell, dass wir auch als Europa eine kohärente Strategie haben. Wir haben viele Programme, viele Einzelmaßnahmen. Aber die Menschen haben trotzdem das Gefühl, dass sie auf keinen grünen Zweig mehr kommen, dass sie zu Tafeln gehen müssen, dass die Preise steigen.

Deshalb möchte ich noch einmal an eins erinnern: Ich habe diese Woche einen Artikel von Adam Tooze in der *Financial Times* gelesen – er hat dies an Deutschland gerichtet, es geht genauso für die EU –, wirklich einen Aufruf zu sozialen Investitionen – auch um die extreme Rechte zu neutralisieren – in sozialen Wohnungsbau, in Bildung und Beschäftigung.

Ein Wort noch an die ID-Fraktion: Wenn Sie hier die Ausländer dafür beschuldigen und gleichzeitig armutsfeste Mindestlöhne ablehnen, dann haben Sie ein Problem. Und so können wir in Europa nicht agieren.

Vlad-Marius Botoș (Renew). – Doamna președintă, domnule comisar Schmit, stimați colegi, ultimii patru ani au adus schimbări și crize majore cu care Uniunea Europeană nu s-a mai confruntat: criza de sănătate, criza inflaționistă, criza de energie și, sigur, războiul din Ucraina. Toate aceste schimbări se resimt în economia statelor membre și, mai ales, sunt simptome de cetățenii europeni, care și-au văzut veniturile mult afectate, oportunitățile de muncă diminuate și prețurile din ce în ce mai mari.

Am votat cu toții programul de redresare și reziliență, care trebuie să ducă la o creștere economică simțită de fiecare european în parte. Și totuși, vedem că acest lucru nu se întâmplă. Cetățenii europeni se află într-o situație economică din ce în ce mai precară. Prețurile cresc în continuare și sunt state membre care nu reușesc să implementeze proiectele și reformele propuse într-un ritm adecvat. Este momentul să investim în economia europeană, pentru că doar o economie solidă poate avea ca efect creșterea bunăstării cetățenilor europeni, dar și a siguranței și securității noastre ca Uniune.

(Vorbitorul a acceptat să răspundă unei întrebări adresate în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru”)

Bogdan Rzońca (ECR), pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki. – Pochodzi pan z Partii liberalnej – bardzo wpływowej w Unii Europejskiej. Chciałbym poznać Pana zdanie. Moje pytanie jest takie – W czerwcu tego roku ukazał się w Brukseli, w think tanku artykuł, w którym jeden z profesorów mówi, że polityka klimatyczna, którą prowadzi Unia Europejska, jest po pierwsze bardzo droga i prowadzi do wyłączenia światła, do braku ciepła, do braku zasilania. Czy widzi Pan czasem związek tego pędu w polityce klimatycznej z tym, że pustoszeją portfele poszczególnych ludzi, że polityka klimatyczna rujnuje budżety najbiedniejszych mieszkańców Unii Europejskiej?

Vlad-Marius Botoș (Renew), *răspuns la o întrebare adresată în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru”*. – Da, stimate coleg de la grupul conservatorilor, știu că aveți campanie electorală în Polonia. Foarte bine. M-ați luat pe mine ca și țintă. Însă, chiar nu v-ați adresa cui trebuie? Sunt din familia Renew Europe. Însă, poate nu știți convingerile mele și nu ați urmărit nici voturile mele. E foarte bine. Faceți campanie electorală, dar poate nu ar trebui să folosiți acest hemiciclu pentru asta.

Katrin Langensiepen (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, sehr geehrte Kollegen! Armutsbekämpfung bzw. dass Menschen in der Europäischen Union arm sind, ist ja nichts Neues. Was bedeutet aber Armut?

Armut ist, dass ich mir das gesunde Essen vielleicht nicht leisten kann, dass ich mir die Schulbücher nicht leisten kann, dass ich mir den Theaterbesuch nicht leisten kann. Auch das gehört zur sozialen Teilhabe. Wir haben es in der Europäischen Union geschafft, einen Klima-Sozialfonds einzurichten, der viel zu klein ist. Wir haben die Kindergrundsicherung auf den Weg gebracht, die leider noch nicht in allen europäischen Mitgliedstaaten vorhanden ist.

Lasst uns endlich in der Europäischen Union eine EU-Grundsicherung auf die Beine stellen. Investition in die Bekämpfung von Armut ist kein Goodie. Investition in die Bekämpfung von Armut ist kein Soft Skill. Es muss endlich in der nächsten Kommission nach der Wahl mit dem neuen Parlament für uns alle *crystal-clear* sein, dass es eine Investition in die Zukunft ist und kein Brotkrumen- oder vielleicht auch Kuchenstückvorwerfen für die Menschen, die in Armut leben.

Wir müssen die Menschen aus der strukturellen Armut herausholen und nicht dort halten.

Jadwiga Wiśniewska (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Problem ubóstwa w Unii Europejskiej jest problemem niezwykle poważnym i wydawałoby się, że lewa strona sceny politycznej powinna wykazywać się szczerą i rzeczywistą troską. Ale kiedy patrzymy na działania lewicy i skrajnej lewicy, widzimy, że nie widzi konsekwencji swoich działań, bowiem to lewa strona i liberałowie prą do tego, żeby realizować bardzo restrykcyjną politykę klimatyczną, która następnie przekłada się na wzrost ubóstwa energetycznego w Unii Europejskiej. Państwo nie macie świadomości konsekwencji programów, które na siłę są tutaj wtłaczane.

A jako że lewica tak bardzo interesuje się sytuacją w Polsce, to myślę, że Państwa ucieszy, że w czasie rządów Prawa i Sprawiedliwości płaca minimalna w Polsce wzrosła o 146%, a poziom bezrobocia w Polsce jest jednym z najniższych w Unii Europejskiej przy jednocześnie najwyższym wzroście PKB. Od nas się uczcie, uczcie się od Polski.

Livia Járóka (NI). – Elnök Úr! Csatlakozva az előttem szólókhoz, nem ismételve ugyanazt: Az európai munkapiacon a legszámkivetettebbek és a legszegényebbek a romák. Magyarországon tudtuk viszont érdemben javítani a foglalkoztatási arányait. A munkahelyi diszkrimináció és a szakképzési programok hiánya mellett a legszegényebbek a végzettségükhöz képest is rosszabb munkákat kapnak. Amennyiben egy szegénységben élő roma embernek ezekkel a nehézségekkel sikerült megbirkóznia, még akkor is szembe kell nézniük a feketemunka, a rövid távú, bizonytalan munka és a rosszabb körülmények között végzett munka nehézségeivel.

Nagyon sok esetben ezek – a feketemunka például – oda vezet, hogy százazreknek nincsen nyugdíja. Nagyon sok roma ember így van, akik az elmúlt negyven évben az utcáinkat tisztították, az országainkat építették és gazdaságilag integrálódtak. Ezért 2011-ben a magyar elnökség alatt a romastratégia azt kezdeményezte, hogy a munkahelyek kifehérítése, a romák munkába állítása induljon meg. Ezért nagyon-nagyon fontos, hogy a Bizottság ne ennek az ellentétét csinálja, ne vonja meg a forrásokat a legszegényebektől, hanem a tagállamok egyenlő arányban és egyenlő, igazságos módon kapják meg a felzárkóztatásra megfelelő összeget.

Milan Brglez (S&D). – Gospod predsednik, spoštovani komisar, kolegice in kolegi!

Prekarno delo pomeni prekarno življenje. Ne smemo dovoliti, da postanejo nova normalnost nestandardne oblike zaposlitve, ki so slabo plačane, negotove, ne zagotavljajo socialne varnosti, ustreznih delovnih pogojev, zdravja in varnosti pri delu.

Prekarnost povečuje sosledje kriz, tveganje novih tehnologij ter vračanje strogih fiskalnih okvirov po pandemiji. Še zlasti so izpostavljene prizadete skupine, ki so že tako najbolj diskriminirane, kot so mladi in ženske.

Povečanje pomoči sklada za evropsko pomoč je zgolj minimum. Moramo se ukvarjati s posledicami in vzroki prekar-nosti, revščine in socialne izključenosti hkrati.

Zato ponovno pozivam k ustvarjanju kakovostnih delovnih mest in doslednem izvajanju delavskih pravic za vse delavce. Boj proti prekarnosti pa pomeni tudi boj proti njenim posledicam za mentalno zdravje.

Da bi preprečili odvisnost od prekar-nih oblik dela, potrebujemo evropsko direktivo o minimalnem dohodku za dostojno življenje, evropsko shemo zavarovanja pred brezposelnostjo ter evropsko jamstvo za oskrbo.

Max Orville (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, notre modèle social est une promesse faite à tous les Européens. Il est inadmissible en 2023 de voir la précarité augmenter dans l'Union européenne. Aucun Européen ne devrait avoir faim ni soif, aucun Européen ne devrait vivre dans la honte. La hausse des prix des produits alimentaires, du coût de l'énergie, du coût de la vie affecte les Européens, et les plus démunis sont les plus affectés. Nous devons prendre des mesures d'urgence pour enrayer cette hausse de la précarité et mobiliser dès aujourd'hui de nouveaux moyens financiers pour augmenter l'aide alimentaire. Il est également nécessaire de faire société, en Européens, de restaurer les liens sociaux et la solidarité.

L'accès à l'emploi, à l'engagement civique, est donc primordial pour que chaque personne puisse vivre dans la dignité et avoir confiance en soi. Lançons une grande réflexion sur l'investissement social et la répartition géographique du logement social en Europe afin de permettre l'accès à des services de qualité – à l'éducation et la santé notamment –, d'augmenter la mixité sociale et de briser durablement les cycles de pauvreté.

Beata Mazurek (ECR). – Szanowni Państwo! Prawie jedna trzecia Europejczyków twierdzi, że znajduje się obecnie w niepewnej sytuacji finansowej i materialnej. Mówią o tym badania Europejskiego Barometru Ubóstwa i Niepewności Gospodarczej przeprowadzone w tym roku. Obawy dotyczące przyszłości są olbrzymie. 48% naszych obywateli, czyli prawie połowa, dostrzega ryzyko, że w ciągu najbliższych kilku miesięcy znajdzie się w niepewnej sytuacji materialnej. Te dane nie są dobre, dlatego apeluję do Komisji o podjęcie wzmoczonych działań w celu wsparcia m.in. krajów członkowskich oraz organizacji dostarczających pomoc i żywność dla najbardziej potrzebujących. Ważne, by te kroki były podejmowane zarówno na szczeblu europejskim, jak i krajowym.

W Polsce moje ugrupowanie prowadziło w ostatnich latach ogromną i skuteczną politykę wsparcia, wprowadzając np. zerową stawkę VAT na podstawowe produkty spożywcze, dodatek węglowy, obniżenie stawki podatku dochodowego do 12% oraz podniesienie kwoty wolnej od podatku. Można się od nas tego uczyć. Obywatele, którzy martwią się o nadchodzące jutro i są zmuszeni do odmawiania sobie posiłków, nie będą interesować się nad czym debatujemy. Godne warunki życia są pierwszym i głównym celem, jaki musimy sobie postawić i go realizować.

Marc Tarabella (NI). – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, en Europe, aujourd'hui, 35 % des citoyens ont du mal à boucler leurs fins de mois. Plus de un Européen sur dix vit sous le seuil de pauvreté. Les chiffres de la précarité en Europe sont en constante progression. La reprise économique après la pandémie de COVID-19, la guerre en Ukraine et l'inflation sont à l'origine d'une flambée des prix effrayante. De trop nombreux foyers européens doivent désormais faire un choix entre s'alimenter, se soigner, se loger ou subvenir aux besoins de leurs enfants, et c'est inacceptable.

La fragilisation d'une bonne partie de la population parmi les classes populaires – et même de certains membres des classes moyennes à présent – conjuguée à l'égoïsme souvent suicidaire des plus nantis menace gravement la cohésion sociale européenne.

Nous ne pouvons pas rester aveugles et sourds à la précarité de tous ces gens, victimes des crises successives. La seule réponse européenne acceptable, chers collègues, c'est la solidarité.

Daniela Rondinelli (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario Schmit, questo fine settimana mi sono confrontata con giovani della mia regione su quanto la povertà lavorativa incida sul loro ingresso nel mercato del lavoro.

Rispetto a questa tematica le forze di destra del Parlamento europeo fanno finta di niente, mentre le destre che governano il mio paese si girano dall'altra parte come se il problema non esistesse. Sei milioni di italiani vivono nella più completa indigenza anche a causa di un'inflazione record, e la gran parte sono lavoratori.

Gli Stati membri devono fare la propria parte recependo la direttiva sul salario minimo, che stabilisce i criteri per l'adeguatezza dei salari, tra cui anche quello legato al paniere di beni e servizi agganciati all'inflazione. Molti governi l'hanno fatto, lo stanno facendo, ma non quello italiano, e per questo i nostri lavoratori hanno visto scendere il potere d'acquisto dei loro salari del 22 % solo in quest'ultimo anno.

A livello europeo, allora, serve un piano straordinario di lotta alla povertà e alla precarietà. Le risorse della Garanzia per l'infanzia e del Fondo per gli indigenti vanno fortemente aumentati e le regole di bilancio vanno modificate consentendo lo scorporo degli investimenti sociali dal calcolo del deficit. Redistribuzione della ricchezza e giustizia sociale non sono un'ideologia, ma il collante di una democrazia sana.

Spontane Wortmeldungen

Alicia Homs Ginel (S&D). – Señor presidente, este debate nos permite poner el foco en la vida real, en las personas y en la ansiedad que les produce no poder llegar a final de mes por los elevados precios de la luz, de los alquileres o de alimentos básicos, entre muchos otros ejemplos. Pero también nos permite contraponer dos modelos: el modelo de la derecha, basado en la defensa del capitalismo salvaje y de las élites, y el modelo socialdemócrata, que apuesta por la justicia social y la solidaridad.

La Europa que queremos defiende el presente y el futuro de millones de jóvenes y de mujeres, con salarios dignos, rentas mínimas y vivienda social. Defiende también a sus ciudadanos y ciudadanas, con una política fiscal solidaria en la que los más privilegiados contribuyen en mayor medida para ayudar a los que menos tienen.

En definitiva, una Europa en la que la prosperidad sea compartida. Porque, al igual que los derechos y las libertades no se negocian, la igualdad de oportunidades tampoco debería negociarse.

Sandra Pereira (The Left). – Senhor Presidente, desde setembro do ano passado que estamos de forma permanente a fazer jornadas de trabalho em Portugal, tendo tido a oportunidade de contactar com milhares de pessoas. O aumento do custo de vida, com os bens essenciais a atingir preços que quem ganha o salário mínimo não consegue pagar, é o que mais preocupa as pessoas. A habitação, os bens alimentares, a energia, as comunicações. E enquanto uns, os trabalhadores, fazem sacrifícios, os grandes grupos económicos continuam a exhibir e a acumular lucros exorbitantes à custa de quem está a passar por sérias dificuldades. A juntar a isto, os serviços públicos, como a saúde e a educação, seguem o caminho do desinvestimento e desmantelamento à boa maneira da cartilha de Bruxelas. Os trabalhadores e o povo não precisam de mais declarações propagandísticas. Exigem, sim, medidas urgentes para fazer face a esta situação, que passam necessariamente pelo aumento dos salários e das pensões, pelo controlo e fixação dos preços, pela redução do IVA no gás, na eletricidade e nas telecomunicações e pela defesa intransigente do direito aos cuidados de saúde, à habitação e à educação.

Ana Miranda (Verts/ALE). – Senhor Presidente, o aumento dos preços fez com que seja impossível para muita gente viver. Viver cada dia e chegar ao fim do mês é um ato heroico.

Comissário, o senhor acaba de estar no meu país, a Galiza, em Santiago de Compostela, onde o salário mínimo interprofissional não chega aos 50 % e onde há 680 000 pobres, contratos temporários, baixos salários e falta de estabilidade no emprego. O pior é que se agravou a desigualdade entre os jovens. Os jovens galegos com estudos superiores têm uma taxa de atividade baixa e qualificações a mais. E o que é que acontece? Os jovens galegos emigram, emigram para a Europa, Comissário.

A precariedade tem cara de mulher, cara de moço ou de moça, cara de família monoparental, cara de classes populares. A precariedade é o contrário da dignidade.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Mr President, one in four Europeans are currently living in a precarious financial situation. This means people skipping meals when they're hungry and not turning on the heat when they're cold.

If you think it's bad in your Member State, spare a thought for the workers in Ireland. Ireland is the most expensive country in the EU for household expenditure on goods and services, with prices 46% above the EU average. In terms of gross market income, Ireland is the most unequal country in the EU. Ireland's top 20% of earners earn 15 times more than the bottom 20%, according to Eurostat data.

We are repeatedly told by governments and the mainstream media that pay rises lead to more inflation. But there is no law that says pay rises need to be passed on to consumers in the form of price rises. Price increases so that profits can be maintained. Prices increase so that capital increases. Inflation is a function of unequal power relations and is the very essence of capitalism.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Mr President, they say that you reap what you sow. But the reality is, when Europe's elite sow catastrophe, it's the people who always reap it. A recent Ipsos survey revealed that a third of Europeans are currently in a precarious financial situation. That means they can't afford things like food, travel and clothes. It means they're living in poverty or teetering on the brink of it.

Nearly half of Europeans say they can't afford to heat their homes and 40% of parents have said they can't meet the needs of their children. One in three skip meals so that they can feed their kids.

Almost everyone is scared. Everyone's lives are being consumed by anxiety. 60% of Europeans are worried about an unexpected expense that could tip them over the edge.

Now big business was already savaging people's lives before Europe's powers decided that a permanent war is better than peace. But that decision has made things worse. The people of Europe are paying for this endless war through a cost of living crisis. What's the point in us wringing our hands if we don't join the dots?

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

Nicolas Schmit, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, we like to repeat and we all agree that nobody should be left behind. Today, many people, more and more indeed, are left behind. And what they expect now is real solutions. We have to be aware that these solutions cannot only come from the European Union. They have to be coherent as it was repeated, coming partly from the European Union, but also from Member States.

Three observations. First, yes, jobs are important. With a job, you will not get out of poverty. But having a job is not the only way to get out of poverty. We see more than 10 % and probably now much more than 10 % of working poor. That's why, not precarious jobs, jobs with a good salary, these are the jobs that bring you out of poverty. And that's why it is important to bring more security, more stability in the job market. But also to have decent wages, good wages. That's why the Directive on minimum wage is so important to be implemented and I would say to be implemented now.

The second one is about money. What can we do? I would say, first, let's spend now the money which is immediately available. There are billions of funds in the ESF, in other funds which we have mentioned, which can be used to reduce precariousness, which can be used to reduce poverty and inequality. Let's use them. That's up to the Member States to accelerate the use of this money for that purpose. 5.3 billion just for the most deprived, I know that this is not enough and will not be enough. But let's take the money now to help those who are in need. And then, yes, we are in the midst of a mid-term review. We are in the midst of a mid-term review of the MFF. And Parliament, if I remember well, has a word to say. Please say it.

Der Präsident. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

13. Schutz der Arbeitnehmer vor Asbest (Aussprache)

Der Präsident. – Wir kommen zum nächsten Punkt der Tagesordnung, und ich bin sehr froh und dankbar, dass alle Fraktionen darauf bestanden haben, dass der Bericht, den wir jetzt diskutieren, weiterhin den Namen von Véronique Trillet-Lenoir trägt, die uns leider im August für immer verlassen musste.

In ihrem Gedenken eröffne ich die Aussprache über ihren Bericht im Namen des Ausschusses für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2009/148/EG über den Schutz der Arbeitnehmer gegen Gefährdung durch Asbest am Arbeitsplatz (COM(2022)0489 – C9-0321/2022 – 2022/0298(COD)) (A9-0160/2023).

Dragoș Pîslaru, *Chair of the EMPL committee.* – Mr President, Commissioner Nicolas Schmit, dear colleagues, today I present the work of our rapporteur, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, who sadly passed away while working tirelessly to make the revision of the Asbestos at Work Directive a major step towards the achievement of Europe's Beating Cancer Plan and to ensure that the Green Deal would not be done at the expense of workers' health. What a champion. What a protector of Europe and of its citizens.

Asbestos is not a problem of the past. It continues to be the leading cause of occupational cancer today. It is still present in many buildings and infrastructure constructed before the Union's ban in 2005. It is about time to take action to protect the workers who are carrying out the renovation wave.

The compromise we reached entails a significant reduction in the maximum exposure. As a first step, workers will benefit from a protection 10 times higher than the current situation. And we managed to go further with the so-called dual approach. With this approach, modern microscopes become the standard and the protection will again be strengthened through the detection of the very carcinogenic thin fibres or through a further decrease of the limit value.

Parliament indeed would have preferred a shorter time frame than the six-year implementation of this dual approach. But it is important to emphasise that this longer transition is only a maximum. Member States are not precluded to taking swifter action and they have every reason to do so to enhance the protection swiftly and to maximise the returns on investment.

Parliament was resolute in emphasising that when dealing with such a substance like asbestos, which has no safe threshold, focusing solely on a limit value is insufficient. Therefore, I am really pleased to announce the other significant request that has been incorporated into the comprehensive package that we are about to vote on. Let me first highlight three main aspects.

First, the high-quality training and certification of asbestos removal companies. Even with the most stringent legislation in place, without a highly skilled workforce and competent companies, our efforts would be in vain. The quality standards included in the directive are essential for the safe removal of asbestos from the numerous buildings that require renovation to meet our climate goals.

Second, a clear emphasis on the safe removal of asbestos rather than techniques retaining asbestos in place. The provision is fundamental to achieving an asbestos-free future and preventing future generations from bearing the burden of asbestos removal.

Third, the requirement to conduct an examination by a qualified operator before the work begins. This is a critical step in assessing risk. Otherwise, if the presence of asbestos is not known, the necessary measures will not be put in place.

This broader legislation was announced more than a year ago. Mr Commissioner, we would really like to thank you for the initiative and to urge you to present the legislation for the further screening of buildings that we await.

In conclusion, this outcome is the result of the dedication of our rapporteur, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir. On this file, just like during her whole career, she was guided by a single objective: the promotion of public health. Her outstanding work and commitment will always be remembered.

I would also like to extend my thanks to all the shadow rapporteurs and their dedicated teams as well to our secretariat. Your tireless efforts have played an integral role in shaping this success.

Additionally, I would like to express all my appreciation to the Council and the Commission for their constructive engagement throughout the negotiation process. We can all be proud of the outcome. Let us remain steadfast in the pursuit of a safer, healthier future for our citizens.

Nicolas Schmit, *membre de la Commission*. – Monsieur le Président, permettez-moi d'abord de rendre un hommage tout particulier à M^{me} Véronique Trillet-Lenoir. Elle n'est malheureusement plus parmi nous, et pourtant, elle est là. Elle est là parce qu'elle a marqué les travaux de ce Parlement. Elle s'est engagée non seulement dans la lutte contre ce mal, le cancer, mais elle a aussi voulu combattre les causes, nombreuses, de ce même mal.

Aujourd'hui, c'est le moment de lui rendre hommage, mais c'est aussi le moment de donner un signal aux milliers de personnes qui souffrent précisément de ce mal à cause de substances comme l'amiante, ou à cause d'autres substances. Merci, Madame Trillet-Lenoir.

I would also like to thank the European Parliament for its excellent work and cooperation during the last months that led to good political agreement on revising the Asbestos Directive. Ensuring safe workplaces is a continuous objective of the Commission and the swift agreement on stricter rules, preventing asbestos exposure at work, will undoubtedly contribute to achieving this goal.

Asbestos is a very dangerous cancer-causing substance, particularly when it is disturbed, and it is still present in many older buildings. 78 % of all occupational cancers and 88 % of occupational lung cancers in the EU are asbestos-related. It is estimated that 4.1 to 7.3 million workers are exposed to asbestos. And among those, 97 % of them work in the construction sector.

The new political agreement will significantly benefit workers by bringing the exposure limit value to ten times lower than the previous exposure limit during a transitional period. And after this transition period, a so-called dual model will come into force, allowing Member States to choose between two different limit values depending on whether thinner asbestos fibres are included or not.

Now we need to make sure these new provisions are effectively implemented. The Commission will provide guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the Directive covering aspects such as the transition towards more modern fibre-counting methods, training and personal protective equipment.

In addition, we have started preparatory work for the consultation of the tripartite Advisory Committee on Safety and Health on the need to include additional asbestos-related diseases into the European schedule of occupational diseases recommendation.

Finally, our European agency EU-OSHA provides a wealth of useful practical resources for the directive's implementation. They include examples of good practices, awareness raising and e-tools for risk prevention.

Moreover, the Commission is working on a legislative initiative on the screening and registration of asbestos in buildings, aiming to further address the health and environmental risks related to exposure to asbestos by increasing transparency and the retrieving of additional information and ensuring its availability to relevant public authorities.

We are putting forward a consistent approach to protect workers and the society from the risks related to asbestos as requested by Parliament, notably in its resolution of 2021.

Occupational hazard safety is a key component of our social acquis and it remains a clear priority under the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights.

Marina Mesure, *rapporteuse pour avis de la commission ENVI*. – Monsieur le Président, défendre les travailleurs au sein des institutions européennes n'est pas toujours facile. Cependant, il existe parfois des combats qui nous rassemblent dans notre humanité. C'est le cas de la protection des travailleurs contre l'exposition à l'amiante. Le Parlement, hormis quelques députés d'extrême droite, était uni derrière une réforme législative ambitieuse, qui permettra de sauver de nombreuses vies et de dédommager celles durement frappées par cette fibre mortelle.

Cette unité va nous permettre notamment de mieux protéger les travailleurs grâce à de meilleurs équipements et à une formation plus complète, de protéger non seulement les travailleurs du bâtiment, mais toute personne exposée dans ses fonctions professionnelles. C'est aussi reconnaître, enfin, que l'exposition à l'amiante n'est jamais sans risque et faciliter la reconnaissance du préjudice subi par les victimes et leurs familles.

Je tiens à saluer la mémoire de notre collègue, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, qui a défendu le mandat du Parlement européen jusqu'à son décès. Une femme politique qui est restée jusqu'au bout impliquée pour la santé publique. Chers collègues, pour une fois, nous avons été à la hauteur de l'enjeu: celui de sauver des vies face au fléau de l'amiante.

Cindy Franssen, *namens de PPE-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, commissaris, collega's, drie jaar nadat het Europees Parlement zelf het initiatief nam, zijn ook de Europese Commissie en de Europese Raad overtuigd van een strengere asbestwetgeving. Want jaarlijks sterven nog steeds 88 000 Europeanen aan de gevolgen van asbest.

In het kader van de Green Deal staan we voor immense renovatiegolven en hierbij zullen grote hoeveelheden asbest vrijkomen. Indien deze onzichtbare killer niet veilig wordt verwijderd, zal het aantal asbestgerelateerde ziektes en sterfgevallen opnieuw ontzettend toenemen.

Het akkoord dat we hebben bereikt is een immense stap vooruit voor de gezondheid van onze werknemers. Uiterlijk binnen zes jaar zal de blootstellingswaarde van asbest vijftig keer lager liggen dan de huidige limiet. We voorzien in extra beschermende maatregelen, zoals contaminatieprocedures om secundaire blootstelling te vermijden, we voorzien in extra opleiding en sensibilisering en er wordt Europees geld vrijgemaakt voor de lidstaten om een succesvolle transitie mogelijk te maken. In het belang van de veiligheid van de brandweer en de hulpdiensten moet bovendien alle informatie met betrekking tot de aanwezigheid van asbest in gebouwen consulteerbaar zijn.

Het is een sterk akkoord dankzij een bijzonder goede samenwerking binnen het Parlement – u heeft er al naar verwezen, commissaris – tussen de rapporteur en de schaduwrapporteurs. Eendrachtig staan we sterker. Helaas zijn we niet voltallig aan de eindstreep geraakt en hebben we afscheid moeten nemen van onze zeer gewaardeerde Renew-collega Véronique Trillet-Lenoir. Dit was haar verslag, haar dossier. Véronique, je was een topcollega.

Collega's, ik rond af. Laten we voor eens en altijd komaf maken met de duistere erfenis van asbest en morgen dit akkoord Kamerbreed steunen, als eerbetoon voor Véronique.

Marianne Vind, *for S&D-Gruppen*. – Hr. formand! For tre år siden mødte jeg Dan. Dan var i sin ungdom i lære som blikkenslager, og på en hel almindelig arbejdsdag på sin nye læreplads blev han udsat for asbest. Da jeg møder Dan, er der gået tyve år, og Dan er dødeligt syg af lungehindekræft. Han har bestemt sig til, at han vil bruge sin sidste tid på at sørge for, at ingen nogensinde lider den samme skæbne som ham. Hans budskab var klart: Ingen skal dø af deres arbejde. Derfor er jeg utrolig stolt af, at jeg nu kan sige: »Dan, vi gjorde det!«. For med asbestdirektivet kan vi redde titusindvis af liv i Europa hvert år. Vi sætter en europæisk grænseværdi efter hollandsk forbillede, der lige nu har den laveste grænseværdi i Europa. Vi udfaser de gamle målemetoder, og vi bringer asbestforebyggelsen ind i det 21. århundrede. Ingen skal arbejde med asbest, medmindre de er fuldt fagligt kvalificerede til det. Dan – han lever heldigvis stadig i dag og har muligheder for at se sine ønsker blive opfyldt. Jeg håber derfor også, at vi i EU snart kan opfylde Dans andet ønske. Nemlig at alle huse og bygninger i Europa bliver screenet for asbest, inden håndværkerne går i gang. Jeg bruger derfor min taletid i dag på at sætte en klar besked til Kommissionen. Et ambitiøst screeningsdirektiv er afgørende for, at asbestdirektivet kommer til at virke. Hvis vi ikke sætter krav til, hvordan vi opdager asbest, vil vi jo aldrig kunne forebygge grundigt nok.

Catherine Amalric, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, l'amiante est un drame au long cours. Pour ceux qui ont été exposés, ce sont des années d'anxiété à craindre le diagnostic d'un cancer. Lorsque la maladie est finalement diagnostiquée, en retracer l'origine n'est pas aisé, des dizaines d'années après l'exposition.

Le texte que nous sommes sur le point de voter représente une étape importante pour prévenir les cancers professionnels en mettant en place des mesures de protection appropriées. Et c'est aussi un texte qui supprime les dérogations de suivi médical et d'enregistrement des expositions. Désormais, tous les travailleurs exposés, même de manière sporadique, pourront bénéficier de ces dispositions indispensables pour établir l'origine professionnelle d'une maladie.

Nous devons ces avancées à Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, pour moi une collègue de longue date dans le domaine de l'oncologie, à qui je souhaite à mon tour rendre hommage. Nous reprenons le flambeau pour continuer de construire avec rigueur et détermination une Europe de la santé ambitieuse et sociale.

Sara Matthieu, *namens de Verts/ALE-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, collega's, na bijna twintig jaar stilstand zullen werknemers eindelijk beter beschermd worden tegen asbest op het werk. En dat is terecht, want vandaag dragen helaas nog altijd heel veel mensen de gevolgen van het gebruik ervan. Jaarlijks sterven 80 000 werkers aan onbeschermd blootstelling die vaak meer dan tien jaar geleden heeft plaatsgevonden.

Als kind vertelde men mij dat asbest geen kwaad kon zolang je er geen gaten in boort. Dat is onzin natuurlijk. Vandaag weten we helaas beter, want door verwerking, door de verwijdering van asbest komen wel degelijk vezels vrij en die vezels zijn levensgevaarlijk. In Vlaanderen en in heel Europa zitten onze gebouwen vol met asbest en met de renovatiegolf die volop bezig is, lopen onze loodgieters, onze bouwvakkers dus een enorm risico. We moeten onze werknemers beter gaan beschermen en dat kan met deze richtlijn.

De blootstellingslimiet gaat flink omlaag, zoals we geëist hebben als Parlement. De werknemers krijgen een betere opleiding, beter materiaal, betere preventie. Ik roep de lidstaten echt op om deze wet zo snel mogelijk in te voeren, want elke asbestdode is er een te veel. Er is geen tijd te verliezen. De renovatiegolf start nu.

En tot slot, Véronique, lieve collega, dank je wel voor je niet-aflatende steun, je inzet voor de gezondheid van de mensen. Ik wil deze stemming graag aan jou opdragen.

Joanna Kopcińska, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Pomimo wprowadzonego zakazu stosowania azbestu w całej Unii w 2005 roku jest on nadal czołową przyczyną nowotworów zawodowych na terytorium Unii Europejskiej i odpowiada za dziesiątki tysięcy zgonów rocznie.

Popieram porozumienie, które zostało osiągnięte po rozmowach trójstronnych. Nowe środki ostrożności, poprawiony przepływ informacji o materiałach mogących zawierać azbest, utworzenie krajowych rejestrów certyfikowanych podmiotów upoważnionych do przeprowadzenia badań na obecność azbestu czy w końcu obniżony limit narażenia zawodowego – to wszystko przesunie nas o krok bliżej stronę Europy bez azbestu, czyli bezpiecznej Europy.

Trzeba jednocześnie powiedzieć, że wdrożenie znacznie niższego limitu narażenia zawodowego oraz metody pomiaru z użyciem mikroskopu optycznego przy dość krótkim okresie przejściowym będzie zadaniem trudnym logistycznie oraz wymagającym dużych nakładów finansowych ze strony europejskich przedsiębiorstw. Tym niemniej jest to niezbędne, by wzmocnić ochronę europejskich pracowników.

Praca nad tym projektem była dla mnie zaszczytem ze względu na niezwykłą postać pani poseł Veronique Trillet-Lenoir. Dziękuję za taką możliwość.

Elena Lizzi, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, 88 000 morti l'anno in Europa a causa dell'amianto e l'ondata di rinnovamento potrebbe peggiorare la situazione. Per questo siamo convinti che si debbano proteggere ancora di più i lavoratori e abbiamo contribuito in modo fattivo alla redazione di un testo condiviso. Vorrei anch'io qui ricordare con voi la relatrice Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, che ci ha lasciato prematuramente ad agosto, e dedicare questo lavoro, oltre che a lei, a tutte le vittime dell'esposizione all'amianto.

La regione da cui provengo, il Friuli Venezia Giulia, registra, purtroppo, un lungo elenco di persone strappate alle famiglie. La proposta di revisione di questa direttiva è un traguardo importante per il miglioramento delle condizioni dei lavoratori e nella battaglia ai tumori professionali, che sono nell'Unione europea la prima causa dei decessi legati al lavoro e che sono causati principalmente dall'esposizione a sostanze cancerogene come l'amianto, l'hanno detto anche i colleghi, naturalmente.

Da relatrice ombra voglio puntualizzare che anche al nostro contributo politico si è trovata una sostanziale convergenza. In particolare, voglio citare alcuni principi. Chiaramente la protezione dei lavoratori dall'esposizione all'amianto è la priorità, sia per il Parlamento europeo sia per la Lega per Salvini Premier e il gruppo Identità e Democrazia. Tutti vogliamo fortemente che il tasso di malattia e il numero delle vittime di tumori professionali calino.

Seconda cosa: obiettivi coraggiosi, sì, con transizione e sostegno, questa volta sostenibili. Si prevede un primo abbassamento del limite di esposizione professionale senza periodo di transizione e successivamente il cambio volontario di metodologia, in modo da arrivare, dopo un periodo di transizione di sei anni, a grandi risultati.

Ma quello che più ci importa è il sostegno alla trasmissione di informazioni sugli specifici fondi dell'Unione europea destinati alle piccole e medie imprese... *(il Presidente toglie la parola all'oratrice)*

Nikolaj Villumsen, for The Left-Gruppen. – Hr. formand! Nu får vi langt om længe bedre beskyttelse mod asbest i EU. Det er en kæmpe sejr, men lad mig være ærlig. Det har været en hård kamp at komme hertil.

Først mente EU-Kommissionen ikke, at der var behov for nye asbestregler. Derfor samlede vi et massivt flertal her i Europa-Parlamentet bag kravet om en omfattende asbestreform. Så fremlagde Kommissionen et lovforslag. Men forslaget var alt for svagt. Det svage forslag blev støttet af medlemslandenes regeringer. Men vi kæmpede med opbakning fra den europæiske fagbevægelse hårdt i forhandlingerne, og vi sejrede. Nu kommer der en markant lavere grænseværdi. Nu kommer der obligatoriske krav til virksomheder om autorisation og uddannelse til de ansatte. Nu får vi endelig en asbestreform, der kan mærkes ude på arbejdspladserne. En reform, der sætter beskyttelse i højsædet til gavn for tusinder af kollegaer. En reform, der vil redde liv. Med denne asbestreform, der gør vi en forskel. En forskel, vi kan være stolte over.

Enfin, je voudrais exprimer mes remerciements à notre rapporteure, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir. Défenseure et championne de la santé européenne, elle sera avec nous demain. Merci beaucoup chère Véronique!

Marc Tarabella (NI). – Monsieur le Président, le hasard du calendrier fait que, cette même semaine, nous traitons au Parlement européen la question de l'amiante – aujourd'hui – et celle du glyphosate. Je me suis penché sur les publicités qui vantaient ces deux produits. «Un produit naturel, une fibre minérale présente partout dans la nature»: ça, c'était le slogan pour l'amiante. «Roundup, un produit propre et durable, un produit proche de la nature»: ça, vous l'aurez compris, c'était le slogan du glyphosate.

Ce parallèle a de quoi nous faire peur. En effet, depuis 2005, l'amiante est interdit dans toute l'Union européenne à la suite d'une longue bataille menée par les organisations syndicales et par les associations de victimes. L'action tardive des autorités a provoqué la mort de centaines de milliers de personnes, et elle en provoquera sans doute des dizaines de milliers d'autres.

Pour le glyphosate, la Commission propose de prolonger de dix ans ce produit – nous en reparlerons plus tard. Les avancées scientifiques, oui, mais prendre encore une fois les citoyens pour des cobayes, non.

Salvatore De Meo (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ogni anno tra le 70 000 e le 90 000 persone muoiono nell'Unione europea per precedente esposizione all'amianto: un vero bollettino di guerra.

Due anni fa quest'Aula ha votato una risoluzione in cui 675 membri hanno confermato la necessità di rafforzare l'azione europea in materia di protezione dei lavoratori dall'esposizione all'amianto. Tuttavia, la proposta della Commissione europea che abbiamo visto non ha confermato l'ambizione da noi richiesta.

Tralasciando il fatto che questo tema conferma la necessità che il Parlamento europeo, eletto direttamente dai cittadini, svolga un ruolo maggiore nel proporre e promuovere politiche europee, soprattutto per il benessere dei nostri cittadini, entrando nel merito dobbiamo ricordare che la principale fonte di esposizione all'amianto è rappresentata dagli edifici vecchi che, come è stato detto, divengono ovviamente oggetto di un processo di ristrutturazione generale per garantire la loro efficienza energetica o il loro miglioramento sismico.

Per questo è fondamentale che quest'Aula voti a favore dell'attuale relazione per confermare la necessità di abbassare i limiti di esposizione professionale rispetto a una proposta della Commissione che è dieci volte più alta rispetto alla nostra richiesta.

Ovviamente, per raggiungere gli obiettivi richiesti è necessario avere un approccio globale, a partire dalla mappatura dell'amianto negli edifici, una mappatura che deve avvenire in sicurezza e con l'ausilio delle nuove tecnologie, dalle ricerche di metodi alternativi allo smaltimento in discarica, ma anche dalla semplificazione delle pratiche e dal sostegno economico per la rilevazione e l'eventuale smaltimento.

C'è bisogno, infatti, di una strategia complessiva che coinvolga aziende, professionisti e cittadini e preveda in maniera straordinaria un piano finanziario a favore dei proprietari di edifici per lo *screening* e la rimozione in sicurezza dell'amianto.

Agnes Jongerius (S&D). – Voorzitter, mijnheer de commissaris, we hebben het hier al meermaals benadrukt: er bestaat niet zoiets als een veilige blootstelling aan asbest.

Elke dag sterven er 250 Europeanen aan asbestgerelateerde kanker. Deze richtlijn is gelukkig een goede stap om dat aantal naar nul te krijgen. Maar we zijn met deze richtlijn nog niet klaar, want Europa staat aan de vooravond van een grote renovatiegolf. Meer dan 200 miljoen gebouwen zullen in de komende dertig jaar gerenoveerd moeten worden en vele van die gebouwen bevatten nog steeds asbest.

De Commissie moet daarom zo snel mogelijk komen met de beloofde nieuwe voorstellen voor screening en registratie van asbest in gebouwen om ervoor te zorgen dat alle werknemers die onze gebouwen toekomstbestendig moeten maken, ook beschermd worden tegen asbest.

We willen niet dat mensen overlijden op of door het werk. Het is daarom aan de Commissie om door te pakken zodat we de doelen van een asbestvrij Europa en een asbestvrije wereld kunnen halen.

Marie Toussaint (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, l'amiante est un tueur invisible qui a causé bien des souffrances et abrégé bien trop de vies. Des vies volées par l'indifférence à la souffrance ouvrière, des vies empoisonnées par la loi du profit placée au-dessus de la protection des travailleurs et des travailleuses. Pourtant, leurs vies comptent. Rien qu'à Dunkerque, en France, plus de deux mille victimes de l'amiante, comme Pierre Pluta, ont encore été récemment débou-tées. Plus d'un quart de siècle de lutte contre ceux qui les ont sciemment exposés à l'empoisonnement. En vain.

Je tiens donc à remercier ceux et surtout celles qui ont permis à cette directive d'être plus ambitieuse. Mais le texte que nous adoptons ne fait malheureusement aucune place au régime de responsabilité que nous souhaitons établir, pas plus d'ailleurs qu'à la prise en compte de l'exposition à l'amiante dans les régimes de protection sociale. Des centaines de milliers de travailleurs souhaitent aujourd'hui être protégés, être enfin correctement reconnus et que les responsables soient sanctionnés. La situation est aussi terrible dans nos écoles pour nos enfants.

Le texte que nous adoptons aujourd'hui n'est donc qu'une étape. Nous avons urgemment besoin d'une directive visant la détection obligatoire de l'amiante, avec des techniques efficaces comme les prélèvements surfaciques, des moyens et l'établissement d'une véritable justice.

Elżbieta Rafalska (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Koleżanki, koledzy! Nowotwory pochodzenia zawodowego są główną przyczyną zgonów związaną z pracą w Unii Europejskiej, a ponad trzy czwarte wszystkich nowotworów pochodzenia zawodowego jest związanych z azbestem. Mimo zakazu wszystkich rodzajów azbestu w Unii Europejskiej od 2005 roku azbest pozostaje ogromnym zagrożeniem dla zdrowia i życia, powodując choroby takie jak pylica azbestowa, międzybłoniak opłucnej czy rak płuc. Materiałów zawierających azbest jest wiele. Były one stosowane właściwie w każdej dziedzinie życia, poczynając od izolacji dachu, różnego rodzaju pokrycia dachowe, płytki podłogowe po sprzęt przeciwpożarowy. Konieczne jest zarówno zapewnienie bezpiecznego miejsca zamieszkania dla wielu europejskich rodzin poprzez usunięcie azbestu do 2030 r., jak i ochrona pracowników zajmujących się usuwaniem azbestu z niezliczonych ilości budynków.

PRESIDENZA DELL'ON. PINA PICIERNO

Vicepresidente

Ilan De Basso (S&D). – Fru talman! Grundregeln i EU ska vara att asbest aldrig får hanteras utan fullständiga tillstånd, nödvändig kunskap och tillräckliga skyddsåtgärder. Vi tar nu flera viktiga steg för att säkerställa att sämre arbetsmiljö aldrig får utgöra ett konkurrensmedel på den europeiska arbetsmarknaden.

Trots att vi har ett förbud mot asbest i hela Europa är asbest fortfarande den enskilt största arbetsrelaterade dödsorsaken både i Sverige och i resten av Europa. Fru talman, det finns inga säkra gränsvärden för asbestexponering. EU står inför en helt nödvändig renoveringsvåg. Hanteringen av asbest och därmed behovet av säker asbestsanering kommer därför att öka. Vi kan aldrig acceptera att människor ska behöva utsätta sig för livsfara med sanering och hantering av asbest.

Detta ögonblick är historiskt, fru talman. Det här är också viktigt för alla Europas löntagare.

Rosa D'Amato (Verts/ALE). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, quasi ormai vent'anni fa l'amianto fu vietato nell'Unione europea, eppure continua a essere un'emergenza in tutto il continente. Solo in Italia ci sono 40 milioni di tonnellate che ancora oggi non sono state bonificate. E queste mancate bonifiche comportano gravissimi rischi per i cittadini e per i lavoratori che vengono a contatto con l'amianto.

Penso ai nostri vigili del fuoco in primis. Di recente lo IARC ha confermato tra i vigili del fuoco un livello allarmante di incidenza del mesotelioma maligno, causato proprio dall'esposizione alle fibre di amianto.

Si stima che il 78 % dei tumori riconosciuti come professionali in tutta l'Unione siano connessi all'amianto e negli ultimi anni il tasso di mortalità è addirittura aumentato, causando ben 90 000 decessi all'anno.

Grazie al lavoro del Parlamento, con la nuova direttiva siamo riusciti ad abbassare il valore limite di esposizione professionale di dieci volte rispetto al limite attuale. La rimozione dell'amianto dovrà avere la priorità rispetto ad altre forme di manipolazione, come incapsulare o sigillare. Si agisce quindi alla radice.

Vi sarà l'obbligo di *screening* degli edifici prima che inizino i lavori, così da ridurre i rischi. I livelli di protezione per i lavoratori e gli obblighi per i datori di lavoro saranno gli stessi in tutta l'Unione. E, *dulcis in fundo*, la Commissione dovrà sviluppare linee guida specifiche per i vigili del fuoco e per i servizi di emergenza, visto il loro alto potenziale di esposizione all'amianto. Ora sta agli Stati membri: la recepiscono al più presto, non aspettino due anni.

Infine, colleghi, approvare questa direttiva è il modo migliore per ricordare la nostra relatrice Véronique. Votiamo quindi tutti quanti a favore.

Procedura «catch the eye»

Beata Mazurek (ECR). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Mam pełną świadomość tego, że azbest to nadal czołowa przyczyna nowotworów i zgonów pochodzenia zawodowego, a jego skutki zdrowotne dają o sobie znać nawet lata po narażeniu. Jestem za poprawą standardów ochrony pracowników przed azbestem poprzez udoskonalenie systemu powiadomień, eliminację luk prawnych i wprowadzenie nowych narzędzi służących do walki z zagrożeniami związanymi z azbestem.

Wzmocnienie zapisów dyrektywy pomoże lepiej identyfikować azbest w istniejących konstrukcjach, a więc i zapobiegać poważnym problemom zdrowotnym europejskich pracowników. Obniżenie limitu narażenia zawodowego jest jednym z potężniejszych narzędzi w walce z azbestem. Choć wprowadzenie go w życie będzie dużym wyzwaniem, to trzeba się na to rozwiązanie zdecydować, bo zdrowie i życie pracowników jest bezcenne.

Eliminowanie czynników ryzyka, zapobieganie i prewencja są skuteczniejsze w walce niż leczenie ciężkich, potencjalnie śmiertelnych chorób azbestopochodnych. I na tej prewencji nam wszystkim powinno zależeć.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Madam President, I think it is really good that we are talking about this rather than not talking about it. But I think we have to be very clear in examining the reality.

Asbestos was banned at European level almost 20 years ago, and yet it still remains present in 35 million buildings, killing, as colleagues have said, about 90 000 people in the EU every year. It's a mini war, a major war against workers, construction workers in particular. And now that so many of our buildings need renovation, we are putting more and more workers potentially at risk of further exposure. So it's really important that we're addressing this issue now.

And against that backdrop, it is incredibly welcome that the maximum level of exposure of asbestos is agreed at 50 times lower than the current exposure limit. But we have to be clear: the long implementation period means that Member States can weasel out of it. So our job has to be to deliver this in reality, not just on paper, to struggle side by side with the workers and the unions who are in the forefront of the construction industry.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, the new occupational exposure limit for asbestos across the EU will now be 50 times lower than the current exposure limit, and that's certainly to be welcomed. The scope of the directive will extend to all workers potentially exposed to asbestos.

Now it's good that new minimum training requirements and new protection measures for workers have been adopted and that asbestos removal companies will have to be certified and obtain permits. However, the implementation period is far too long, especially given the renovation wave that's scheduled at the moment. A lot of the renovation wave will already be finished before the lower, safer limit comes into effect.

With 90 000 people dying due to asbestos-related cancer every year in the EU, it is crucial now that Member States be as ambitious as possible and as soon as possible and don't just adhere to the implementation deadlines in the directive.

(Fine della procedura «catch the eye»)

Nicolas Schmit, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, our objective is to ensure safe and healthy working conditions for all workers and in all sectors, in particular, in this moment where important transformations, investment and works are ongoing in the EU.

This is in line with the vision zero approach to eliminate work-related deaths that we have adopted with our EU strategic framework on health and safety at work. For the first time, this EU strategic framework on health and safety at work includes this vision zero approach to work-related tasks. And in November 2022, the tripartite Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work adopted concrete recommendations for this vision.

By paving the way to an asbestos-free future, addressing the health risks of asbestos, with the new agreement we get as close as possible to reaching this goal.

Et encore une fois, merci, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, vous ne serez jamais oubliée!

Dragoș Pîslaru, Chair EMPL. – Madam President, dear Commissioner, dear colleagues, today's discussions have highlighted the fact that the agreement reached represents a significant step forward in achieving upward social convergence. I am confident that this achievement will be supported by a broad majority of this House. This will be a victory of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee. This will be a victory of the European Parliament of the Union for its citizens.

The next steps will be in the hands of Member States to bring tangible change on the ground. I am sure that all parties involved will work hard for the speedy implementation of all the provisions of this directive.

Mr Commissioner, dear Nicolas, we count on you, as usual, for the commitment of the Commission to deliver the guidelines that were announced. Those guidelines are important to make sure that the legislation is fully understood and fulfilled on the ground. It will have to provide sector-specific recommendations, in particular for categories that we have addressed here in the Parliament, like firefighters.

We, here in the European Parliament, will continue to honour the memory of Véronique and push for better protection against asbestos. This is the reason why we are all looking forward to seeing the next text on the screen. Thank you very much and it's a big success for team Europe.

Presidente. – La discussione è chiusa.

La votazione si svolgerà martedì 3 ottobre 2023.

Dichiarazioni scritte (articolo 171)

Jarosław Duda (PPE), na piśmie. – Dzisiejsza debata jest następstwem naszych decyzji sprzed kilku lat. Uznaliśmy wówczas, że Unia musi zająć się rakiem. Od lat wiemy, że większość nowotworów ma źródło w naszych zachowaniach, diecie i stylu życia. Ocenia się, że mniej więcej 30% z nich można by skutecznie zapobiec, stosując dosyć dobrze poznane zasady ujęte w „Europejskim Kodeksie Walki z Rakiem” – zaprzestanie palenia, również palenia w obecności innych, odpowiednia dieta, ruch, unikanie alkoholu, nadmiernego opalania oraz zachowanie ostrożności w odniesieniu do środowiskowych czynników rakotwórczych. I to właśnie w tym ostatnim przypadku mamy jeszcze dużo do zrobienia, szczególnie jeśli chodzi o ekspozycję na azbest. Dlatego rozmawiamy dziś o pracownikach mających kontakt z azbestem, często nieświadomych, w jak niebezpiecznych warunkach wykonują swój zawód. Dziękuję sprawozdawcy za kompleksowe sprawozdanie. Cieszę się, że podnosimy poziom świadomości o skutkach kontaktu z azbestem, a jednocześnie maksymalnie zaostrzamy normy ekspozycji. Jedynie w taki kompleksowy sposób jesteśmy w stanie skutecznie chronić pracowników przed szkodliwymi dla zdrowia skutkami działania azbestu.

Ádám Kósa (NI), írásban. – Az azbeszt rendkívül veszélyes rákkeltő anyag, amely még mindig különféle gazdasági ágazatokat érint, így például az épületfelújítást, a bányászatot és kőfejtést, a hulladékgazdálkodást és a tűzoltást, amely ágazatokban a munkavállalók nagy mértékben ki vannak téve az expozíció kockázatának. A tagállamokban a foglalkozási eredetű rákos megbetegedések mintegy 78%-át az azbesztexpozícióval kapcsolatosnak ismerik el.

A levegőben lévő azbesztrostok belélegezve súlyos betegségekhez, így például tüdőrákhoz vezethetnek, és a betegség első jelei az expozíció pillanatától számítva átlagosan 30 év elteltével mutatkozhatnak meg, végső soron munkával összefüggő halálesetekhez vezetve. Bár az azbesztet minden formájában betiltották az Unióban, a tilalom előtt épült épületekben továbbra is jelen van, ami – ha az épületben található azbeszttartalmú anyagokat megbontják – megbetegedéshez vezethet. Ezért az épületkorszerűsítési programok keretében alapvető fontosságú, hogy az azbeszttartalmú anyagok biztonságos eltávolítása és ártalmatlanítása elsőbbséget élvezzen.

Ki kell hangsúlyozni, hogy mivel Ukrajna 2017-ig nem tiltotta be az azbeszt használatát, az ország közelgő újjáépítése jelentős kockázatot jelent a munkavállalók, különösen a törmelékeket kezelők számára. Fontos tehát, hogy az uniós munkáltatók a harmadik országokban végzett újjáépítési tevékenységek során megfelelő módon figyelembe vegyék a munkavállalókat érintő azbesztexpozíciós kockázatokat.

Stefania Zambelli (NI), per iscritto. – Un'Europa libera dall'amianto è possibile. Ben venga dunque la relazione oggi in discussione, che si pone come obiettivo finale quello di posti di lavoro più sicuri e più salutari. Dobbiamo ricordare infatti come l'esposizione dei lavoratori all'amianto risulti la prima causa di tumori professionali. Di conseguenza, sono necessari valori limite più stringenti e linee guida per le aziende in tema di pulizia, respiratori, dispositivi di protezione individuale e requisiti di formazione per i lavoratori.

Tutto deve essere fatto nell'ottica di protezione dei lavoratori, senza tuttavia imporre oneri troppo gravosi alle aziende interessate. Nel contesto dell'ondata di ristrutturazioni che ci apprestiamo a vivere, proteggere i lavoratori dall'esposizione all'amianto è un impegno non più rimandabile.

14. Wirtschaftlicher Zwang durch Drittländer (Aussprache)

Presidente. – L'ordine del giorno reca la relazione di Bernd Lange, a nome della commissione per il commercio internazionale, sulla proposta di regolamento del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio sulla protezione dell'Unione e dei suoi Stati membri dalla coercizione economica da parte di paesi terzi (COM(2021)0775 - C9-0458/2021 - 2021/0406(COD) (A9-0246/2022)).

Bernd Lange, Berichterstatter. – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar, meine lieben Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wenn man sich die globale Welt heute anguckt, muss man feststellen, dass das, was wir früher mal miteinander gedacht haben – es gibt einen globalen Handelszusammenhang, wir reduzieren Zölle und nichttarifäre Handelshemmnisse, und alle Länder spielen mit den gleichen Regeln –, dass dieses Narrativ vorbei ist.

Es ist völlig klar: Der Washington Consensus von 1994 *is gone*. Heutzutage haben wir eine fragmentierte Globalisierung mit ganz unterschiedlichen Interessen und unterschiedlichen Ländern, die eben nicht nach fairen Regeln spielen. Deswegen haben wir schon 2020 die Kommission und den Rat aufgefordert: Wir müssen unseren Werkzeugkasten erweitern. Wir brauchen defensive Maßnahmen, um sicherzustellen, dass wir unsere wirtschaftlichen Interessen verteidigen können.

Eine wichtige Maßnahme ist in der Tat, sich wehren zu können, wenn es wirtschaftliche oder Investitionsmaßnahmen gegen die Europäische Union gibt, um politische Veränderungen durchzusetzen, sei es die Entschließung im Europäischen Parlament, sei es aber auch Gesetzgebung in den Mitgliedstaaten.

Die Kommission hat dann in der Tat das „Anti-Coercion Instrument“, das Instrument gegen Zwangsmaßnahmen, auf den Tisch gelegt. Ich danke allen Kolleginnen und Kollegen für ihre Arbeit in den letzten Monaten, diese Gesetzgebung auch noch weiter zu verbessern. Denn in dem Vorschlag der Kommission waren sehr viele schwammige und unklare Begrifflichkeiten enthalten. Und es gab auch keinen klaren zeitlichen Ablauf. Ich glaube, wenn klar ist: Dieses Instrument ist ein Instrument, um schnell zu reagieren – gegen Zwangsmaßnahmen, Druck von anderen Staaten –, dann muss man auch schnell reagieren.

Wir haben einen klaren Zeitplan eingeführt. Wir haben auch klare Definitionen eingeführt, was eine ökonomische Zwangsmaßnahme ist und wie darauf zu reagieren ist. Ich finde auch richtig und gut, dass wir den Korb mit möglichen Gegenmaßnahmen ganz groß gestaltet haben. Da sind natürlich Zölle enthalten; da sind aber auch Möglichkeiten, den Patentschutz auszusetzen, enthalten; da sind Möglichkeiten, Produkte vom Markt fernzuhalten, enthalten und noch vieles andere mehr. Das ist richtig, denn es soll natürlich kein Staat kalkulieren können, welche Maßnahmen er als Gegenmaßnahmen zu erwarten hat, um dann mit einer Excel-Tabelle zu überlegen: Lohnt sich das oder lohnt sich das nicht? Das soll es nicht sein!

Deswegen ist es richtig, diesen großen Korb mit Gegenmaßnahmen zu haben, weil wir sehen: Manchmal sagen unsere amerikanischen Freunde: „Wenn ihr das und das macht, wenn ihr eine Digitalsteuer einführt, dann gibt es Zölle.“ Also dort gibt es Druck. Oder: China hat, weil Litauen die Botschaft von Taipeh upgegradet hat, das Handeln mit Gütern aus Litauen eingestellt, also auch hier einen wirtschaftlichen Druck ausgeübt.

Allen diesen Maßnahmen müssen wir begegnen können, und deswegen bin ich froh, dass wir heute dieses Gesetzgebungsverfahren beenden können.

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Madam President, honourable Members, I would like to congratulate the European Parliament for its work on this important legislative file. In particular, I would like to thank the INTA Chair and rapporteur, Mr Lange, for ensuring its successful, smooth and swift conclusion.

The adoption of the anti-corruption instrument is an important step forward for the European Union. It is a necessary tool, which will help to protect the interests of the EU and its Member States from economic coercion. And as such, it is an important instrument of the EU economic security strategy.

The new instrument gives us the means to stand up for EU jobs and industry in situations of coercion. In a wider sense, it represents a cornerstone of the EU contribution to addressing the issue of economic coercion at the global level. The instrument is firmly grounded in the Union's and international rules-based system and respects the rule of law.

From the side of the Commission, I confirm that we are mindful and respectful to all commitments and legal obligations discussed and agreed. This includes information for Parliament, due process and reporting, the single contact point, the review obligations and coherence with other instruments and acts.

I would mention also the two statements agreed to be published with the regulation. First, the joint statement of Parliament, the Council and the Commission concerning the approach whereby this instrument does not represent a precedent as regards decision-making. Second, the Commission statement on the use of the examination procedure for Union response measures. I can confirm the Commission's commitment in this respect.

I am convinced that policymakers and stakeholders will benefit from the availability of this instrument. It is important to recall that it is first and foremost a deterrent. In case of coercion against the EU and its Member States, we will look at applying countermeasures when dialogue and international cooperation do not result in removal of coercion.

Finally, let me mention international cooperation. We have always said, and it is understood and accepted by both co-legislators, that this instrument will serve as a platform for international cooperation with others. It is an unfortunate fact that economic coercion exists and is of broader concern.

I cannot emphasise how important it is that the EU leads on this to shape the international debate in line with our key interests of correct problem description, effectiveness and international legality. This is why we have been active in the G7, in the Trade and Technology Council with the US, as well as other forums in promoting the need to be able to respond to economic coercion.

Therefore, on behalf of the Commission, I urge you to support this instrument when you vote tomorrow and I look forward to hearing your views.

Markéta Gregorová, *rapporteur for the opinion of the Committee on Foreign Affairs*. – Madam President, dear colleagues, dear Commissioner, ever since the Commission has decided that Member States shall not be attacked through economic coercion by adversaries, we in the European Parliament have been trying to do everything to make our deterrence credible.

It has also been a direct response to Chinese threats and coercion to Lithuania, a Member State, when they dared to call their Taiwanese embassy Taiwanese. Yet, when the negotiations reached the trilogues, the Council, representing the Member States, made it clear that they do not want the instrument at all.

So what we are today celebrating is a watered-down, gutted piece of legislation which was done by the Member States that wanted to protect the Member States from very real and very present coercion. It is new legislation and thus it is a success because it presents some sort of new deterrence, deadlines for response and retaliatory countermeasures. And I appreciate it, truly.

However, what I do not appreciate is the message that one of the three EU institutions is sending towards its citizens and as well as third countries that they might prefer business as usual rather than protection of their values if they deem it more beneficial.

I just warn you, dear Member States, after your values come your institutions and, after that, your source of power. Try to think ahead and protect it before it is too late.

Svenja Hahn, *Verfasserin der Stellungnahme des mitberatenden Ausschusses für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz*. – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kollegen! Wir wissen sehr genau: Der Konflikt unserer Zeit ist Autokratie versus Demokratie. Das sehen wir in der Außenpolitik, in der Digitalpolitik, aber ganz besonders in der Wirtschaftspolitik. Autoritäre Länder wie Russland oder China bauen gezielt Abhängigkeiten auf, um sie dann als Waffe gegen uns nutzen zu können. Wir brauchen eine starke Handelsoffensive. Wir brauchen mehr Handel mit mehr Partnern, damit wir eben nicht von einzelnen Ländern abhängig sind.

Wir brauchen aber auch eine starke Defensive. Wir müssen uns als EU wehren können, wenn autoritäre Länder Druck auf uns ausüben – Druck auf unsere Unternehmen, auf einzelne Länder oder auf die gesamte EU ausüben. Wenn Länder sich nicht mehr an die Regeln halten, wenn Handel nicht mehr ein Instrument von Zusammenarbeit ist, dann müssen wir als EU unsere wirtschaftlichen Interessen verteidigen – selbstbewusst und unmissverständlich.

Deswegen werde ich auch dem Instrument gegen Zwangsmaßnahmen zustimmen. Denn als Liberale werde ich immer dafür kämpfen, dass die Stärke des Rechts gewinnt und nicht das Recht des Stärkeren. Denn der Zusammenarbeit von Autokratien und ihren gezielten Angriffen gegen uns Demokratien müssen wir entschlossen entgegenstehen. Die Grundlage einer Allianz der Demokratien ist für mich die Geschlossenheit der Europäischen Union. Und es ist auch unsere gemeinsame Entschlossenheit, mit der wir Demokratie, Freiheit und den regelbasierten Freihandel verteidigen.

Άννα-Μισέλ Ασημακοπούλου, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Madam President, Commissioner, the anti-coercion instrument is a valid and necessary response to the changing nature of global trade. The rules we once took for granted in a globalised trading environment are no longer universally respected.

An increasing number of countries, including leading economic powers, are more inclined to weaponise trade to serve their political goals. China cut trading ties with Lithuania in response to its relations with Taiwan. President Erdoğan called for sweeping boycotts of French goods. We are now facing a rise in politically motivated export bans of key critical raw materials. The ACI will act both as a deterrent against such trends and a means to fight back when and where necessary.

I've advocated that the ACI should be predictable and proportionate, yet at the same time visibly potent. I think we've struck the right balance. But overall, truly, ACI gives us little to celebrate. In fact, in an ideal world we wouldn't need an anti-coercion instrument at all. But when our economic interests are threatened and our political choices are coerced, we need a tool to respond. Defence, however, is only one side of the coin. The other is offence. So our best option offensively is to conclude free trade agreements with partners around the world. After all, like they say, the best defence sometimes is offence.

Marek Belka, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Madam President, Executive Vice-President, since December 2021, when China imposed trade restrictions on Lithuania for purely political reasons, we were certain that new EU trade defence instruments are needed to better safeguard our Member States and the common market.

Although we have acted swiftly and in solidarity to oppose this coercive behaviour, both on the political level and also in the WTO, this was not enough to stop damages and discourage this action from happening again. Our EU industries continue to suffer from unfair and hostile actions from third parties, either state actors or state-owned foreign companies.

Hence, we should fully support the adoption of the anti-coercion regulation at EU level, which brings concrete instruments for the Commission to act in defence of the interests of the Union and the rules of the common market, deter coercive actions, guarantee a level playing field for our companies and force third actors to repair injuries.

We should closely monitor the effectiveness of this new instrument and hope it will allow our institutions to act more swiftly against the majority of coercive actions. Finally, I would like to thank Bernd Langer, our S&D rapporteur and Chair of the INTA Committee, for his great work on this file and leadership in the efforts to improve our trade defence policy measures.

Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, ils augmentent les droits de douane, ils bloquent nos importations, ils nous menacent, ils interdisent nos exportations, ils tentent de nous faire chanter pour nous imposer leur propre vision politique. «Ils», ce sont des États tiers qui utilisent des moyens de pression et assument donc d'employer la coercition économique pour nous diviser.

Trop longtemps des pays tiers se sont sentis libres d'interférer avec les choix souverains et légitimes de l'Union européenne. Désormais, ils sauront que l'Europe répondra. Avec ce nouvel instrument, l'Union européenne pourra faire face aux menaces et riposter: augmentation des droits de douane, restrictions en matière d'investissement, restrictions en matière d'accès aux services et aux marchés publics, restrictions en matière de droits de propriété intellectuelle, restrictions sur les services financiers. Concrètement, l'Europe pourra décourager, sanctionner et faire cesser les comportements d'États qui choisissent d'ignorer les règles. C'est la fin d'une l'Europe qui subit les pressions extérieures et c'est la concrétisation de la fin de l'Europe naïve.

Nous avons toujours plaidé pour le dialogue avec nos partenaires et nous continuerons de le faire. Mais, pour être crédibles, il était indispensable de disposer d'une arme de dissuasion puissante face au chantage de pays tiers. C'est ce que nous faisons avec cet instrument. C'est une victoire pour l'Europe, c'est une victoire pour la solidarité et l'unité européennes. C'est donc une victoire pour tous les Européens.

Michiel Hoogveen, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Madam President, the Common Market is the geopolitical asset of the European Union, and it needs to be protected from trade bullies. That is why we need this anti-coercion instrument so we can defend ourselves against coercion from third countries.

Let it be clear, the intention of this instrument is not to start trade wars, but serves first and foremost as a deterrent.

I would like to underline the decision-making process, as this is a very important point for the ECR Group. When coercion occurs, the decision to trigger this instrument will be made by the Member States. They are in the driving seat, as it should be. With this instrument, we can show that the EU works perfectly in an intergovernmental way. Let this decision-making process be a model for future trade policy and for the EU as a whole.

Let me conclude by thanking the teams of the Council, the Commission and Parliament – in particular our rapporteur, Bernd Langer. The negotiations were not easy, but we ended up with a good text.

Roman Haider, *im Namen der ID-Fraktion*. – Frau Vorsitzende! Dieses Instrument gegen Zwangsmaßnahmen ist aus meiner Sicht ein klarer Fortschritt in der Handelspolitik der Europäischen Union. Bisher hat sich die EU ja vor allem auf die WTO verlassen. Die wird aber durch die USA blockiert, und außerdem sind WTO-Schiedsverfahren oft langsam und auch unzuverlässig. Deswegen ist dieses Instrument zur Bekämpfung von wirtschaftlichem Zwang notwendig. Um Nötigungsversuche von Drittländern abwehren zu können, muss die EU schnell und auch entschlossen reagieren können. Um es auf den Punkt zu bringen: Wer sich mit uns anlegt, muss mit harten Gegenmaßnahmen rechnen.

Gleichzeitig ist es aber auch ein defensives Instrument. Die EU will keine Handelskriege führen, sie ist aber jederzeit bereit, sich zu wehren. Ich hoffe, dass wir dieses Instrument nicht einsetzen müssen. Aber ich bin froh, dass wir die Möglichkeit in der Zukunft haben werden.

Helmut Scholz, *im Namen der Fraktion The Left*. – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Vizepräsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Das handelspolitische Instrument gegen Zwangsmaßnahmen ist zweifellos wichtig. Es zeigt aber auch – und hier muss ich Wasser in den Wein gießen – deutlich, wie Rat und Kommission Handelspolitik und Außenpolitik zusammenbinden. Ich sehe diese geopolitische und geowirtschaftliche Verquickung kritisch, denn das Parlament wird dadurch über die Hintertür geschwächt. In der Handelspolitik stehen wir dem Rat gleichberechtigt gegenüber. Aufgrund des außenpolitischen Bezugs ist es aber der Rat, der eine politische Monopolstellung bei diesem Instrument einnimmt, während wir als Parlamentarierinnen und Parlamentarier auf die Zuschauerränge verbannt werden.

Mit diesem Gesetz besteht die Gefahr, einen undemokratischen Präzedenzfall in der EU-Handelspolitik zu schaffen. Es ist Zeit, die geopolitischen Scheuklappen abzunehmen. Ich erinnere daran, dass in der Vergangenheit ein großer Teil des wirtschaftlichen Zwangs gegen europäische Firmen von vermeintlichen Partnern ausging.

Deshalb meine ich: Wir müssen das Instrument noch weiter ausgestalten, dass wirtschaftlicher Druck wirklich konterkariert wird, egal von welcher Seite und auf die wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Interessen der Handelspartner fokussiert. Wir sollten uns auf die Stärken der EU besinnen, Konflikte im Rahmen multilateraler Institutionen lösen. Handel muss offen, inklusiv, fair, regelbasiert gestaltet werden.

Ernő Schaller-Baross (NI). – Elnök Asszony! Magyarország, a hazám érdeke a nyitott kereskedelem és a tagállami érdekeket figyelembe vevő kereskedelempolitika. A szabad kereskedelem mellett Európa önvédelme is fontos. Az Európai Uniónak meg kell tudnia védeni saját gazdasági érdekeit egy harmadik ország esetleges nyomásgyakorlása esetén. Ezért köszönöm Lange úr munkáját!

De ez az új rendelet nem csak ezt a célt szolgálja. Az európai piac védelem álcája mögé bújva a külügyi vétó felszámolását célozza. A javaslat kulcsa, hogy a Szerződések szerint az Unió a közös kereskedelempolitika területén kizárólagos hatáskörökkel rendelkezik. Az új rendelet ezt a területet akarja kibővíteni azért, hogy az EU kizárólagosan, a tagállamok megkérdezése nélkül dönthessen olyan kérdésekben, mint a külügyek és a szankciós politikánk. Ez a tagállamok megkerülése, a nemzeti hatásköröket súlyosan csorbító intézkedés, a Szerződéseink megkerülése.

Angelika Winzig (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar, geschätzte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Als Mitglied dieses Hauses tragen wir eine besondere Verantwortung für die Verteidigung unserer europäischen Werte und unserer Unabhängigkeit. Daher ist es wichtig, dass die EU sich mit einem spezifischen Schutzinstrument gegen handels- und investitionsbeschränkende Maßnahmen durch Drittstaaten zur Wehr setzen kann.

In den letzten Jahren haben die Praktiken von Drittstaaten zugenommen, die Regierungen von EU-Mitgliedstaaten dazu zu zwingen, bestimmte politische Maßnahmen zu ergreifen. Vorrangiges Ziel ist es nicht, Gegenmaßnahmen zu ergreifen, sondern Drittstaaten präventiv von der Verhängung von Zwangsmaßnahmen abzuschrecken. Wenn dennoch wirtschaftlicher Zwang ausgeübt wird, bietet dieses Instrument eine Struktur, um Drittstaaten dazu zu bewegen, diese Maßnahmen einzustellen.

Gegenmaßnahmen dürfen aber nicht die Ultima Ratio sein. Der Dialog muss immer den Vorrang haben. Doch in einer Welt mit zunehmenden geopolitischen Spannungen und wirtschaftlichem Druck müssen wir auch sicherstellen, dass die EU und deren Mitgliedstaaten, aber auch die Unternehmen in der Europäischen Union nicht erpresst oder in eine Position der Abhängigkeit gezwungen werden.

Margarida Marques (S&D). – Senhora Presidente, este novo instrumento antioerção constitui um passo verdadeiramente importante para a União Europeia. A União Europeia fica assim equipada para enfrentar a pressão económica de países terceiros e reforçar a sua autonomia estratégica.

Temos assistido nos últimos anos a um crescendo global de práticas coercivas. Este instrumento envia um sinal claro aos nossos parceiros mundiais de que rejeitamos todas as formas de coerção económica por parte de países terceiros. O instrumento visa, antes de mais, dissuadir qualquer prática de coerção económica. Seremos mais assertivos na defesa dos nossos direitos e interesses legítimos e, em caso de coerção económica, garantir primeiro o recurso ao diálogo da cooperação. Caso essa cooperação falhe, a União Europeia pode aplicar várias contramedidas contra o país coagente.

Com este instrumento, a União Europeia fica mais bem equipada para defender o interesse das empresas europeias e um mercado global mais justo.

Jordi Cañas (Renew). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario Dombrovskis, ¿necesita Europa nuevos instrumentos para defenderse y responder a actos de coacción económica de países que interfieren, a través del comercio, con los intereses y la soberanía de la Unión Europea y sus Estados miembros? Obviamente, sí. Pero, la pregunta es: ¿está dispuesta Europa a usar estos nuevos instrumentos de una forma rápida y contundente para ser creíble? ¿Quiere realmente ser creíble? ¿Quiere defenderse?

Voy a poner un ejemplo: Argelia. Argelia hace dos años que boicotea todas las importaciones españolas, con pérdidas de más de 1 500 millones de euros, porque, simple y llanamente, quería castigar a España por su cambio de posición respecto al Sáhara Occidental. ¿Sabe lo que ha hecho la Comisión? Nada. ¿Y sabe por qué? Porque probablemente haya otros Estados miembros que se han beneficiado de esta situación para el gas y el petróleo.

La pregunta es, por lo tanto, si aprobamos nuevos instrumentos, ¿esta vez los usarán o —una vez más— lo que primará será la defensa de los intereses comerciales de algunos Estados miembros frente a los de los demás? Ojalá ese instrumento sirva, esta vez sí, a todos y para todo.

Thierry Mariani (ID). – Madame la Présidente, il n'existe qu'un seul réel instrument contre la coercition économique, c'est la puissance. Une France ou une Europe puissante n'aurait pas besoin de réfléchir à cet outil déjà largement couvert par l'OMC. Prenez l'exemple américain. Quand Washington impose la pire coercition économique au monde avec l'extraterritorialité du droit américain, nous laissons faire. Quand Washington met en péril les industries européennes avec son Inflation Reduction Act, le ministre de l'économie française, Bruno Lemaire, va supplier Washington d'accorder des miettes aux entreprises européennes.

Il est donc tout à fait évident que nous n'utiliserons jamais cet outil contre notre principal concurrent et néanmoins allié que sont les États-Unis. Sous couvert de défense commerciale, c'est bien à l'uniformisation totale de nos politiques étrangères que vous travaillez. Demain, nous pourrions avoir une France entraînée dans des différends commerciaux sur la base de provocations géopolitiques d'autres membres.

Quand j'entends de plus que les amis de Macron et les Républicains remettent en cause la règle de l'unanimité sur les questions de politique étrangère, vous me permettez de trembler de voir mon pays entraîné dans des guerres économiques par les folies idéologiques de Bruxelles et je tiens à réaffirmer notre attachement irrévocable à cette règle de l'unanimité sur les questions de politique étrangère. Nous voterons pour ce texte, mais avec des questions encore irrésolues et en espérant que ce texte ne débordera pas de son objet.

Liudas Mažylis (PPE). – Dėkoju Pirmininke, Komisare, kolegos. 2021-ais metais Lietuva padarė drąsų žingsnį – atidarėme taivaniečių atstovybę savo sostinėje Vilniuje. Tai buvo mūsų pasiryžimo laikytis principų, vienijančių mus kaip Europos Sąjungos narius, įrodymas. Mūsų veiksmus lėmė noras apsaugoti mūsų vertybes, įskaitant demokratiją, žmogaus teises, teisinę valstybę, vientisumą. Taivanas, kaip ir Europos Sąjunga, laikosi šių principų, tad parodėme solidarumą. Bet tai tik vienas argumentas. Žinojome, kad toks žingsnis neliks nepastebėtas. Kinija sureagavo greitai, imdamasi diplomatinį protesto veiksmų bei ekonominio spaudimo – būtent tokiems atvejams užkirsti kelią šiandien aptariamas instrumentas ir yra skirtas. Mes puikiai žinome, kad taivaniečių atstovybės atidarymas buvo tik formalus pretekstas. Tikroji priežastis buvo kita. Lietuva pasipriešino Kinijos peršamam santykių su Vidurio Rytų Europos valstybėmis 17 + 1 formatui. Ir iš tiesų, o kuo blogas Lietuvai įprastinis 27 + 1 formatas?

Europos Sąjungai yra svarbu turėti instrumentą atgrasantį trečiąsias valstybes nuo ketinimų išnaudoti savo ekonominę įtaką su tikslu paveikti politinius sprendimus valstybėse narėse, užkirsti kelią joms skaldyti Europos Sąjungą, nusitaikant į pavienes nares ar jų grupes. Ypač svarbu, jog įvardijamas konkrečių atsakomųjų priemonių spektras nurodo apribojimus, susijusius su prekyba ir paslaugomis, tiesioginėmis užsienio investicijomis. Šalis, kuri nustatyta kaip susijusi su prievarta, taip pat negalės dalyvauti ES finansuojamose mokslinių tyrimų programose, bus apribojamas pateikimas į ES viešųjų pirkimų kapitalo rinkas. Šios konkrečios priemonės turės realų svorį ir vers pamąstyti trečiąsias valstybes ar verta ekonominį spaudimą vykdyti? Šalia to buvo įtrauktos priemonės atitaisyti prievartos žalą valstybei narei, jei to bus prašoma. O tai reiškia, kad ekonominės prievartos bandymas prieš vieną šalį reikš pasikėsinimą prieš visą bendrąją rinką, taip ginant savo interesus ir vertybes tarptautinėje arenoje.

Katarína Roth Neveďalová (S&D). – Pani predsedajúca, Európska únia vznikla pred sedemdesiatimi rokmi ako spolupráca ekonomicky krajín, ktoré neboli možno najväčšími priateľmi. Táto ekonomická spolupráca sa vyvinula až do toho, čo máme dnes v Európskej únii.

Ja som veľmi rada, že dnes diskutujeme o nástroji, aby sme pomohli tým možno slabším členom, alebo niekomu z nás, ktorí práve v tejto ekonomickej a obchodnej oblasti nejakým spôsobom atakovaní krajinami Európskej únie, pretože spoločne sme najsilnejší len vtedy, keď je najsilnejší aj ten najslabší článok.

Ja som rada, že týmto spôsobom môžeme bojovať proti nátlaku z týchto tretích krajín v oblasti obchodu, alebo nejakej ekonomickej spolupráce, a že budeme mať nástroje, ktorými budeme môcť pomôcť týmto krajinám, ktoré budú nejakým spôsobom obmedzované inými krajinami, aby mohli ďalej napredovať.

Ja som veľmi rada, že práve spravodajcom tohto návrhu bol náš kolega Bernd Lange. Veľmi by som mu chcela pogratulovať k tomuto návrhu, pretože je naozaj veľmi dobrý a naša politická skupina ho absolútne podporuje, a považujeme ho za svoj veľký úspech.

Karin Karlsbro (Renew). – Fru talman! Kommissionen, kollegor och åhörare. Sammanhållningen är vårt starkaste vapen för att trycka tillbaka Putins krigsekonomi, men också för att hålla ihop Europa när ett aggressivt Kina försöker att diktera hur och vem vi ska samarbeta med.

När modiga Litauen lät Taiwan öppna ett representationskontor i Vilnius blev regimen i Beijing ursinnig. Och för att straffa Litauen använder Kina handeln som ammunition. Över 90 procent av exporten till Kina stoppades.

Vi har varit alldeles, alldeles på tok för naiva gentemot Kina, men med den nya lagstiftningen blir det principen om en för alla och alla för en som gäller. Ger man sig på EU, ett EU-land, är det ett angrepp på alla, och EU kan svara med handelsrestriktioner. Det gör Europa starkare.

André Rougé (ID). – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, lorsque le Parlement européen évoque les économies de nos États membres, il ne parle que de protection, de souveraineté. Mais, en réalité, nous subissons les coups de boutoir de pays extra-européens. La Commission européenne a en 2021 affirmé sa volonté de renforcer sa protection contre la coercition économique de pays tiers. Mais il y a loin de la parole aux actes, et nos économies nationales sont toujours plus exposées à la concurrence des puissances émergentes, Chine, Inde et Brésil en tête.

L'action de ces nouveaux acteurs sur la scène économique internationale n'est pas sans incidence pour la France comme pour l'Europe. En mai dernier, je l'ai observé moi-même en Nouvelle-Calédonie, où trois usines extraient du nickel. Pour rappel, le sous-sol français de Nouvelle-Calédonie recèle un quart des réserves mondiales de ce métal. Il représente donc une ressource stratégique majeure pour la France et pour l'Europe. Mais, bien qu'il soit prévu que la demande mondiale quadruple d'ici à 2030, un contexte concurrentiel nouveau met la France face à la Chine, à l'Indonésie et aux Philippines, productrices d'un nickel au prix plus abordable, mais plus polluant.

La coercition économique de pays tiers s'applique donc, selon vos termes, au nickel français, et l'Union européenne ne fait rien contre. En conséquence, quand la Commission et notre Parlement prendront-ils la mesure du problème face à l'impérialisme des compétiteurs asiatiques?

Ελένη Σταύρου (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση χρειάζεται επείγοντως ένα μέσο κατά της απειλούμενης ή πραγματικής επιβολής οικονομικού κόστους από τρίτες χώρες, με στόχο την εξαγωγή πολιτικής παραχώρησης, όπως προκύπτει από το κενό στο δίκαιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.

Σήμερα, η Ευρώπη δέχεται οικονομικό εξαναγκασμό με τη μορφή της απειλής από χώρες όπως η Κίνα, η Ρωσία και η Τουρκία. Η μη διαθεσιμότητα ενός μέσου καταπολέμησης αποτελεί αδυναμία του ευρωπαϊκού συστήματος, ενώ η ύπαρξη και μόνο ενός τέτοιου εργαλείου θα είχε αποτρεπτικό αποτέλεσμα για τις τρίτες χώρες, οι οποίες διαθέτουν αντίστοιχα εργαλεία και κανονισμούς. Τα τελευταία χρόνια έχουμε βιώσει παγκόσμιες εμπορικές εντάσεις, ενώ αντίκτυπος της πανδημίας φανέρωσε τις ευπάθειες στις παγκόσμιες αλυσίδες εφοδιασμού, οι οποίες εκτέθηκαν περαιτέρω μετά τη στρατιωτική εισβολή της Ρωσίας στην Ουκρανία. Για να διατηρήσουμε την αξιοπιστία μας, όπως και την οικονομική μας δυναμική και διπλωματία, οφείλουμε να έχουμε ένα μέσο που διαφυλάσσει τα συμφέροντα, τα δικαιώματα και τις κυρίαρχες πολιτικές επιλογές μας.

Εξίσου σημαντικό είναι ότι η χώρα μου, ως αποτέλεσμα της τουρκικής εισβολής του 1974 και συνεχιζόμενης κατοχής του βορείου τμήματος της πατρίδας μου, υποφέρει από στρατιωτικό, διπλωματικό και οικονομικό εξαναγκασμό από την Τουρκία. Τα πλοία με κυπριακή σημαία δεν επιτρέπεται να ελλιμενιστούν στα τουρκικά λιμάνια, ενώ η Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία δεν αναγνωρίζεται από τις τουρκικές αρχές, με όλα τα οικονομικά επακόλουθα που προκύπτουν. Αυτό είναι και το μήνυμα του Erdoğan όταν αναφέρει ότι κανείς να μην νομίζει ότι μας διαφεύγουν οι ευκαιριακές πρωτοβουλίες σε σχέση με τις βραχονησίδες στο Αιγαίο και οι έρευνες φυσικού αερίου στα ανοιχτά της Κύπρου.

Procedura «catch the eye»

Juozas Olekas (S&D). – Ačiū, gerbiama Pirmininke, Komisare, kolegos. Iš tikrųjų nauja priemonė apsisaugoti nuo ekonominės prievartos yra labai svarbi. Mes matome, kaip autoritariniai režimai kaip kovos priemonės taiko maisto, energijos ir ekonominę kontrolę. Todėl kiekviena šalis, kuri yra atakuojama šiomis priemonėmis, negali apsiginti viena. Mūsų, kaip Europos Sąjungos, vertybė yra mūsų solidarumas. Ir ši priemonė, ačiū pranešėjui gerbiamam Langei, man atrodo, iš tikrųjų atveria galimybes, kurioje yra išvardintos konkrečios priemonės, kaip apriboti tokią šalį, kuri bando taikyti ekonominės prievartos priemones, nesuteikiant galimybės jai dalyvauti ir moksliniuose tyrimuose, ir ekonominiuose projektuose, ir kitur. Todėl mes iš tikrųjų bendromis pastangomis turime apginti savo vertybes, savo erdvę, kad nei viena trečioji šalis nesikėsintų į mums svarbias ir brangias vertybes ir priemones.

Beata Mazurek (ECR). – Szanowni Państwo, w odniesieniu do skutków gospodarczych tego rozporządzenia a w konsekwencji także społecznych, optymalny scenariusz zakłada, że przewidziane w nim środki nie będą musiały zostać zastosowane, ponieważ sama możliwość ich użycia zniechęci państwa trzecie do podejmowania jakichkolwiek prób wymuszenia ekonomicznego. W takim właśnie wariacie rozporządzenie przyniosłoby jednoznaczne, pozytywne konsekwencje na płaszczyźnie gospodarczej i na to wszyscy liczymy. Musimy jednak mieć na uwadze scenariusze, w których dojdzie do zastosowania środka reagowania, które będą mogły przynieść ujemne konsekwencje, zwłaszcza te gospodarcze, jeśli chodzi o podmioty unijne. Cieszy mnie ostateczny kształt tego rozporządzenia, które objął ustaleniami proces decyzyjny na etapie ustalania przymusu, w szczególności rolę Rady i parlamentów krajowych, które będą określać, czy Unia Europejska lub państwo członkowskie jest celem wymuszenia gospodarczego.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Madam President, we're supposed to believe that the economic coercion is something that the bad guys do, and we need this law to defend ourselves. But, of course, everybody knows that's a barefaced lie. We play the victim while engaging in exactly the same thing ourselves. Josep Borrell told us in March that the EU should be 'an actor that is capable of wielding influence on what happens in the world, using instruments of coercion, making others behave the way we want them to behave.' But, of course, that's just defensive. When we say enlargement is a geopolitical tool, when we bully and blackmail countries like Georgia to do as we say or what else, we're doing economic coercion.

Some people here seem to have forgotten that the law was initiated to counteract US coercion against the EU. A few years on, with the EU companies still victim to US secondary sanctions, there's barely a mention of it in this document. Instead, it's all about bending the knee to the US, getting stuck into their tit-for-tat trade war against China. It's a nonsense and we want no part of it.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, a few years ago, the US was considered unreliable. Its tariffs and sanctions were hurting the EU. The US economic war on Iran cost EU industries more than EUR 24 billion between 2018 and 2020 alone. That's not to mention the tens of thousands of Iranian civilians that were killed as well by the US sanctions.

This law barely mentions the US attacks on the EU's industry. Instead, it frames the US targets as our targets and sets us up to have a sanctions regime just as arbitrary, brutal and murderous as that of the US.

The impact of the war on the European economy has not even been fully played out yet, and we're busy coming up with new ways to commit economic suicide. The proposed law is designed to sow division and halt international cooperation when we have never needed it so badly. It won't do anything for the EU economy and do nothing about keeping the planet safe for human habitation.

If you care about the EU's future, don't vote for this.

(Fine della procedura «catch the eye»)

Nicolas Schmit, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, well, globalisation has changed and will further change and that's why it is so important that this instrument comes into existence soon.

Let me thank you all again for the work you have put into achieving a successful conclusion and to offer the Commission's congratulations.

Bernd Lange, *Berichterstatter*. – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar! Das war kurz und knackig, schönen Dank! Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, wir haben jetzt den Werkzeugkasten gefüllt mit defensiven Instrumenten, die wir nicht unbedingt auch anwenden wollen. Aber falls es nötig ist, können wir es tun.

Das ist ein großer Unterschied auch zu Instrumenten von anderen Ländern, die von sich aus solche Instrumente offensiv auslösen. Wir machen das nur defensiv, wenn es darauf ankommt. Deswegen ist in dem Gesetzestext ja auch eine Menge an Verhandlungsmöglichkeiten, sodass wir mit dem möglichen Partner, der da Zwangsmaßnahmen im Schilde führt, auch eine Verhandlungslösung aushandeln können.

Ich danke allen Kolleginnen und Kollegen für die netten Worte heute, aber auch für die konstruktive Zusammenarbeit. Das war keine einfache Operation, denn es ist ja ein neues Gesetz. Es ist nicht eine Revision von etwas Bestehendem, sondern ein ganz neues Gesetz, das wir gemeinschaftlich gemacht haben. Neben der guten Zusammenarbeit mit den Kolleginnen und Kollegen sind wir da auch sehr stark unterstützt worden von Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern aus meinem Büro: Tim Peter von meiner Fraktion, Jenny Dunsmore, die da oben sitzt, aber auch vom INTA-Sekretariat, von Stefania Nardelli – ohne sie wäre das sicherlich auch nicht so gut gelaufen. Aber auch die Zusammenarbeit mit der Kommission war in diesem Fall sehr gut – Colin Brown, der da sitzt, herzlichen Dank für die konstruktive Zusammenarbeit –, sodass wir insgesamt, glaube ich, wirklich eine sehr gute Gesetzgebung auf dem Tisch haben, und ich hoffe, dass wir dem morgen alle zustimmen können. Schönen Dank!

Presidente. – La discussione è chiusa.

La votazione si svolgerà martedì 3 ottobre 2023.

15. Intelligente Straßenverkehrssysteme (Aussprache)

Presidente. – L'ordine del giorno reca la relazione di Rovana Plumb, a nome della Commissione per i trasporti e il turismo, sulla proposta di direttiva del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio che modifica la direttiva 2010/40/UE sul quadro generale per la diffusione dei sistemi di trasporto intelligenti nel settore del trasporto stradale e nelle interfacce con altri modi di trasporto (COM(2021)0813 - C9-0471/2021 - 2021/0419(COD)) (A9-0265/2022).

Rovana Plumb, *rapporteur*. – Madam President, dear Commissioner, dear colleagues, in the not so distant future, we can imagine that highly automated vehicles will share public space with various drones, but also vehicles with low automation levels.

In such a world, traffic will be a challenge. These vehicles will need to be aware of each other's position, direction and speed. They will need to trust each other in order to avoid very literally bumping into each other. This requires direct communication between different actors instantly and at any time. The first cars equipped for such a world are entering the European market right now, and the road operators are preparing their roads and starting to equip them for these new circumstances.

The ITS Directive is part of a package of legislative initiatives aimed at contributing to reaching the goals of decarbonisation, digitalisation and a greater resilience in transport infrastructure. This directive was designed to be the framework for accelerating and coordinating the deployment and use of the ITS applied to road transport and its interfaces with other transport modes. A radical reform of the legislative framework was necessary to step up to the challenge of the current technological developments.

We succeeded to reach an agreement on the ITS Directive on the second and last trilogue on 8 June this year. This result was reached due to the substantial evolution in the Council's position since the first trilogue in December last year. Thanks to this work, to the valuable support and cooperation from the Commission and to the unity and ambition of the Parliament's negotiating team, we were able to successfully close this negotiation.

The most important elements obtained during the last trilogue are: the types of data and services to be made available are set out in Annex III and IV of the directive. Attached to all these data types are now deadlines by which all new information should be made available. Many data types also have a deadline for the stock of older data to be made available.

In certain cases, for the data that are the most difficult to collect, the text still foresees the possibility to have delegated acts to define the deadline for the stock data. To be able to set deadlines, the text establishes differentiated geographical scopes for the different data types and sometimes within data types. For example, road closure should be made available by the end of 2025 for the TEN-T core network and by the end of 2026 for the comprehensive TEN-T network.

Finally, the text introduces a review clause in 2028.

We are aware that many people expected even more, but, despite the very narrow mandate of the Council, we were able to secure some additional gains during the trilogue, mainly focused on safety issues, in particular the speed limits and the parking spaces.

We were able to obtain the following: on some data types, the Council had introduced a threshold of 8 500 vehicles for some primary roads and roads in urban nodes to be included. Parliament managed to lower this threshold to 7 000 vehicles for the roads concerned in urban nodes, therefore enlarging the geographical scope for several data types, including, but not limited to, speed limits.

Regarding the dynamic data on availability of parking places, we obtained one year earlier implementation: instead of 31 December 2028, it will be 31 December 2027.

Finally, we obtained the addition of a new recital encouraging Member States to make data accessible as soon as possible also for parts of the road network that are not within the geographical scope defined in Annex III.

Dear colleagues, the agreement reached will contribute to citizens' safety on more secure roads, to significant improvements in performance of transport networks, operations and services, while fostering connectivity and facilitating cooperation. Moreover, it initiates a process that will facilitate a faster deployment of intelligent transport systems.

I would like to thank all shadow rapporteurs, the EP and the S&D secretariat, the Council and the European Commission for a very, very good collaboration towards a balanced and satisfactory text on this file.

Nicolas Schmit, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, honourable Members, on behalf of Commissioner Vălean, I would like to congratulate and thank the co-legislators on reaching an agreement on this important file, and especially also the rapporteur.

The revision of the Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Directive is a key instrument in advancing the digitalisation of transport. My gratitude goes to the rapporteur, Madam Plumb, and her shadow rapporteurs for making the agreement possible.

One of the main challenges are the twin transitions. The Union has responded with the European Green Deal and the sustainable and smart mobility strategy.

One of the quickest ways to reduce emissions is to enable passengers and freight to use the most efficient combination of transport modes to complete their journey. For this to happen, we need a well-coordinated transport system, and information must be available to all consumers and businesses. And in that sense, the digital revolution is already helping us in this endeavour.

But, to reach our digital aims, there is one thing that we need more than anything else, and that is data. Data is not always available, however, or it is of poor quality. And while the situation has improved over the last years, we still have a long way to go.

This is precisely the challenge we want to address with this important piece of legislation. We want to accelerate the availability of data. To be able to make transport smarter today and support automated vehicles tomorrow, the revision of the ITS Directive will require the mandatory collection of crucial data.

Concerning the cost, the benefits to businesses and end consumers far outweigh these costs and EU funding is already available to support data collection efforts.

The directive will also accelerate the deployment of cooperative ITS (C-ITS). 2019 saw the first European vehicles equipped with C-ITS as standard. This is a huge milestone.

The Commission will continue to play its part, notably in the single trust domain that allows everybody in the Union to safely exchange messages and make transport safer for all.

Digitalisation is happening and we should make sure to reap all of its potential and remain among the global leaders in the field of transport. Thanks to the revision of the ITS Directive, our joint efforts will immediately make a difference for all our citizens.

Making more data available will inevitably improve the quality of services to transport users and provide everybody with more accurate information to guide all of us safely on our journeys. I am thinking about speed limits, access restrictions, but also roadworks and any other events that could present a dangerous situation to drivers.

We have not forgotten safe and secure car parks, which are critical to improving resting conditions for professional drivers and to protecting them from violence and cargo crime.

I am particularly pleased we have managed to include all access nodes for all scheduled modes on the entire transport network of the EU. That is a precondition and a key enabler for advancing multimodal transport.

To be smarter, we need to share more. We should share our visions, our ambitions, but, above all, share our data, share services and, of course, share rides and vehicles.

Parliament's vote on the new ITS directive tomorrow is therefore of real importance.

Ralf Seekatz, im Namen der PPE-Fraktion. – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar! Es ist völlig klar: Wenn wir unsere ambitionierten Ziele zur CO₂-Reduktion einhalten wollen, muss auch der Personen- und Güterverkehr seinen Teil dazu beitragen und emissionsärmer werden.

Damit der Sektor dieses Ziel erreichen kann, müssen wir als Politik die richtigen und vor allen Dingen technologieneutralen Rahmenbedingungen schaffen. Ganz konkret heißt das, dass wir den Aufbau eines vernetzten Mobilitätssystems ermöglichen müssen. Hierzu gehört es, den Einsatz von intelligenten Verkehrssystemen zu stärken und auch entsprechend zu fördern.

Die Vorteile solcher Systeme liegen auf der Hand: Verkehrsflüsse und die Verkehrssicherheit werden verbessert, die Kosten werden gesenkt und die Multimodalität wird gestärkt. Leider haben noch immer einige Mitgliedstaaten ihre Verpflichtungen, insbesondere zu nationalen Zugangsstellen, nur mangelhaft umgesetzt. So können weder Unternehmen noch Bürger von diesem System profitieren. Es ist deshalb gut, dass sich das Europäische Parlament in den Verhandlungen mit den Mitgliedstaaten behaupten konnte. Wo Mitgliedstaaten die Digitalisierung des Verkehrssektors erneut auf die lange Bank schieben wollten, haben wir uns dafür stark gemacht, endlich die digitale Transformation anzugehen und gleichzeitig die Sicherheit, Nachhaltigkeit und Effizienz unserer Verkehrssysteme entsprechend zu verbessern.

Dank der nun überarbeiteten Richtlinie werden wir in der Lage sein, die Integration und Kombinierbarkeit verschiedener Verkehrsträger voranzutreiben und die Entwicklung von Technologien wie Fahrzeug-zu-Fahrzeug-Kommunikation, Echtzeitdatenverkehr, intelligente Ampelsysteme und automatisierte Verkehrskontrollen zu fördern. So reduzieren wir Staus, verkürzen die Reisezeiten und erhöhen gleichzeitig die Sicherheit auf den Straßen – ein wirklicher Erfolg, von dem sicherlich alle profitieren werden.

Thomas Rudner, im Namen der S&D-Fraktion. – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die digitale Mobilitätswende ist ein zentraler Baustein zum Erreichen unserer Klimaschutzziele. Zwei Erkenntnisse müssen wir in den Vordergrund stellen. Zum einen basiert vernetzte und automatisierte Mobilität auf Daten. Zum anderen muss der Verkehr digitaler werden, um Mobilität sicherer, effizienter und nachhaltiger zu gestalten. Mit dieser Richtlinie zu intelligenten Verkehrssystemen werden wir Datensammlungen vervollständigen und allen zur Verfügung stellen.

Dem Europäischen Parlament ist es gelungen, in den Verhandlungen mit dem Rat weitere wichtige Straßen- und Verkehrsdaten für die Online-Nutzung einzubeziehen. Dies bietet enorme Potenziale: mehr Sicherheit, mehr Kapazität, mehr Effizienz, mehr Nachhaltigkeit, mehr Komfort und schließlich eine bessere Anbindung. Die Digitalisierung im Bereich Mobilität ist ein zentrales industrie- und datenpolitisches Zukunftsfeld.

Europa muss sich dabei als Vorreiter in den Bereichen Datennutzung und Datenschutz, vernetzter Mobilität und digitaler Innovationen im Fahrzeugbereich erweisen. Als Technologiestandort im internationalen Wettbewerb digitaler Anwendungen muss Europa weiterhin eine Führungsrolle einnehmen. Schließlich ist die digitale Mobilitätswende ein zentraler Baustein zum Erreichen der Klimaschutzziele. Einen erheblichen Beitrag hierzu leistet der Umstieg vom Individual- zum öffentlichen Personennah- und -fernverkehr. Dieser Umstieg kann nur gelingen, wenn durch das Teilen von Daten multimodales Reisen einfacher und verlässlicher möglich wird. Letzten Endes vernetzen wir mit intelligenten Verkehrssystemen alle Mitgliedstaaten und schließlich alle Verkehrsmittel.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, *en nombre del Grupo Renew*. – Señora presidenta, gracias a la ponente, la señora Plumb, por su trabajo y su colaboración.

La puesta en marcha de un sistema integrado e inteligente de movilidad es prioritaria para que en el año 2050 alcancemos el objetivo de reducir en un 90 % las emisiones del transporte. Necesitamos esta norma comunitaria para garantizar sistemas interoperables, tecnológicamente neutros y adaptados a nuestros estándares de protección de datos, que sean desplegados gradual y armónicamente, y estén conectados con la movilidad urbana. Convertir en hechos estos principios obliga a aplicar estos criterios a la gestión de los fondos Next Generation EU y el Mecanismo «Conectar Europa».

La Comisión ha aprobado hoy la versión modificada del plan de recuperación y resiliencia modificado de España, que no aplica las prioridades adecuadas en lo que se refiere a la inversión en carreteras. El plan español solo incluye vías de titularidad estatal y, de acuerdo con los contenidos de esta norma, es un error marginar carreteras que son prioritarias en este despliegue —tanto por su nivel de uso como por su posición en las redes transeuropeas— solo porque son de titularidad regional (en este caso, vasca) y no estatal. Por eso pedimos que se corrija este criterio y que no ocurra lo mismo en otros Estados de la Unión.

Alviina Alametsä, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Madam President, thank you all, colleagues, everyone here, and also those who were with us negotiating on this Intelligent Road Transport Systems Directive and it's definitely a right step in the right direction, I have to say, because we need to save lives. Currently, approximately 20 000 people in each year die because of road accidents and those numbers are even increasing instead of decreasing and this is shocking, of course. So all of the actions that we can have are needed to save these lives because each life lost is too much.

And I think that the Parliament has had many good goals in this regard, but I have to say that the trilogue agreement means that, for example, the data-sharing that is essential to decreasing these deaths is more limited. And I think it's very important that we encourage the Member States that they can take an even more ambitious approach than laid out in this regard, because that's really a choice that the Member States can make as well.

It's very important that we take these steps and it's very important that we do this not only for the lives of people, but also the traffic management, environment and intelligent systems and I thank you all so much for working with me on that as well.

Beata Mazurek, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Nie mam żadnych wątpliwości, że wdrożenie inteligentnych systemów transportowych to kluczowe działanie na rzecz osiągnięcia opartej na sieci i zautomatyzowanej multimodalnej mobilności. Przyczyni się to do przekształcenia europejskiego systemu transportowego celem stworzenia efektywnej, bezpiecznej, zrównoważonej, inteligentnej oraz odpornej mobilności.

Oczywistym jest, iż zastosowanie inteligentnych systemów transportowych przynosi wiele korzyści, takich jak poprawa bezpieczeństwa, skrócenie czasu podróży czy zmniejszenie zużycia energii. To, przed czym jednak pragnę nas wszystkich przestrzec z tego miejsca, to niebezpieczeństwo nałożenia zbyt dużego obciążenia administracyjnego na państwa członkowskie. Ostrzegam przed niewykonalnymi obowiązkami i nadmiernymi obciążeniami administracyjnymi.

Dlatego w pełni zgadzam się z potrzebą stopniowego wdrażania tego rozwiązania, biorąc pod uwagę stosunek kosztów do korzyści wynikających z tych obowiązków oraz niezbędny potencjał administracyjny. Niezwykle ważne jest również, aby środki te były wprowadzane z poszanowaniem ochrony danych osobowych.

Andor Deli (NI). – Elnök Asszony! Nagyon fontos, hogy maximálisan kihasználjuk az intelligens technológiák nyújtotta lehetőségeket a közlekedés minden területén. Ugyanakkor a technológiai semlegesség és a rendszerek interoperabilitása kulcsfontosságú. Nem ismétlődhet meg a vasúti irányításból ismert helyzet, ahol a mai napig tart a rendszerek összehangolása. A kamionok kabinjába nem építhető be annyiféle-fajta eszköz, és nem életszerű az se, hogy mindezek kezelésével a kamionsofőröket terheljük.

Az egyszerűsége és az átjárhatóságra kell törekedni az utasforgalom esetében is. Szintén kiemelten fontos, hogy az ITS nyújtotta lehetőségek egységesen legyenek hozzáférhetőek az Unió egész területén, ideértve a vidéki és a ritkábban lakott régiókat is. Ezért kérem a Bizottságot, hogy a végrehajtási aktusok kidolgozása során helyezzenek különös hangsúlyt ezekre az elemekre, hogy az új jogszabály ne jelentsen új adminisztratív és pénzügyi terheket sem a fuvarozó cégeknek, sem pedig az utasok számára.

Henna Virkkunen (PPE). – Arvoisa puhemies, arvoisa komissaari, on hyvä, että meillä on nyt älykkäitä liikennejärjestelmiä koskeva ITS-direktiivi täällä vahvistettavana. Nykyinen direktiivihän on vuodelta 2010 ja näiden vuosien aikana digitalisaatio on mennyt huomasti eteenpäin ja samoin meille on syntynyt paljon uusia digitaalisia palveluita liikenteeseen. On siis hyvä, että saamme nyt yhdistettyä tämän saman direktiivin raamin alle erilaiset liikenneinfrastruktuuriin ja erilaisiin liikennemuotoihin ja lippuvarausjärjestelmiin liittyvät tiedot.

Liikenteen digitalisaation ansiosta pystymme saamaan paljon turvallisempaa, tehokkaampaa ja myös kestävämpää liikennettä. Samoin jos osamme suunnitella liikenteen hyvin, se vähentää ruuhkia ja vähentää päästöjä. Itse asiassa digitalisaatio on yksi tärkein tapa, miten voimme muuttaa liikennettä ympäristön kannalta kestävämmäksi.

Nyt tässä yhteydessä, kun alamme viimeistellä tämän vaalikauden lainsäädäntöjä ja katse on entistä enemmän tulevalle vaalikaudelle, katson, että tulevalle vaalikaudella EU:n pitää kyllä huomattavasti vauhdittaa liikenteen digitalisaatiota. Nyt on hyvin paljon jäsenmaiden vastuulla, kuinka nopeasti siellä hankkeet etenevät. On selvää, että meidän on investoitava lisää tämän alan innovaatioihin, tutkimukseen ja tuotekehitykseen, mutta tarvitaan myös modernia infrastruktuuria, jotta digitaaliset palvelut ovat mahdollisia.

Tiedämme, että kuljetusalalla ympäri Eurooppaa on erittäin suuri työvoimapula, ja silloin kun digitalisaatiota hyödynnetään tehokkaasti, voimme uudistaa logistiikkaketjuja, voimme automatisoida, robotisoida, erittäin merkittävästi liikennettä ja näin saada tehokkuutta, lisää turvallisuutta, mukavuutta, sujuvuutta liikenteeseen. Tulevalle vaalikaudella liikenteen digitalisaation vauhdittaminen kaikkialla Euroopassa täytyy ottaa entistä voimakkaammin painopisteeksi.

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Doamna președintă, domnule comisar, stimați colegi, sigur, domeniul transportului rutier este responsabil pentru multe: pentru emisii și, din păcate, pentru pierderea de vieți omenești. Știm bine că s-au făcut eforturi în ultimii ani pentru îmbunătățirea infrastructurii. E nevoie să avem un sistem de transport inteligent în domeniul rutier. Problema este de implementare. Trebuie să spun, domnule comisar, că ați amintit de parcări. Am vizitat, în calitate de membră a Comisiei pentru transport și turism, mai multe parcări – nu numai în țara mea, într-o țară din est. Am fost în Franța, unde știm bine că au fost omorâți șoferi în parcări. Parcărilor nu sunt securizate.

Din punctul meu de vedere, cred că este o diferență foarte mare între posibilitățile de implementare, pe care nu o contest. Toată lumea știe ce beneficii aduce un sistem inteligent. Problema este de implementare, pentru că atât timp cât avem diferențe foarte mari în piața internă (și acum vorbesc ca vicepreședinta Comisiei pentru piața internă), riscăm să fragmentăm piața, dacă nu toate statele membre vor putea să fie conectate la acest sistem în condiții reale, evident, și să nu afectăm până la urmă prin tehnologiile sistemului integrat, care trebuie să fie complementare, să fie fiabile, să fie testate.

De aceea, cred că trebuie multă prudență și foarte multă monitorizare a modului cum se aplică în fiecare țară și ce posibilități financiare (până la urmă e vorba și de bani) poate să aibă fiecare stat, încât această strategie într-adevăr să aducă efectele pe care le dorim cu toții, și anume un transport inteligent, sigur și cu mai puține accidente, dacă se poate, pe transportul rutier.

Ondřej Kovařík (Renew). – Paní předsedající, pane komisaři, digitální technologie mění svět včetně dopravy, a když je správně využijeme, tak si můžeme v lecčems pomoci. A proto doufám, že nová verze pravidel pro rozvoj inteligentních dopravních systémů v Evropě skutečně přinese taková zlepšení. Na první místo bych dal bezpečnost. Dobře fungující dopravní infrastruktura může výrazně snížit riziko dopravních nehod či usnadnit jejich předcházení. A dále jde o zlepšení řízení dopravy. Nejen známé příklady jako lepší parkování ve městech, ale řízení celého systému dopravních sítí tak, aby provoz na nich probíhal plynule a jednotlivá opatření dávala smysl. A kdo z vás kdy řídil auto tady ve Štrasburku a okolí, tak ví, o čem mluvím. A v neposlední řadě musíme mít na paměti, že nové technologie nesou i rizika. Budou sbírat a zpracovávat velké množství dat, a proto je nutné chránit i soukromí účastníků provozu. To zahrnuje ochranu nejen samotných údajů, ale také zajištění kybernetické odolnosti systémů proti potencionálním útokům nebo zneužití.

Procedura «catch the eye»

Clare Daly (The Left). – Madam President, I think the directive really is essentially technical, but the discussion shouldn't have been. I mean, in road transport, intelligent transport systems have been developing now for over 20 years.

We know that some applications are very widespread and well known: journey planners, travel information systems, intelligent traffic lights, real time traffic information and management. And they are designed and definitely do contribute to making transport policy more efficient, more comfortable, safe and secure in a way.

But that's grand as good as it goes. I mean, we are witnessing new stages of the development. We have autonomous car models and the dangers are so well highlighted by colleagues about the exchange of data in the exchange of information.

You know, in some of these measures, if it was being proposed in China, people would be jumping up and down about a massive surveillance scam. So we have to be careful. And I do think the key point is that any discussion on an intelligent transport system mustn't get us away from the fact that the key objective should be moving away from road transport into rail and into a reduction on car use for public transport.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, I'm sure Commissioner Schmit would be very disappointed if we didn't have an opinion on the issue. Intelligent road transport systems. It sounds like it makes sense – the idea of reducing traffic congestion, reducing emissions, shorter travel times while improving safety on roads. That all sounds good, so is to be welcomed. If it is going to be that good, it'd be good to have it on all the roads. In Ireland, you're far more likely to have a bad accident on our bad roads than on the motorways. Most of our accidents happen off the motorways, so I don't know whether it's feasible to expand it to all the roads or not. I don't know.

My colleague mentioned about the collection of data. I actually don't worry about the collection of data at all on this because I'm pretty convinced that all data has been collected already anyway. There are so many different operators out there collecting it. So an extra one won't make a whole lot of difference. But anyways, let's hope it works and we welcome it, believe it or not.

(Fine della procedura «catch the eye»)

Nicolas Schmit, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, first, I appreciate all the comments and I'm always very happy, especially when these comments are constructive and positive. This debate has been very positive and very constructive indeed on an issue which is of importance for everybody. We are all drivers or using public transportation, and we all have an interest indeed that transportation in all areas, be it personal transportation or goods, are functioning well, safely and in a very sustainable way. So I thank the parliamentarians who have supported or are supporting this proposal, this directive.

I think it is something a new step because we have made data now a core element of the approach and we want to make data available through this directive.

I just have to mention that indeed things are changing very rapidly, especially when we are discussing about IT and artificial intelligence, because artificial intelligence is also coming into the picture when we are talking about transportation. That is why there is a review clause and the Commission will obviously also work on the next steps to take in order to prepare the review clause.

Rovana Plumb, rapporteur. – Madam President, dear Commissioner, dear colleagues, thank you for this debate, thank you for your comments and thank you for your support. I would like to tell you that all together we succeeded to provide an easily readable and commonly understood data shared by the national access points, with an appropriate user interface, securing communication between vehicles and infrastructure, which guarantees the reliability, accuracy and availability of data.

Together, we succeeded to make substantial progress by establishing an ambitious geographical scope and timeline for the data and services to be provided.

We need to make sure that the current and next-generation vehicles get the appropriate digital assistance everywhere. The authorities at all levels need to start preparing for the new digital era, as the entire transport network should contribute to the social, financial and environmental benefits.

This direct directive will contribute to citizens' safety on more secure roads, to significant improvements in performance of transport networks, operations and services, whilst fostering connectivity and facilitating cooperation.

Thank you all and I invite you, dear colleagues, to support this text in order to make sure that we leave nobody and no region behind and do not create a new digital divide.

Presidente. – La discussione è chiusa.

La votazione si svolgerà martedì 3 ottobre 2023.

16. Schaffung eines europäischen Verkehrswesens, das den Bedürfnissen von Frauen gerecht wird (Aussprache)

Presidente. – L'ordine del giorno reca la relazione di Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska, a nome della commissione per i diritti delle donne e l'uguaglianza di genere, sulla garanzia di trasporti europei che rispondano alle necessità delle donne (2022/2140(INI)) (A9-0239/2023).

Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska, Sprawozdawczyni. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie Komisarzu! Szanowni Państwo! Sprawozdanie, które dzisiaj Państwu prezentuję, dotyczy bardzo ważnego społecznie tematu i powstał po wielu latach mojej pracy w Komisji Transportu i Komisji Praw Kobiet. Cieszę się także, że temat ten – transport spełniający oczekiwania kobiet – jest jednym z priorytetów hiszpańskiej prezydencji. Myślę, że symboliczny jest fakt, że sprawozdanie to zostanie przyjęte przez Parlament Europejski tuż przed ogłoszeniem wskaźnika równości płci 2023 w odniesieniu do kwestii wdrażania zielonego ładu, a szczególnie sprawiedliwej społecznie transformacji w dwóch sektorach energii i transportu.

Szanowni Państwo, sprawozdanie składa się z dwóch części, dotyczy kobiet jako, z jednej strony użytkowniczek różnych środków transportu, a z drugiej strony kobiet zatrudnionych w tym sektorze, i barier, na jakie w obu tych aspektach my kobiety natrafiamy. W sprawozdaniu podkreślam, że jeżeli transport europejski będzie odpowiadał potrzebom kobiet, to tak naprawdę będzie spełniał oczekiwania i potrzeby całego społeczeństwa. Zmiany i wyzwania, jakie zachodzą w sektorze transportu, ograniczenia emisji CO₂, wyłączenie centrów stu europejskich miast do 2035 r. z ruchu samochodowego, alternatywne napędy niskoemisyjne, rozwiązania transportowe – słowem bardziej zaawansowany, zrównoważony zielony transport musi uwzględniać potrzeby wszystkich użytkowników. Niezbędne staje się więc dostosowanie transportu publicznego do potrzeb kobiet, uwzględniając fakt, że to my, kobiety, najczęściej podróżujemy – z dziećmi, z zakupami czy towarzyszymy osobom niepełnosprawnym.

Niezbędna jest zatem także poprawa bezpieczeństwa środków transportu publicznego, bo wszystkie statystyki pokazują, że 90% wszystkich przypadków dotyczy kobiet. To my jesteśmy ofiarami przestępstw, kradzieży i przemocy, w tym przemocy seksualnej w komunikacji miejskiej. Musimy także przeciwdziałać zjawisku wykluczenia transportowego, które także dotyczy kobiet, zwłaszcza tych mieszkających na wsi i na terenach oddalonych. Nie możemy dopuścić do tego, że przejście na niskoemisyjność sprawi, że korzystanie z transportu stanie się dobrem luksusowym. Jeżeli chcemy, aby więcej osób korzystało z rowerów i innych zrównoważonych rozwiązań, musimy zadbać o odpowiednią infrastrukturę. Nie możemy także zapominać o kobietach, o bezpieczeństwie kobiet w pojazdach osobowych, bo nie wiem, czy

zdają sobie Państwo sprawę z tego, że w testach zderzeniowych nadal używane są manekiny, które nie uwzględniają anatomii kobiet. Najwyższy czas to zmienić.

Gdy przejdziemy, szanowni Państwo, do kwestii zatrudnienia w sektorze transportu, widzimy jak jest on zdominowany we wszystkich swoich wymiarach przez mężczyzn. Politykę transportową opracowują mężczyźni, więc w sposób naturalny dostosowują sektor do swoich potrzeb, co sprawia, że nie jest on atrakcyjnym miejscem zatrudnienia dla kobiet. Ciągłe jeszcze bezpieczeństwo, stereotypy i dyskryminacja ze względu na płeć okazują się największymi barierami w zatrudnieniu kobiet. Badania natomiast pokazują, że im więcej kobiet w planowaniu polityk transportowych, rozwiązań infrastrukturalnych i logistycznych, tym efektywniejszy, bardziej zielony i przyjazny transport. Z tego też względu w sprawozdaniu skoncentrowałam się na sposobach aktywnego angażowania obu płci w tworzenie lepszego środowiska pracy oraz likwidowanie barier w zatrudnieniu kobiet. Zmiany są niezbędne i możliwe, i głęboko w nie wierzę. I na koniec, proszę Państwa, chciałabym bardzo podziękować wszystkim moim koleżankom i kolegom sprawozdawcom ceniom za wszystkie cenne uwagi, merytoryczną dyskusję i współpracę. I chciałam jeszcze szczególne podziękowania skierować do mojej asystentki Agnieszki Przyborowicz.

VORSITZ: NICOLA BEER

Vizepräsidentin

Nicolas Schmit, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, honourable Members, on behalf of Commissioner Vălean, I want to thank you for this report of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality on ensuring European transportation works for women. Achieving a Union of equality is a key objective for the EU and its institutions. Also, in the area of transport, equality – and notably gender equality – is in the focus of our attention.

In its Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy, the Commission has committed to ensure that mobility is affordable, accessible and fair for all. That also includes launching initiatives to increase the attractiveness of the transport sector, notably to women, who still represent only 22% of the EU transport workforce.

I am pleased that your report fully recognises the efforts of our flagship initiative to promote women in transport professions: the Women in Transport – EU Platform for Change. The Platform is an active forum for stakeholders to exchange information and good practice.

Our new initiative, the network of Ambassadors for Diversity in Transport, is well reflected in the report. It looks to share good practice and experience as regards transport workers, but also takes into account the needs of transport users in all their diversity.

Your report rightly points out that the persistence of gender stereotypes is among the main reasons for the gender imbalance within the transport sector – with all its consequences. As children begin to form their career aspirations from an early age, the European Commission has developed educational toolkits to help challenge these stereotypes.

We are also taking due note of the call in the report to ensure safe infrastructure. Our new Urban Mobility Framework fully recognises the need for sustainable public transport, which is available and attractive to all, and offers safe and barrier-free access for all users, including vulnerable groups of society. And our proposal for a revised TEN-T Regulation that provides for safe and secure parking spaces.

To get a better understanding of the needs and challenges of different transport user groups, and notably women, the Commission has published a study on the social dimension of the future EU transport system regarding users and passengers. One of the key recommendations of that study for Member States and transport operators is to collect gender disaggregated data, and to ensure that all groups of transport users are duly involved in transport policy-making and design.

Just one remark: as I'm the Commissioner for jobs, for Employment, the transportation sector is lacking hundreds of thousands of workers. So first I would say it is really not appropriate just to exclude half of the potential workforce. That's one issue. But the second one is also that the transportation sector sometimes lacks good working conditions. So we have to work also on good working conditions to attract more workers to the transportation sector, including more women.

Sirpa Pietikäinen, PPE-ryhmän puolesta. – Arvoisa puhemies, ensimmäisenä haluan onnitella esittelijää erinomaisesta mietinnöstä ja tärkeän asian esille nostamisesta. Valtaosa julkisen liikenteen käyttäjistä, olipa sitten kyseessä bussit, rautatieliikenne, raitiovaunut tai muut palvelut, ovat naisia. Valtaosa lyhyiden matkojen kävelymatkoista on naisten tekemiä ja itse asiassa vieläkin valtaosa pyöräilijöistä on naisia. Vastaavasti valtaosa niistä, jotka käyttävät yksityisautoa, ovat miehiä. Voidaan myös kysyä: kumpi näistä kahdesta vaihtoehdosta on ympäristöystävällisempi, kumpi edistää paremmin ihmisten terveyttä ja sosiaalista oikeudenmukaisuutta?

Ja siksi, sekä valiokunta että minä itse, olemme vaatineet usein *gender budgeting* eli sukupuolivaikutusten arvioinnin mukaan ottamista budjetointiin. Yhdessä ympäristövaikutusten ja sosiaalisten vaikutusten arvioinnin kanssa se selkeästi osoittaa, että meidän tulisi panostaa merkittävästi enemmän julkiseen liikenteeseen, missä naiset ovat valtaosa käyttäjistä, lentoliikennettä lukuun ottamatta.

Meidän tulisi myös vahvasti panostaa eurooppalaiseen rautatieverkkoon, jotta voimme lopettaa alle kahden tunnin lennot. Ja meidän olisi korjattava budjettivääristymät, jotka suosivat yksityisautoilua niin tieinvestointien kuin autoilun tukien kautta. Ja kyllä, me tarvitsemme tämän toteuttamiseen myös enemmän naisia päättäjiksi, suunnittelijoiksi, logistiikka-ammattilaisiksi ja yhdyskuntasuunnittelijoiksi.

Vera Tax, namens de S&D-Fractie. – Voorzitter, de transportsector is een van de meest bijzondere sectoren om in te werken. Je maakt vaak onregelmatige en lange uren, bent veel van huis en ook vaak in het buitenland. Het heeft hele mooie kanten, maar het is ook heel hard werken, of je nu met een vrachtwagen rijdt, vaart op een binnenvaartschip of op een zeeschip, of werkt aan boord van een trein, tram of bus. Overall in de EU is er ook een tekort aan mensen in deze sector.

De werkomstandigheden zijn vaak niet ideaal, zoals bijvoorbeeld te weinig veilige en schone sanitaire voorzieningen langs de weg. Er zijn sowieso nog ruim onvoldoende, laat staan veilige truckparkings in de hele EU.

Voor vrouwen is het dan nog een tandje erger. Zo krijgen mannen meer betaald dan vrouwen voor hetzelfde werk en hebben mannen vaker managementfuncties. Daarnaast is er veel sprake van bewuste en onbewuste vooroordelen over vrouwen in de transportsector. Willen we de tekorten in deze sector echt oplossen, dan zal de sector dus serieus werk moeten maken van "gelijk voor mannen en vrouwen". En dan ben ik het helemaal met u eens, commissaris. Want alleen een samenleving die echt gelijk is, is ook een samenleving en een werkomgeving waar het echt voor iedereen prettig werken en leven is.

Verder wil ik nog mijn dank uitspreken aan rapporteur Łukacijewska voor de fijne samenwerking en het mooie verslag.

Karen Melchior, for Renew-Gruppen. – Fru formand! Denne rapport sætter fokus på, at vi skal huske hele samfundet, når vi tænker transport. I 1946 udkom Simone de Beauvoirs »Det andet køn«. I 2019 Caroline Criado Perez »Usynlige kvinder«. Begge handler om, hvordan samfundet tænker mænd først og oftest helt glemmer kvinderne. Det ses helt eksplicit i transportsektoren, hvor det først var i disse uger med 55 års forsinkelse, at vi fik den første kvindelige crash-test dummy.

Det er vigtigt, fordi kvinder både er mindre, men også anderledes bygget end mænd. Vi er ikke bare små mænd. Hvordan vi indretter vores transport, er afgørende for at få vores liv til at hænge sammen. Men også transportplanlæggerne glemmer kvinder. Derfor er jeg glad for kommissærens løfte om kønsaggregeret data her i dag.

Vi tænker ofte ikke på, at kvinders transportmønstre er anderledes, fordi de henter og bringer børn eller køber ind til og fra jobbet. Så derfor skal vi huske, at pendling er mere end bare fra hjem til kontor eller fabrik. Vi tænker ikke på, at kvindelige lastbilchauffører har brug for, at rastepladserne har aflukkede toiletter og bade faciliteter, så de ikke skal stå afklædt med flere andre kollegaer. Det vil nok også gavne mændene.

Vi tænker ikke på, at cykler er mere end sportsracercykler, men også er solide arbejdsheste af stål, hvor vi har indkøbsposer på styret, bagagebæreret eller ladcykler, hvor vi klarer ugens indkøb, loppemarkedsfund, og ungerne også kan klemmes ind. Alle disse cykler skal vi finde plads til. Godt for klimaet. Og cykler giver mere frihed, særligt til kvinder. Alt dette tænker mange kvinder på. Dem skal vi huske at lytte til. Derfor er jeg glad for vores rapport, og det varmer særligt mit hjerte, at vi fik understreget vigtigheden af at sikre bedre plads til både cykler og ladcykler på vores gader og landeveje.

Tilly Metz, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Madam President, Commissioner, I'm very pleased that this week we will vote on a report ensuring that transportation works for women because this is not the case yet.

Women travel differently than men. They walk more often or take public transport and they make many stops on the way home from work. Yet, cities' transport facilities today are designed by men for men.

Despite their reliance on public transport, women are more likely to suffer from sexual harassment and violence, and women are 47 % more likely to be seriously injured in a car crash than men. Why? Because car crash dummies have been designed by men for men, and we need female crash test models.

It's high time that we include a gender perspective in transport planning. In the future, women, in all their diversity, have to be involved in decision-making processes to ensure that transport and city planning fit their needs.

We also know that focusing on women's mobility patterns will directly and positively support the green transition.

We need to ensure that no woman or girl feels unsafe in public transport. No woman should be afraid of getting home at night. There are many preventive measures that can be introduced. Some cities are already taking steps, but much more needs to be done.

Margarita de la Pisa Carrión, *en nombre del Grupo ECR*. – Señora presidente, señor comisario, miembros del Parlamento Europeo, la perspectiva de las políticas de transporte precisa amplitud de miras para encontrar opciones y soluciones asequibles para todos los ciudadanos.

Pero la realidad es que cada vez hay más dificultades para la movilidad. Falta de seguridad en las vías públicas, zonas rurales aisladas y deshabitadas a favor de las grandes ciudades, transporte público que no llega de manera eficiente a todas partes.

La entrada en las ciudades hoy es un lujo solo accesible a quien puede comprarse un coche eléctrico. A un trabajador que, con su esfuerzo, se compró un vehículo, lo ha cuidado, lo ha mantenido, ahora se le prohíbe circular.

El aumento de precio de los combustibles ha encarecido nuestras vidas. Ir a trabajar o al colegio —y no hablemos de viajar— ya es un privilegio. Ya no queda margen de beneficio de cualquier actividad profesional o comercio; no queda incluso para el propio ocio, tan necesario para respirar frente a la presión del día a día.

Todas estas políticas medioambientales están condicionando nuestro modo de vida con dificultades, escasez y pérdida de libertad en nuestras decisiones.

Annika Bruna, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Madame la Présidente, ce texte demande de rendre les transports plus sûrs pour les femmes par des moyens pertinents tels qu'un éclairage public suffisant, des arrêts de bus installés dans des endroits bien visibles, la présence de signaux d'alarme et de personnel à bord des bus ou bien encore la possibilité de déposer à la demande pendant la nuit, ce qui est une excellente chose.

Toutefois, j'aimerais rappeler quelques chiffres alarmants pour décrire le quotidien de millions de femmes. En France, 87 % des femmes qui utilisent les transports en commun ont déjà été victimes de harcèlement, d'agression sexuelle ou de viol; 54 % déclarent s'abstenir de prendre les transports à certaines heures et nous sommes nombreuses à mettre en place des stratégies d'évitement. En 2022, dans les transports en commun d'Île-de-France, 69 % des personnes mises en cause pour vols ou violences et 62 % pour agression sexuelle étaient d'origine étrangère. Alors, j'ai une question: comment peut-on prétendre lutter contre l'insécurité dans les transports en commun sans jamais mentionner la principale source du problème, l'immigration massive et incontrôlée sur nos territoires?

Ce texte a cependant l'objectif louable de vouloir améliorer l'accès et la sûreté pour les femmes, notamment aidantes, mères ou à mobilité réduite. Je tiens également à souligner la volonté de développer les infrastructures pour les personnes à mobilité réduite, notamment dans les zones rurales et ultrapériphériques, qui restent aujourd'hui encore mal adaptées à leur handicap. En effet, j'ai pour exemple dans la région où je demeure en France des Transiliens qui ne sont pas du tout conçus pour que l'accès à bord des personnes handicapées soit possible. Il est donc important d'y remédier. C'est pour ces raisons, entre autres, que nous voterons en faveur de ce texte qui apporte des solutions sur ce sujet trop souvent délaissé.

Sandra Pereira, em nome do Grupo The Left. – Senhora Presidente, os transportes são uma questão central para a vida das populações e para o dia a dia de centenas de milhares de trabalhadores. É importante reconhecer a importância de uma política de promoção dos transportes públicos para a melhoria do ambiente, da saúde e da qualidade de vida e para promover a mobilidade. É fundamental que as políticas públicas de transportes respondam às necessidades das populações, dos trabalhadores, nomeadamente das mulheres, dos jovens, dos idosos e das pessoas com mobilidade reduzida.

Consideramos que é essencial assegurar igualdade no acesso ao emprego, nomeadamente no setor dos transportes, e que as mulheres que nele trabalham vejam assegurados os seus direitos, condições de trabalho dignas, salário igual e mais oportunidades de progressão na carreira. No entanto, as políticas da União Europeia que promoveram a privatização, liberalização e mercantilização do setor dos transportes e que forçaram a destruição de grandes empresas públicas, não contribuindo para as respostas necessárias, estão também na raiz de muitos dos problemas que as populações e os trabalhadores, nomeadamente as mulheres, enfrentam.

Angelika Winzig (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar, geschätzte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Als Mitglieder dieses Hauses ist es unsere Verantwortung, dass die europäische Verkehrspolitik für alle Bürgerinnen und Bürger funktioniert. Frauen spielen eine entscheidende Rolle in Gesellschaft, in Wirtschaft, in Politik. Dennoch stehen Frauen oft vor einzigartigen Herausforderungen im Verkehrssektor, sei es aufgrund von Sicherheitsbedenken oder ungleichen Zugangsmöglichkeiten.

Ja, es ist noch viel zu tun in diesem Bereich. Und dieser Bericht fordert uns auf, notwendige Veränderungen anzugehen. Er ruft dazu auf, Verkehrsinfrastrukturen und -dienste so zu gestalten, dass sie sicher und zugänglich für Frauen sind.

Leider gibt es noch immer ein Geschlechterungleichgewicht in der Verkehrsbranche. Wir brauchen mehr Frauen in technischen Transportberufen, aber auch Führungspositionen im Verkehrssektor. Wir müssen die Verkehrsplanung und -politik unter dem Geschlechteraspekt betrachten und sicherstellen, dass die Bedürfnisse und Perspektiven von Frauen berücksichtigt werden. Dieser Bericht ist ein Schritt in die richtige Richtung, um sicherzustellen, dass unsere Verkehrssysteme gerechter und inklusiver werden.

Dorien Rookmaker (ECR). – Voorzitter, vrouwen in Oekraïne lijden onder de zinloze oorlog – dat moet me eerst even van het hart – die Poetin is gestart. Ik hoop op snelle vredesonderhandelingen, zodat meer zinloos bloedvergieten kan worden voorkomen. Daar wou ik eerst even mee starten. Dan begin ik nu met mijn verhaal.

Nu hebben we het over de positie van de vrouwen in het vervoer, als reiziger, als werknemer of als leidinggevende. Deze positie is niet gelijk aan die van mannen. Het ligt in de lijn der logica om deze ongelijkheid recht te trekken door middel van onderzoek naar oorzaken, doelgericht beleid en actie. Maar het is al wettelijk verboden om vrouwen te discrimineren. We hoeven niet nog apart nieuw beleid op te maken. We moeten alleen de wetten die we hebben handhaven.

Algemene uitgangspunten voor het ontwerp van beleid, infrastructuur en dienstregelingen kunnen de positie van alle reizigers verbeteren en dan kunnen we de onderzoeken en specifieke targets die discriminatie in stand houden, achterwege laten. Het geldt dat we hiermee besparen, moeten we direct aan concrete verbeteringen besteden. Dat is de richting waar het vervoer in Europa heen moet.

Irène Tolleret (Renew). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, neuf femmes sur dix sont victimes de harcèlement dans les transports en commun et 3 % des cas d'agression sexuelle en Europe sont recensés dans les transports. C'est une réalité extrêmement douloureuse.

Pour faire face à ce problème de sécurité flagrant, il est indispensable de mettre en place des solutions rapides et adaptées partout en Europe. Par exemple, un numéro d'urgence pour que les témoins d'une agression puissent la signaler, une formation pour les agents de terrain à la question du harcèlement afin d'accompagner les victimes, un renforcement du nombre de personnels dans les transports, l'arrêt à la demande dans les bus de nuit pour que le chauffeur dépose la passagère au plus près de chez elle.

Nous devons surtout penser à co-construire les aménagements des transports avec des associations féministes pour prendre en compte tous les besoins spécifiques des femmes, tels que les poussettes, ainsi que l'ensemble de la sécurité perçue par les femmes.

Mais la sécurité n'est pas le seul domaine où nous devons intervenir urgemment. Les femmes européennes sont également victimes de discriminations intolérables quand elles veulent obtenir un emploi dans le secteur des transports. Des stéréotypes de genre, des conditions de travail, des contrats, des rémunérations de faible qualité sont les causes principales de la faible participation des femmes dans ce secteur.

Construire l'Europe de l'égalité signifie repenser une société juste et égalitaire où les femmes peuvent voyager en sécurité et où leurs emplois sont valorisés. En 2023, il est grand temps d'agir pour la cause des femmes.

Έλενα Κουντουρά (The Left). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μεταφορών στην Ευρώπη στηρίζεται σχεδόν εξ ολοκλήρου στα ορυκτά καύσιμα και έχει σχεδιαστεί για να εξυπηρετεί κυρίως τις ανάγκες των εργαζόμενων ανδρών, μη λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις ανάγκες κινητικότητας των γυναικών στην καθημερινότητά τους, που έχουν πολύπλευρους ρόλους στην οικονομία, την κοινωνία και, βέβαια, στην οικογένεια. Αυτό αποδεικνύουν ξεκάθαρα και τα στατιστικά στοιχεία. Στους ευρωπαϊκούς δρόμους σκοτώνονται κάθε χρόνο διπλάσιος αριθμός γυναικών που μετακινούνται πεζή σε σχέση με τους άντρες.

Προκειμένου, λοιπόν, να διασφαλιστούν υψηλής ποιότητας, προσβάσιμες και οικονομικά προσιτές δημόσιες συγκοινωνίες για όλους, είναι απαραίτητη μια ισότιμη προσέγγιση του φύλου στην πολιτική μεταφορών και παράλληλα στις πολιτικές αστικού σχεδιασμού. Για τις γυναίκες εργαζόμενες στον τομέα μεταφορών είναι απαραίτητο να βελτιωθούν οι συνθήκες εργασίας, να καθιερωθεί η ίση μεταχείριση και η ισορροπία επαγγελματικής και προσωπικής ζωής, η παροχή πρόσβασης σε κατάλληλες εγκαταστάσεις υγιεινής και τέλος η διασφάλιση της ασφάλειας σε κάθε χώρο εργασίας, ώστε να μπει τέλος στη βία και τη σεξουαλική παρενόχληση.

Spontane Wortmeldungen

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, I point to a report published last year called 'Travelling in a Woman's Shoes'. Safety is women's primary concern when using public transport in Ireland. 55 % of women avoid using public transport at night due to safety worries. Safety and security is an even bigger issue for women in low-income groups and for ethnic minorities. These are also the groups that rely most on public transport. More than 25 % of women in Dublin and almost 20 % of women nationally reported being verbally harassed or made to feel uncomfortable on public transport.

Transport needs of men and women are different, and recognising these differences is fundamental to providing more equitable and sustainable mobility services. It makes no sense from a justice perspective, a business perspective or a financial perspective to be ignoring literally half the population when we're trying to create services that we want the entire population to use.

Stanislav Polčák (PPE). – Paní předsedající, nesmíme vůbec podceňovat téma zajištění evropské dopravy vyhovující ženám. Já bych chtěl poděkovat paní zpravodajce, jak se proaktivně a zdařile tohoto tématu chopila. Celé to téma rámuje nepochybně motto „lepší a bezpečnější prostor pro ženy v dopravě“ a bylo zde již k tomu řečeno mnohé. Já rovněž zde vítám a vidím velký prostor pro zlepšení. Máme zde diskusi o tlačítkách nouze ve veřejné dopravě, celkově koncept bezpečnosti, osvětlené zastávky, zastávky v místech, kde je zajištěna alespoň elementární bezpečnost, přítomnost kvalifikovaného personálu, také zásady dobrého územního plánování, toalety a zajištění jejich využívání ženami. Já zde vidím velký prostor pro zlepšení jak ve veřejné správě, tak u zaměstnavatelů a musím říci, že velmi rád tuto zprávu kolegyně Łukacijewské podpořím.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Madam President, I just wanted to make a brief point about women working in the transport industry as part of this important discussion. As a former Aer Lingus employee and airport shop steward, I think it's really important that the voices of women working in the sector are acknowledged if we are to overcome some of the systemic challenges.

It's no surprise that women continue to be under-represented in aeronautical professions. According to a study last year, less than 6 % of pilots of the world's major airlines are women. On the other hand, a majority of the cabin crew are women. These women are on the front line, fighting tirelessly for better working conditions against violence from passengers and from colleagues, unbearable working hours and a phenomenal pressure on their personal appearances.

In 2018, an association of women in aviation international said 71 % of the women questioned indicated they'd suffered harassment at work. These are huge issues, which need to be tackled. Unfortunately, when it comes to the demands of working conditions in aviation, women, like men, find the regulators often conspicuous by their absence.

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

Nicolas Schmit, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, I think this debate has shown the importance of this precise topic because mobility is part of our daily life. And it is not acceptable, finally, that women, when it comes to mobility, are treated differently, are discriminated, neither as employees – or not employees, having difficulties to enter this sector – nor just if they need to take a transport.

I think I have listened very carefully to this particular issue, which is at the heart of the equality, at the heart of really our values, which is the safety issue for women in transportation. I think this report is, in that sense, a very strong invitation to all stakeholders to take this issue more than serious and to find the right solutions in this in this particular area.

Obviously, we have still a way to go also in terms of employment, especially in this context of high shortages. So, I think that we have really to show that women can absolutely have good jobs in transportation, but at the same time that we have to make sure that these jobs in transportation are good jobs with good working conditions.

Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska, Sprawozdawczyni. – Dziękuję bardzo, Panie Komisarzu, za pozytywne wnioski i zauważenie, że zmiany są potrzebne, a w ogóle tych barier w dzisiejszym świecie nie powinno być.

Proszę Państwa, chciałabym wszystkim, którzy dzisiaj brali udział w debacie, a także którzy pracowali nad tym sprawozdaniem, bardzo podziękować. Cieszę się w ogóle, że ta debata dzisiaj miała miejsce i głęboko wierzę, że zmiany są możliwe, a bezpieczny i zrównoważony transport jest kluczem do osiągnięcia sukcesu w wielu aspektach.

Jeszcze raz powiem, dlaczego tak ważne jest, aby transport odpowiadał potrzebom kobiet. Podkreślałyśmy tu w debacie (czy podkreślaliśmy), że kobiety stanowią ponad połowę społeczeństwa. Statystycznie częściej zajmujemy się dziećmi, osobami starszymi, chorymi, częściej korzystamy z transportu publicznego i częściej jesteśmy narażane na ataki, na wykluczenia i różne niebezpieczeństwa, również molestowanie.

Bezpieczeństwo kobiet w transporcie publicznym, likwidacja barier, dostępność powinny być normą w dzisiejszym świecie, a nie wyzwaniem. Niestety myślę, że jeszcze długa droga przed nami, chociaż myślę, że jeżeli będziemy mocno naciskać, wyjaśniać, to znacząco przyspieszymy zmiany.

Proszę Państwa, podkreślę jeszcze raz, że jeżeli więcej kobiet będzie pracowało w sektorze transportu, zwłaszcza tam, gdzie zapadają decyzje i gdzie znajduje się rozwiązania, wtedy jako społeczeństwo nie będziemy natrafiali na absurdalne bariery i wykluczenia. I podkreślę jeszcze raz: im więcej kobiet w planowaniu polityk i rozwiązań infrastrukturalnych oraz logistycznych, tym efektywniejszy, bardziej zielony i przyjazny transport. Więc wierzę, że po dzisiejszej debacie wiele barier i problemów, co do których wszyscy zgadzaliśmy się, z czego się bardzo cieszę, szybciej wspólnie uda nam się zlikwidować przeszkody, czego życzę nam wszystkim tutaj kobietom i Europejkom.

Die Präsidentin. – Damit ist die Aussprache zu diesem Tagesordnungspunkt geschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet morgen, Dienstag, 3. Oktober 2023, statt.

17. Ausführungen von einer Minute zu Fragen von politischer Bedeutung

Die Präsidentin. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgen die Ausführungen von einer Minute zu wichtigen politischen Fragen (Artikel 172 GO).

Eugen Tomac (PPE). – Doamna președintă, istoria, care se scrie astăzi sub ochii noștri, demonstrează cum Rusia nu se dezice de comportamentul său barbar. Am dezbătut recent, aici, în plenul Parlamentului, strategia Uniunii Europene privind combaterea traficului ilicit de patrimoniu și relocarea în vreme de război. Vreau să aduc aici în atenția colegilor mei și a Comisiei un caz singular de altfel în lume, când tezaurul României a fost dus la Moscova și nu s-a mai restituit niciodată. Este un caz singular și, de aceea, îmi doresc ca Comisia Europeană, în strategia sa privind relocarea bunurilor de patrimoniu în vreme de război, să introducă și acest litigiu extrem de important, pentru că cuprinde 92 de tone de aur fin, care se află în ilegalitate astăzi la Moscova.

Victor Negrescu (S&D). – Doamna președintă, dragi colegi, trebuia să vorbesc astăzi despre viitorul Europei și propunerea franco-germană de reformare a UE.

Dar ce s-a întâmplat astăzi, cu ocazia deschiderii anului universitar din România, m-a determinat să schimb tema. Un partid extremist a decis să politizeze educația, promovând în universități materiale de propagandă politică de tip fascist, prin care se incita la ură și se ataca în mod direct cadrele didactice din cadrul Școlii Naționale de Studii Politice și Administrative. Acest tip de manifestare, asumat de liderii extremiști, contravine Cartei drepturilor fundamentale ale Uniunii Europene, dar și principiilor autonomiei și libertății de exprimare, care caracterizează mediul universitar.

În calitate de vicepreședinte al Comisiei pentru educație din Parlamentul European, sunt solidar cu colegii mei profesori din cadrul SNSPA, și cu studenții universității, și solicit Comisiei Europene să reacționeze public la aceste tipuri de acțiuni antidemocratice direcționate împotriva educației. Orice pas înapoi în ceea ce înseamnă protejarea libertății de gândire din mediul academic înseamnă un pas înapoi în protejarea democrației și a valorilor europene.

Karen Melchior (Renew). – Fru. formand! Fiskene i de danske farvande gisper efter vejret og dør, mens vi ser på i disse dage, og vores sejlerbørn tør faktisk ikke falde i vandet på grund af giftige alger, der kvæler havmiljøet. Danske have, fjorde og vandløb er ramt af det værste iltsvind siden 2002. På trods af glasklare fakta gennem årtier har danske politikere ikke ønsket at kræve handling fra vores landmænd for at genoprette vores havmiljø. Hvorfor har EU-Kommissionen ikke sat ind og krævet, at Danmark lever op til gældende EU-krav? Det er både beskæmmende og dybt problematisk, fordi årsagen til iltsvindet er simpel. Danmark har ikke orden i penalthuset, når det gælder om udledning til danske fjorde og farvande. Landbruget er synderen. For problemstillingen er, at politikerne i vores nationale parlament lægger op til at løse de massive udfordringer ad frivillighedens vej. Det er bundhamrende naivt. Jeg ønsker ikke, at den danske havbund ender som en gold og våd ørken. Derfor er det afgørende, at Kommissionen sikrer, at EU-lovgivning bliver overholdt – også i Danmark. For ellers kan det tyde på, at kvælstofsfureningen i Danmark fortsætter uantastet.

Michèle Rivasi (Verts/ALE). – Madame la Présidente, je voudrais revenir sur un scandale qui m'a beaucoup choquée, au niveau de la Commission européenne. C'est le scandale des «SMS Gate». Parce qu'en fait, cela fait deux ans et demi qu'il y a eu ce scandale, en pleine pandémie de COVID.

Tout a commencé quand le New York Times a révélé, au mois d'avril 2021, que la présidente de la Commission européenne avait outrepassé ses pouvoirs et négocié le plus gros contrat de 1,8 milliard de doses pour 35 milliards d'euros directement avec le PDG de Pfizer. Ok. Mais les députés européens demandent des comptes. On a demandé qu'elle vienne, que notre présidente vienne s'expliquer devant la commission COVID, qu'elle vienne s'expliquer devant le Parlement européen, qu'elle vienne s'expliquer devant la Conférence des présidents qui réunit tous les groupes politiques. Eh bien non, elle ne vient pas. Et pourtant, parmi les institutions européennes, la médiatrice a reconnu qu'il y avait une mauvaise administration de la Commission et la Cour des comptes a reconnu qu'elle a fonctionné en solo.

Alors, moi, je dis à la présidente de la Commission que c'est une faute politique très grave, ce qu'elle est en train de faire, et qu'elle détruit la confiance des citoyens européens vis-à-vis des institutions européennes.

Ангел Джамбазки (ECR). – Тук говорим за скандали, за корупция. Истинският скандал са плановите за справедлив преход, които е приготвило българското правителство във връзка с унищожаването на българската енергетика. Планове, които са в Европейската комисия, и планове, които са вече тук при вас. Когато говорим за корупция, трябва да знаете, че в плановите на това правителство е предвидено точно кои фирми да строят фотоволтаици и кои да строят соларни паркове, посочени са с имената си. Интересно е дали вашите данъкоплатци – тези, които дават парите – знаят, че през тези планове точно определени фирми, регистрирани извън Европейския съюз или в офшорни зони, ще вземат и парите на вашите данъкоплатци.

Интересно, така ли се бори корупцията и така ли обяснявате на данъкоплатците си, че разходвате техните пари? Отделно от това цената на това предателство е унищожаването на цялата българска енергетика, съкращаване на производството, минимално, разрушаване на енергийния баланс, разрушаване на енергийната сигурност, загуба на десетки хиляди работни места.

Това е предателство от страна на българското правителство, но е тежко лицемерие от страна на Европейската комисия и парламент. Проверете го това нещо, за да не се срамувате пред своите данъкоплатци, които ще платят за тази измама.

Silvia Sardone (ID). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, le chiedo e vi chiedo: siamo in Iran o in Europa? Glielo chiedo perché da settimane sono minacciata di morte per aver espresso, proprio in quest'Aula, il mio no all'islamizzazione del nostro continente e il no al velo islamico. Ho ricevuto decine e decine di minacce di morte per aver mostrato semplicemente una maglia con scritto «No al velo islamico». Ve ne leggo alcune: «Ti taglio la gola», «Ti accoltello», «Muori», «Sei da bruciare», «Ti uccido», «Ti soffocherei», «Esplodi», «Ti spacco la faccia», «Finisce malissimo per te». E vi risparmio le minacce anche verso i miei figli.

Questi sono solo alcuni dei messaggi d'odio che ho ricevuto sui social e via mail. Mi chiedo se in Europa sia ancora possibile essere liberi di dire che il velo islamico non è un simbolo di libertà, ma un simbolo di sottomissione. Se posso ancora dire liberamente che non voglio un futuro islamico per il nostro continente. Posso ancora dire che non dobbiamo arretrare sui nostri valori, sui diritti umani, sulla nostra identità e sulla nostra cultura?

Di fronte a un Islam che prende spazio in Europa, opporsi è più che mai un dovere. Le minacce di morte non mi fanno paura.

Younous Omarjee (The Left). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, si le monde est une île, le monde est aussi un monde d'îles. De la grande Australie aux plus petits atolls, c'est 300 000 îles et chacune d'elles est un monde de possibilités encore trop ignorées au regard des enjeux de ce siècle. Qu'il s'agisse du climat, de la biodiversité, de la maîtrise des routes maritimes et commerciales, des énergies et aussi des promesses des grandes profondeurs océaniques, chaque île porte en elle une force et des promesses qui en font d'ailleurs de nouveaux lieux d'accaparement et de nouveaux points de tension dans la géopolitique du moment.

L'Europe, forte de milliers d'îles, reste un archipel qui s'ignore et demeure dans une vision trop misérabiliste de l'insularité. C'est pourquoi il est temps que l'Union européenne se dote enfin d'une véritable stratégie et d'ambitions insulaires, et qu'elle comprenne enfin que l'heure des îles a déjà sonné.

Stanislav Polčák (PPE). – Paní předsedající, Ukrajina čelí již jeden a půl roku nepřijatelné ruské agresi. Umírají tisíce lidí, je ničena infrastruktura a majetek. Rusko se pokouší rozvrátit podporu Ukrajiny prakticky jakýmkoliv prostředky. Využívá svých kontaktů také v politických stranách napříč Evropskou unií. Bohužel jsme to viděli aktuálně rovněž i v nedávných slovenských volbách. Velmi mne mrzí, že vítěz slovenských voleb, který tvrdí o své straně, že je proevropská, říká, že nebude nadále pomáhat Ukrajině, že zastaví jakoukoliv pomoc, kterou tato země zkoušená ruskou agresí tolik potřebuje. Myslím si, že takové postoje drolí evropskou jednotu a jsou rovněž neodpovědné. Myslím si, že je naší povinností zůstat jednotní a Ukrajině pomáhat, protože ona čelí nezákonné a nepřijatelné agresi.

Tudor Ciuhodaru (S&D). – Doamna președintă, trag astăzi un nou semnal de alarmă. Problema drogurilor nu mai este doar o problemă de sănătate publică, ci o problemă de siguranță la nivel european. Vă spun că sunt medic, medic de urgență, iar Spitalul Clinic de Urgență Nicolae Oblu tratează astfel de cazuri și, de acum, este oficial: al treilea val a ajuns în Europa. Vorbesc despre drogurile de sinteză, un pericol exploziv pentru sănătatea Europei, un pericol exploziv care a ajuns și în România.

De aceea, vreau toleranță zero pentru cei care neucid copiii și propun astăzi un plan de luptă împotriva drogurilor la nivel european, bazat pe trei piloni clari: (1) pedepse exemplare (asta înseamnă că atât traficul, cât și producția ilicită de droguri să fie incluse în acele euroinfrațiuni, așa cum prevede Tratatul de funcționare a Uniunii Europene la articolul 83); (2) educație pentru sănătate (pentru că este important să recunoaștem, să prevenim, să putem trata și să avem noțiuni precum prim ajutor, iar familiile să fie avertizate) și (3) suport pentru consumatori.

Sper ca toți europarlamentarii să susțină un astfel de demers, iar Comisia să facă de urgență măsurile necesare, pentru că deja suntem în al 13-lea ceas. Să știți că, dacă spuneți că cu fentanil ați văzut tot ceea ce este mai rău, ceea ce este mai rău de-abia urmează. „Tranq-ul” vine din Statele Unite.

Vlad-Marius Botoș (Renew). – Doamna președintă, domnule comisar Schmit, stimați colegi, cetățenii europeni se uită la noi, la Parlamentul European și se așteaptă să utilizăm toate instrumentele care se află la dispoziția noastră pentru a cere respectarea Tratatelor, a legilor Uniunii Europene. Tocmai de aceea va trebui să găsim soluțiile cele mai bune pentru ca hotărârile pe care le luăm noi aici, pentru ca votul nostru și al cetățenilor Uniunii Europene să nu poată fi ignorat de state membre care decid că nu pot să aplice Tratatul sau deciziile luate în mod democratic.

Am hotărât să reducem dependența energetică de Rusia și relațiile economice cu această țară pentru a nu susține financiar mașina de război a lui Putin. State însă, precum Austria, nu doar că nu au redus relațiile economice, dar chiar le-au crescut considerabil în ultimii doi ani și, în același timp, face tot ce îi stă în putință să mențină o stare de tensiune în interiorul Uniunii Europene prin votul negativ în ceea ce privește aderarea României și a Bulgariei la spațiul Schengen. Nu putem ignora această rea voință și trebuie să luăm măsuri pentru ca Tratatul Uniunii Europene să fie respectat.

Nicolae Ștefănuță (Verts/ALE). – Doamna președintă, cum a început anul universitar? Cum? Deja Guvernul i-a taxat pe studenți. Studenții din Iași nu pot călătorii gratis cu transportul public, deși au acest drept prin lege. Nici cei din București nu au putut, iar cei din Constanța se judecă pentru asta. Noaptea minții. Tot felul de găinării administrative. Plătesc copiii pentru transport și statul le returnează banii la Sfântul Așteaptă. Statul se împrumută practic de la copiii României.

Facultatea a început, dar nu la fel pentru toți. Nu sunt locuri destule pentru cămine, chiriile sunt nesimțit de mari și nici nu oferă condiții. Absolvenții se chinuie ani de zile să și găsească un loc decent de muncă și ăla să nu fie la negru. Poate, poate ajung într-o zi să își permită un credit, o rată. Lumina asta de la capătul tunelului nici măcar nu este o salvare. Pentru ei, este ca un tren care îi lovește frontal din cealaltă direcție. Și voi ziceți că vă pasă de viitor? Atunci, de ce nu respectăm tinerii?

Johan Nissinen (ECR). – Fru talman! Människor med bra idéer finansierar dem oftast själva eftersom de tror på dem. Människor med dåliga idéer låter däremot andra betala för att de vet att risken för förlust är för stor.

EU:s klimatpolitik är just en dålig idé, som är helt beroende av att medborgarna betalar. Enligt EU-kommissionens beräkningar kräver EU:s klimatpolitik ytterligare investeringar på 620 miljarder euro per år. Varken den enorma EU-budgeten eller den skuldfinansierade coronafonden kan täcka detta. I slutändan måste medborgarna finansiera detta med nya skatter.

EU fortsätter hellre att hitta nya skäl att roffa åt sig mer pengar än att försöka kontrollera sina utgifter. Man predikar vatten, men man dricker vin, vilket är ett oansvarigt slöseri. Särskilt i dessa allvarliga tider.

Philippe Olivier (ID). – Madame la Présidente, comme député européen, je me suis rendu à Lampedusa pour me rendre compte de la situation. Ce que j'ai pu constater dépasse l'entendement. Le centre, qui avait accueilli 7 000 migrants l'avant-veille, était vide. Tous les arrivants, sans exception, l'avaient quitté pour rejoindre, par avion ou par bateau, le continent. Vous avez organisé entre la Tunisie et Lampedusa un véritable pont maritime. Aucun refoulement, aucun contrôle sérieux, ni administratif, ni sanitaire. Lampedusa n'est qu'une étape pour se reposer, se restaurer, charger les portables avant de s'égailler dans la nature de nos pays.

Pour vous, le problème de l'immigration n'est pas le flux, ni même les arrivées irrégulières, mais l'accueil. Il n'est même pas le droit puisqu'aucune situation n'est sérieusement vérifiée. Le pacte sur la migration n'est pas approuvé qu'il est déjà appliqué à Lampedusa, où l'immigration entre à jets continus. Vous savez que les peuples européens condamnent cette folle politique et c'est pourquoi vous accélérez le processus d'adoption.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Madam President, Ravil Mingazov hasn't seen his son, Yusuf, since he was a baby 22 years ago. A Russian Tatar, he fled Russia because of religious persecution, picked up in Pakistan, sold for a ransom to the US and sent to Guantanamo like so many others.

He was tortured and brutalised, released after 14 years without a charge ever being made against him – released under Obama to the United Arab Emirates on the diplomatic assurance that he could rebuild his life and reconnect with his family. That never happened.

For the past six and a half years, he's been a prisoner in UAE. Bear in mind, he has never been charged with anything. The Emirati authorities have said they plan to forcibly repatriate him to Russia, where he faces torture and an unsafe future.

The EU must urgently join repeated UN rapporteurs and working groups to call on the UAE to immediately release him and resettle him in a safe third country, preferably with his family in Britain where they reside.

Ελισάβετ Βόζεμπεργκ-Βρυονίδη (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, πέρασαν δέκα χρόνια από το πρώτο τραγικό ναυάγιο με 368 νεκρούς στη Lampedusa και ως προς τη διαχείριση του μεταναστευτικού έχουμε αποτύχει. Όσοι μας έδωσαν εντολή για ευρωπαϊκή ολιστική αντιμετώπισή του, δικαίως έχουν απογοητευτεί. Τα κράτη μέλη κινούνται με διαφορετικές πολιτικές, τα νομοθετήματα καθυστερούν και η παράνομη μετανάστευση παραμένει απειλητική και ανεξέλεγκτη.

Στην πρόσφατη συνάντηση των MED9 στη σύνοδο κορυφής στη Μάλτα, ο Έλληνας πρωθυπουργός Κυριάκος Μητσοτάκης για μια ακόμη φορά έδειξε το δρόμο: αυστηρός έλεγχος εξωτερικών συνόρων, νόμιμες οδοί μετακίνησης, αποφασιστική πάταξη των εγκληματικών οργανώσεων των διακινητών και αποτελεσματική πολιτική επιστροφών στις χώρες προέλευσης. Τα πάντα να συμφωνηθούν άμεσα, αποφασιστικά, με αλληλεγγύη και σεβασμό στην ανθρώπινη ζωή και το διεθνές δίκαιο. Την άνοιξη, συνάδελφοι, στις ευρωεκλογές θα κριθούμε όλοι πολύ αυστηρά. Οφείλουμε τώρα να αναλάβουμε τις ευθύνες μας.

Yana Toom (Renew). – Madam President, dear colleagues, in these 60 seconds, I want to tell you about a woman who is not allowed to visit her blind father, a twin sister who cannot see her disabled sibling, a woman who cannot visit her brother who is dying from cancer – all of these people are relatives of Estonian citizens, and all of them live in Russia. This is the impact of our visa ban, which on paper has a lot of humanitarian exceptions, but in practice has not.

A week ago, we discussed similar situations of 29 Estonians in the Committee of Petitions, but the European Commission did not do its homework. They did not even ask the Estonian authorities to look into particular cases. They once again limited themselves by asking the government 'Are you alright there?' and got the usual answer of 'Yes, we are fine'.

In this House, where the worst human rights are almost the most often pronounced expression, this is at least strange because human rights is not an abstract concept but the rights of every individual person, even if we don't like them.

I do understand that the European Commission does not have a mandate to conduct investigations in the Member States, but what you must have is the political will to ask proper questions and to deliver answers to Europeans who rely on you.

Malte Gallée (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir hier im Europäischen Parlament haben die riesengroße Ehre, uns für die Interessen der Bürgerinnen und Bürger in Europa einzusetzen, und ich bin mir sicher, wenn wir sie fragen würden, dann würden die allermeisten sagen, dass sie absolut kein Interesse daran haben, dass Europas größtes Weltnaturerbe seinen Schutzstatus verliert.

Aber genau das steht uns bevor. Vor wenigen Tagen hat das Unesco-Komitee in Riad gewarnt, den Schutzstatus des Wattenmeers zu entziehen, weil dort Öl- und Gasbohrungen von großen Unternehmen wie ONE-Dyas oder Wintershall Dea geplant sind. In Zeiten der Klimakrise kann das nicht sein!

Das Wattenmeer ist Heimat für über 10 000 Tier- und Pflanzenarten. Das muss an oberster Stelle für uns alle stehen. So etwas zu erhalten, diesen Schutzstatus zu erhalten, das sind wir den Bürgerinnen und Bürgern Europas schuldig. Dänemark, die Niederlande und Deutschland müssen dafür sorgen, dass dieser Schutzstatus erhalten wird. Das sind wir den Bürgerinnen und Bürgern schuldig, aber auch den Robbenbabys.

Charlie Weimers (ECR). – Fru talman ! I början av varje vecka ska mina döttrar, sju och nio år gamla, i skolan diskutera de senaste nyheterna. "Två nya bombningar runt Stockholm, pappa", sammanfattade sjuåringen i morse efter att ha lyssnat på Ekot. Förra veckan bombades en 25-årig kvinna helt utan gängkoppling till döds. Veckan innan sköts en 71-årig man, blind, som tog en öl på den lokala krogen.

Hur förklarar man för sina barn vad som händer i Sverige? Jag är nog inte den enda föräldern som brottas med det. En sak är däremot säker – jag kommer aldrig låta dem tro att det här är normalt.

Fru talman! Gängvåldet i Sverige är en direkt konsekvens av stor invandring utan konsekvensanalys – massinvandring. Och till er som vill fortsätta på den inslagna vägen har jag en enda fråga: Vilket Europa vill ni att våra barn och barnbarn ska växa upp i?

Virginie Joron (ID). – Madame la Présidente, le 2 octobre, c'est aussi le lancement de la cinquième dose anti-COVID en France. Mais personne ne vous parlera du fait que la Commission vient de changer l'autorisation du vaccin Pfizer-BioNTech. Je cite: étant donné les données disponibles sur la myocardite, l'avertissement actuel sur ce risque doit être modifié pour refléter l'évolution et l'issue cliniques. Plus souvent, après la seconde vaccination, et plus souvent chez des hommes plus jeunes, certains cas ont nécessité un soin médical intensif et des cas d'issue fatale ont été observés.

On a donc un produit Pfizer dont Bruxelles avoue qu'il peut tuer et qu'il a tué. Pourtant, cela fait deux ans que des bataillons d'influenceurs minimisent cet effet secondaire. Pourquoi obliger nos jeunes soldats à prendre ce risque? Je cite encore la Commission: la durée de protection conférée par le vaccin n'est pas établie et est toujours en cours d'évaluation. Pourquoi donc la Commission maintient-elle cette autorisation pour Pfizer-BioNTech?

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, in our 2022 State of the Union speech, President von der Leyen announced that she plans to update the EU's legislative framework on anti-corruption. It is long overdue because unfortunately it appears that many Member States do not have the appetite to hold institutions to account for their corrupt deeds.

In Ireland, NAMA, the National Asset Management Agency, has long been a basket case. Established in 2009 with the help of the EU Commission exemption to the normal EU State aid rules, NAMA was extended again in 2019 thanks to another extension from the Commission. Unfortunately, NAMA is an example of why the EU Commission needs to go over the heads of Member States and introduce more robust corruption laws. As recently as last month, it emerged that NAMA sold multi-million euro loans at 97.5% discount to a debtor's brother. And still the authorities in Ireland refuse to hold NAMA to account. Is there any chance that the EU might do so? NAMA has been the biggest financial scandal in the history of the Irish state, and our authorities do not want to know.

Michaela Šojdrová (PPE). – Paní předsedající, dámy a pánové, dnes je 2. října, a to je Světový den hospodářských zvířat. Není to náhodou, protože jsme si vědomi toho, že hospodářská zvířata potřebujeme jako zdroj naší obživy. Ale musíme se také o ně starat, potřebují dobré životní podmínky. Mám radost, když vidím, že i v České republice na mnoha farmách jsou velmi dobré podmínky pro chovy mléčného nebo masného skotu. A jsem také ráda, že Česká republika přistoupila k zákazu klecových chovů nosnic od roku 2027, ale čekáme stále na to, až Evropská komise předloží návrh na zlepšení životních podmínek hospodářských zvířat, kde by takovýto zákaz klecových chovů nosnic měl být na celoevropské úrovni. Zatím to platí pouze v České republice, v Německu a v Rakousku. Ale protože máme společný trh a chceme zlepšit životní podmínky všech zvířat, chceme, aby to platilo na celoevropské úrovni.

Michiel Hoogeveen (ECR). – Voorzitter, de Europese Commissie eist 3,2 miljard van Nederland. De oorlog in Oekraïne, inflatie en gestegen rentelasten nemen een flinke hap uit de Brusselse begroting. In plaats van te bezuinigen op cohesiefondsen, ontwikkelingssamenwerking, het subsidiesocialisme voor bevriende ngo's en het groeiende oerwoud van dure consultants en ambtenaren, wil de Commissie echter weer meer geld.

In Nederland kwam de Studiegroep Begrotingsruimte onlangs met de oproep om te bezuinigen, € 17 miljard euro – per jaar. Ondertussen blijft het in Brussel en bij mevrouw Von der Leyen doodstil. Nog maar eens wordt het handje opgehouden naar de hoofdsteden. Kandidaat-Eurocommissaris Wopke Hoekstra heeft zich vandaag zelfs verontschuldigd omdat hij in het verleden niet meer Nederlandse welvaart naar Brussel wilde pompen.

Het antwoord van de Nederlandse regering op deze bedelhonden kan enkel “neen” zijn. Brussel kan bezuinigen dan een lelijk woord vinden, het is bittere noodzaak.

André Rougé (ID). – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, le budget Feampa pour la pêche, voté pour six ans, permet, pour un montant de plus de 6 milliards d'euros, le renouvellement des bateaux de 12 à 24 mètres. Le versement de cette aide sous condition de la taille du navire est un non-sens social, économique et écologique. En plus de contribuer à la surpêche et à la destruction des fonds marins par le financement de bateaux toujours plus gros, cette aide est par nature injuste. Elle exclut tous les pêcheurs traditionnels ou disposant de petites embarcations qui sont en général les plus pauvres. Ainsi, en outre-mer, et plus particulièrement en Guyane française et à Mayotte, 90 % des bateaux de pêche sont de petite taille.

Je pose plusieurs questions à la Commission. Pourquoi privilégie-t-elle les grands industriels plutôt que la pêche traditionnelle et côtière? Cette préférence pénalise grandement la pêche dans la France d'outre-mer. Comment envisage-t-elle d'appuyer financièrement le renouvellement des petites flottes et comment agira-t-elle pour soutenir le secteur tout en limitant la surpêche? Pour leur survie, les pêcheurs traditionnels de nos régions ultrapériphériques attendent des réponses. Aidons nos pêcheurs, ne les privons surtout pas de leur outil de travail.

Sandra Pereira (The Left). – Senhora Presidente, daqui saudamos os milhares de pessoas que no sábado saíram à rua em 20 cidades portuguesas pelo direito à habitação, contra os aumentos das taxas de juro que asfixiam mais de 1 milhão de famílias, contra a liberalização do mercado de arrendamento, pela redução do valor das rendas, contra a especulação imobiliária, por mais habitação pública.

Estas são exigências que reforcem a necessidade de respostas concretas: reduzir as taxas de juro – enquanto isso não acontece, que sejam os lucros dos bancos a pagar esse impacto e não o orçamento das famílias, que o banco público assuma uma opção clara de baixar os custos do crédito, nomeadamente em *spreads*, comissões, etc. –, proteger inquilinos, travar a subida do valor das rendas, estabilizar contratos e rejeitar de vez a lei dos despejos aprovada nos tempos da troika. Eliminar benefícios fiscais aos grandes proprietários especuladores, como fundos imobiliários e outros, aumentar a provisão da habitação pública, aumentando os recursos para esse fim, desde logo ao nível dos fundos estruturais e de investimento.

São quatro propostas que dão voz à reivindicação popular.

Cristian Terheș (ECR). – Doamna președintă, domnule comisar, din 2011, România îndeplinește toate, și repet, toate condițiile pentru a intra în Schengen și cu toate acestea încă nu a fost primită, fiind oferite pretexte ce nu au legătură cu condițiile de aderare ale României la Schengen.

După 2011 s-a pretextat că România nu poate intra în Schengen deoarece avea încă mecanismul de cooperare și verificare, un mecanism ce devenise caduc încă din 2010, dar a continuat să fie folosit abuziv de Comisia Europeană până recent. Acest MCV nu avea nicio legătură cu criteriile de aderare a României la Schengen.

Vedem acum Austria, care spune că se opune intrării României în Schengen din cauza numărului mare de imigranți ilegali ce intră în Uniunea Europeană. Preocuparea privind migrația ilegală este justificată și vedem ce se întâmplă în Lampedusa. Însă vina pentru această invazie de imigranți ilegali asupra Europei nu este a României, ci tocmai a Comisiei Europene și a obtuzilor care o conduc, care, în loc să stimuleze protecția granițelor externe și eliminarea controalelor interne, au permis, facilitat și recompensat această invazie. România, cu costuri imense, își protejează granițele proprii, care în bună parte sunt și granițele externe ale UE, iar prin aceasta protejează și Europa.

Vă solicit să faceți toate demersurile pentru ca în acest an România să intre în Schengen.

Thierry Mariani (ID). – Madame la Présidente, la confiance dans les institutions européennes est en chute libre. L'affaire du «QatarGate» et le refus de ce Parlement d'établir une commission d'enquête spécifique sur ce scandale a dévasté la réputation du Parlement européen dans le monde.

En discutant cette semaine d'une quatrième résolution en quatre ans sur l'Égypte, le Parlement européen va réveiller les soupçons. Comment comprendre l'acharnement de certains contre l'Égypte et le président Sissi? Comment comprendre leur collaboration avec le gouvernement Morsi et leur détestation du pouvoir égyptien depuis 2014? Comment comprendre cette nouvelle tentative d'ingérence dans une procédure judiciaire dont le procès en appel se déroulera dans cinq jours?

Toutes les chancelleries tirent la conclusion que les réseaux favorables aux Frères musulmans au sein des institutions européennes sont toujours à l'œuvre. Ces réseaux qui ont fait correspondre pendant au moins dix ans les résolutions du Parlement européen sur les droits de l'homme et les intérêts de la confrérie islamiste. Scandales sur lesquels la majorité a refusé d'enquêter. Qui se cache derrière l'influence révoltante des Frères musulmans au sein du Parlement européen? Il est temps de rétablir notre crédit et de faire toute la lumière.

João Pimenta Lopes (The Left). – Senhora Presidente, o Governo português anunciou há dias a quarta tentativa de privatização da TAP uma decisão contrária ao interesse nacional, uma submissão à vontade da União Europeia e aos interesses das grandes companhias de aviação que esta defende.

As anteriores tentativas de privatização quase destruíram a TAP e trouxeram avultados prejuízos para o país. Na mais recente tentativa, uma golpaça envolvendo a Airbus, que é do conhecimento da Comissão Europeia, pôs a TAP para ser comprada com o seu próprio dinheiro. Este é um caminho de abdicação nacional, um crime contra Portugal, a sua economia, independência e soberania, que é imperativo travar.

É preciso preservar uma das maiores empresas nacionais, o maior exportador nacional de serviços, os milhares de postos de trabalho qualificados, a riqueza que garante ao país, o papel que tem nas ligações às regiões ultraperiféricas e à nossa diáspora.

Os trabalhadores da TAP e do sector da aviação podem contar com os deputados do PCP, também aqui no Parlamento Europeu, na luta contra este crime e na defesa de uma TAP pública ao serviço do povo e do país.

Susanna Ceccardi (ID). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'Italia è sottoposta a una pressione migratoria senza precedenti e rischia di scoppiare di clandestini, mentre l'Europa continua a fare la buona con i confini degli altri, cioè i nostri.

La Commissaria Johansson probabilmente non se n'è neanche accorta, così impegnata a fare la calza com'è. La Germania, probabilmente in compagnia di altri paesi europei, ha finanziato le ONG per portare gli immigrati in Italia. È così bello fare i buoni con i confini degli altri.

Le risorse promesse alla Tunisia non sono arrivate, se non in piccola parte. Chiaramente ci sono da rispettare i diritti umani. Ma questo non valeva per Erdoğan, a cui negli anni abbiamo dato più di 20 miliardi di euro. Lì i diritti umani non valevano.

Noi italiani non possiamo effettuare respingimenti. Dei giudici hanno respinto l'istanza del governo di rimandare in Tunisia alcuni migranti perché si appellano alle norme europee.

Ecco, le norme europee hanno stufato gli italiani. Gli italiani sono stufi e la pazienza degli italiani finirà prima della calza della Johansson.

Gunnar Beck (ID). – Frau Präsidentin! Ein EU-Staat darf bei Kontrollen an seinen Grenzen dabei aufgegriffene, illegal eingereiste Migranten nicht abschieben. Das entschied am 21. September der Europäische Gerichtshof. Die Rückführungsrichtlinie, die ja gerade die Aufenthaltsbeendigung von Menschen ohne Aufenthaltsrecht zum Ziel hat, wird dadurch zur Einreisegewährleistungsrichtlinie.

Das Urteil ist ein Paradebeispiel für richterliche Rechtsschöpfung – das heißt die willkürliche Änderung gesetzten Rechts durch eine kreative Judikative. Denn Artikel 2 der Rückführungsrichtlinie stellt klar: Der Schutz vor sofortiger Abschiebung gilt nur für Illegale in einem Mitgliedstaat und nicht an der Außengrenze dieses Mitgliedstaats. Die EU maß sich an, Mitgliedstaaten wegen angeblicher Rechtsstaatlichkeitsmängel zu maßregeln. Mit welchem Recht, wenn das eigene höchste Gericht offen EU-Recht bricht?

Die Präsidentin. – Damit ist dieser Tagesordnungspunkt geschlossen.

18. Tagesordnung der nächsten Sitzung

Die Präsidentin. – Die nächste Sitzung findet morgen, Dienstag, 3. Oktober 2023, um 9.00 Uhr statt. Die Tagesordnung wurde veröffentlicht und ist auf der Website des Europäischen Parlaments verfügbar.

19. Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung

Die Präsidentin. – Das Protokoll dieser Sitzung wird dem Parlament morgen, Dienstag, 3. Oktober 2023, zum Beginn der Nachmittagssitzung zur Genehmigung vorgelegt.

20. Schluss der Sitzung

(Die Sitzung wird um 21.46 Uhr geschlossen.)

Legende der verwendeten Zeichen

*	Konsultationsverfahren
***	Zustimmungsverfahren
***I	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, erste Lesung
***II	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, zweite Lesung
***III	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, dritte Lesung

(Das angegebene Verfahren entspricht der von der Kommission vorgeschlagenen Rechtsgrundlage.)

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
DEVE	Entwicklungsausschuss
INTA	Ausschuss für internationalen Handel
BUDG	Haushaltsausschuss
CONT	Haushaltskontrollausschuss
ECON	Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung
EMPL	Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten
ENVI	Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr
REGI	Ausschuss für regionale Entwicklung
AGRI	Ausschuss für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung
PECH	Fischereiausschuss
CULT	Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung
JURI	Rechtsausschuss
LIBE	Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres
AFCO	Ausschuss für konstitutionelle Fragen
FEMM	Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
SEDE	Unterausschuss Sicherheit und Verteidigung
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen
SANT	Unterausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit

Abkürzungen der Fraktionen

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen/Freie Europäische Allianz
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
ID	Fraktion Identität und Demokratie
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament – GUE/NGL
NI	Fraktionslos



C/2024/5274

29.8.2024

AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE VOM 3. OKTOBER 2023

(C/2024/5274)

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

SITZUNGSPERIODE 2023-2024

Sitzungen vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 2023

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AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE VOM 3. OKTOBER 2023

VORSITZ: EVELYN REGNER

Vizepräsidentin

1. Eröffnung der Sitzung

(The sitting opened at 9.00)

2. Zusammensetzung der Fraktionen

President. – Stefania Zambelli is no longer a member of the ID Group and sits with the non-attached Members as of 3 October 2023.

3. Zusammensetzung der Ausschüsse und Delegationen

President. – The Renew Group notified the President of a decision relating to changes to appointments within delegations. This decision will be set out in the minutes of today's sitting and takes effect on the date of this announcement.

4. Zwischenbericht über den Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 (Aussprache)

President. – The next item is the debate on the recommendation by Jan Olbrycht and Margarida Marques, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on the interim report on the proposal for a mid-term revision of the multiannual financial framework 2021-2027 (2023/0201R(APP)) (A9-0273/2023).

Jan Olbrycht, sprawozdawca. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie komisarzu! Chciałbym przypomnieć, że dzisiaj Parlament Europejski przegłosuje swoje stanowisko w sprawie rewizji wieloletnich ram finansowych na lata 2021–2027.

Ale powinno to być również dla nas ważne wskazanie i ważne przypomnienie debaty, która się toczy od wielu lat w instytucjach europejskich. Czy jesteśmy w stanie rzeczywiście przewidzieć i dobrze zaplanować budżet europejski na siedem lat? Czy jesteśmy przygotowani na zaskakujące sytuacje, na nieprzewidziane okoliczności, na kryzysy? Czy budżet przygotowany na siedem lat nie powinien z góry być przygotowany na rewizję, na zmianę? Czy budżet nie powinien być bardziej elastyczny tak, by pozwalał na reagowanie?

Parlament Europejski od początku mówił o tym, że ten budżet na lata 2021–2027 jest za mały, że nie wystarczy, a jeszcze wtedy nie wiedzieliśmy o nadchodzących kryzysach. Pogląd ten podzielała również wtedy Komisja Europejska, przygotowując zestawienie potrzeb. Budżet okazał się dużo mniejszy niż potrzeby, które były wtedy określane. Mimo to została podjęta decyzja o wieloletnich ramach finansowych z przeglądem w środku tego okresu.

My od początku mówiliśmy: nie wystarczy przegląd, trzeba będzie zmienić ten budżet. A potem nastąpiły nieprzewidziane okoliczności: Covid-19, wojna w Ukrainie, w związku z czym pojawiły się pytania, czy ten budżet wystarczy, czy nie musimy go zmienić. Pierwsza odpowiedź ze strony rządów była taka, że nie będzie żadnej rewizji. Na szczęście jednak wtedy Komisja Europejska przygotowała propozycje zmiany wieloletnich ram finansowych, o czym my mówiliśmy w roku 2022.

Komisja Europejska przygotowała tę zmianę i z tą zmianą generalnie Parlament się zgadza. Zgadza się co do listy priorytetowych działań, co do tego, że trzeba będzie przeznaczyć pieniądze dla Ukrainy, że trzeba będzie wzmocnić kwestie innowacyjności, konkurencyjności na rynkach światowych, dorzucić pieniądze na migrację, ale również uelastycznić budżet po to, żeby można było reagować na nieprzewidziane okazyje.

I teraz Parlament Europejski wychodzi z propozycją: zgadzamy się z propozycją Komisji Europejskiej, ale uważamy, że ona powinna być jeszcze wzmocniona. Stąd też propozycja nasza, Parlamentu Europejskiego, mówi o dodatkowych dziesięciu miliardach. To jest dosyć symboliczna suma, bo oczywiście można by ją rozbijać na bardziej szczegółowe zagadnienia, ale my jako Parlament Europejski chcemy wskazać, że są priorytetowe działania, które muszą być wzmocnione, lecz ważny jest czas.

Dlatego podejmujemy tę decyzję dzisiaj, dlatego też czekamy na decyzję Rady. Uważamy, że Rada musi podjąć szybko decyzję, ponieważ pieniądze, które były przewidziane dla Ukrainy, kończą się z końcem roku. Przecież musimy przygotować budżet na rok 2024. Dlatego też dzisiaj przychodzimy jako Parlament Europejski i mówimy: to jest nasza propozycja. Oczekujemy od Rady szybkich działań dotyczących tego, w jaki sposób zmienić te ramy finansowe, w jaki sposób znaleźć dodatkowe pieniądze na drugą część tych ram. Przecież nie tylko musimy odpowiedzieć na nowe wyzwania, ale jeszcze będziemy musieli spłacić kredyt, i my proponujemy rozwiązania, które ułatwią tego typu działania.

Dlatego też ważne jest, żeby zrozumieć stanowisko Parlamentu. Parlament nie domaga się większych pieniędzy. Parlament Europejski wspiera priorytety najważniejsze dla Unii, pokazuje, jak to osiągnąć, i wzywa Radę do szybkiego działania.

Margarida Marques, relatora. – Senhora Presidente, Senhor Ministro, Senhor Comissário, em momentos de crise, seja sanitária, económica ou guerra, a resposta é sempre mais Europa e não menos Europa.

Respostas que ponham as pessoas, as famílias, as empresas no centro. O SURE e o fundo de recuperação NextGenerationEU salvaram a vida de milhões de famílias na Europa. O Parlamento Europeu pediu em dezembro, a Comissão Europeia propôs em junho, votamos agora um mandato do Parlamento Europeu, como autoridade orçamental para rever o orçamento plurianual da União Europeia, até ao final de 2027.

A COVID, a guerra e os desafios daí decorrentes esgotaram o orçamento atual. Sete preocupações fundamentais:

Primeira, continuar a apoiar a Ucrânia e o povo ucraniano na Ucrânia e fora da Ucrânia e criar a base orçamental para mobilizar a ajuda internacional. Ao mesmo tempo, mitigar o impacto económico e social da guerra na vida dos europeus. Os europeus não podem ver todos os dias os juros a aumentarem e a crescerem os encargos dos jovens, das famílias com a casa ou com a energia.

Segunda, mobilizar meios adicionais para apoiar os cidadãos de países terceiros que procuram a Europa como sua tábua de salvação e os países que os recebem, em trânsito ou como destino final.

Terceira, proporcionar mais meios para auxiliar os governos nacionais a reagir a catástrofes naturais, como as cheias ou a seca, como as que sofremos recentemente e que seguramente se vão repetir.

Quarta, reforçar a autonomia estratégica da União Europeia. Para isso, apoiar a criação do programa STEP – o primeiro passo: tecnologias profundas, limpas e biotecnologias, valorizando a investigação e o desenvolvimento tecnológico na Europa –, apoiar a industrialização verde, apoiar mais e melhores empregos, criar oportunidades para os jovens e construir uma União justa, igualitária e coesa, sem deixar de ser competitiva no contexto global.

Quinta, assegurar que os encargos com a dívida do NextGenerationEU não vão afetar nem as políticas nem os programas europeus, designadamente a política de coesão ou a política agrícola.

Sexta, criar um instrumento permanente para dar resposta a crises que se têm sucedido com maior rapidez e complexidade, muitas vezes em simultâneo. Não podemos continuar com medidas pontuais sem causar sérios danos às políticas ou aos programas europeus ou aos objetivos de investimento para fazer a transição climática ou digital.

Precisamos de soluções permanentes, aprendendo com o que fizemos na União Europeia, na resposta às recentes crises, como a criação do NextGenerationEU ou do programa SURE.

Sétima, proteger a identidade e a dimensão da política de coesão. Não está em causa a revisão dos chamados envelopes nacionais. Fixámos prioridades para podermos assumir uma posição realista.

Finalmente, sabemos que novos alargamentos exigem reformas institucionais, mas exigem também uma nova arquitetura para o orçamento da União Europeia. O orçamento não pode ser o mesmo, nem do lado da receita nem no lado da despesa, numa Europa a 27 ou numa Europa a 30 ou a 35.

Para terminar, queria agradecer ao correlator Jan Olbrycht, com quem tive o privilégio de trabalhar, e às nossas equipas, aos relatores-sombra, ao Secretariado da Comissão dos Orçamentos.

Pascual Navarro Ríos, *presidente en ejercicio del Consejo*. – Señora presidenta, señorías, señor comisario, como saben, el 20 de junio, la Comisión presentó su propuesta de revisión del marco financiero plurianual. El Consejo ha estado trabajando intensamente en ese texto con el objetivo de concluir las negociaciones antes de que finalice el año. Como ocurre siempre con el marco financiero plurianual, algunos aspectos de esta propuesta requerirán orientación al más alto nivel político y, en este sentido, el presidente del Consejo Europeo ha propuesto añadir un debate sobre la revisión del marco financiero plurianual al orden del día del próximo Consejo Europeo de los días 26 y 27 de octubre. La Presidencia está trabajando intensamente en el marco de negociación y ya han comenzado los debates en el Coreper.

Señorías, desde el año 2020, la Unión ha afrontado retos imprevistos y sin precedentes y el informe que han presentado se refiere, evidentemente, a todos ellos. La urgencia de abordar dichos retos ha de conciliarse con los presupuestos nacionales. La Presidencia hará todo lo que esté en su mano por concluir satisfactoriamente este expediente lo antes posible y está resuelta a realizar esta labor con ánimo de cooperación constructiva con el Parlamento Europeo. Les doy de antemano las gracias por las contribuciones que hoy nos van a hacer en esta casa.

Johannes Hahn, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, honourable Members, dear State Secretary, first, I would like to thank the European Parliament, its President and especially the co-rapporteurs for this report, for the work done so far and the speediness the Parliament has shown in its work, as indeed time is pressing.

I can only stress again the importance of having the MFF revision in place by 1 January next year, which is also supported by the European Parliament. Failure to do so would mean that we would not be able to support Ukraine in a lasting manner to cover the most pressing needs and important reforms. We would neither be able to react effectively to the recent natural crises and emergencies that have affected our countries.

The economic and geopolitical context has dramatically changed since 2020. Within its limits, the Union budget has powered a strong EU response. As a result, the existing budgetary flexibility under the MFF is largely depleted. This hinders the EU credibility and ability to act swiftly and urgently. That is why we came forward with a targeted proposal of the MFF last June.

I welcome the fact that the European Parliament's report concurs with the priorities identified by the Commission. A structural solution to support Ukraine until 2027 via the new Ukraine facility, an instrument which will support Ukraine's recovery, modernisation, reforms and accession path via a long-term plan, but also catering for short-term needs.

Further, the situation in Lampedusa, the fallout from the Russian war of aggression and challenges at our borders demonstrate that migration is a huge European challenge that requires a European response. We must provide the means to address the most pressing needs resulting from the current situation, ensuring a swift agreement and implementation of the pact for migration and asylum.

The impact of the Russian war of aggression on Ukraine calls for strengthening partnerships with third countries. Supporting our close partners, as well as replenishing the neighbourhood, development and international cooperation instrument cushion to respond to future crises. Hence our proposals to increase heading 4 and heading 6. One is for migration and borders; number 6 for neighbours and external.

The multiplication of natural disasters and numerous humanitarian crises both in the Union and outside which we have experienced this summer highlight the importance of our emergency instruments. The initial allocations have been more than exhausted in the past two years. Needs remain high and will continue to do so for the remainder of the MFF.

It's urgent to reinforce the solidarity and emergency aid reserve and the flexibility instrument. It's also time to foster our strategic autonomy and competitiveness.

Beyond the political priorities, our MFF also requires some adjustments to respect commitments already made. It was already mentioned, the EURI line. This would reflect the uncertain nature of financing costs. And then it's about the resources of the European public administration, which are under pressure due to the inflation.

The Commission proposal is targeted and focuses on the most pressing needs. As such, it should be considered as a package. So once again we are ready to support. I am grateful for the Council to try to reach an agreement as fast as possible.

José Manuel Fernandes, *em nome do Grupo PPE*. – Senhora Presidente, Caras e Caros Colegas, Senhor Comissário e representante do Conselho, nas negociações do Quadro Financeiro Plurianual 2014-2020, o Parlamento Europeu defendeu que o orçamento de 2021-2027 não estava à altura dos desafios, não era robusto, não tinha flexibilidade, não responderia a imprevistos e que o pagamento da dívida decorrente do NextGenerationEU, dos planos de recuperação e resiliência, não devia estar dentro dos limites orçamentais.

O tempo deu-nos razão. A guerra na Ucrânia, a pandemia e a inflação mostraram que nós não podemos ter um orçamento com esta pequena dimensão e sem flexibilidade. Só a inflação representa um custo adicional de 74 mil milhões de euros.

Por isso, a nossa proposta nem é bem uma revisão, é mais uma reposição para respondermos aos desafios que enfrentamos e, para além disso, conseguirmos apoiar os cidadãos europeus.

O custo da dívida era de 15 mil milhões de EUR só em juros, em 2021-2027 vai ser cerca de 30 mil milhões de EUR. Isto significa que devemos colocar o custo desta dívida que deu origem aos PRR dentro do quadro financeiro plurianual, mas acima dos seus limites.

Para terminar, nós precisamos de montantes suficientes para projetos estratégicos que reforcem a nossa autonomia. O Conselho – é uma pergunta – concorda com o Parlamento e vai estar disponível para nos apoiar desta vez, uma vez que demonstrámos que tínhamos razão? Espero resposta.

Eider Gardiazabal Rubial, *en nombre del Grupo S&D*. – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, señor secretario de Estado, tengo solo dos minutos para convencer a los veintisiete países del Consejo de la necesidad de revisar el marco financiero plurianual, de dotarlo de más recursos para hacer frente dignamente a todos los retos que tenemos por delante.

En esta revisión no estamos hablando de ser ambiciosos o de prepararnos para el futuro, estamos hablando de dar respuestas urgentes a varias crisis y, también, del coste de oportunidad de no hacerlo. Respuestas a varias crisis, empezando por la guerra contra Ucrania, donde nuestro apoyo como Unión no está en duda, pero donde ahora tenemos la oportunidad de financiar un plan con objetivos y controles claros.

Pero no podemos concentrar toda nuestra política exterior en Ucrania: Moldavia también necesita nuestro apoyo. El Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo también necesita recursos, por no hablar de todos los refugiados a los que tenemos que proteger; como protegimos a nuestros ciudadanos en la crisis de la COVID-19: protegimos su salud y sus empleos poniendo en marcha los fondos Next Generation EU. Lamentablemente, la inflación y la subida de tipos de interés han ejercido todavía más presión financiera sobre nuestros presupuestos.

La crisis de la COVID-19 y la guerra contra Ucrania han sacado a la luz muchas de nuestras debilidades como Unión; entre ellas, nuestra extrema dependencia de terceros países y la necesidad de desarrollar una política industrial europea con inversiones clave en sectores estratégicos.

Y aquí llegamos al coste de oportunidad. ¿Estamos dispuestos a ser dependientes de todo y para todo de terceros países, para nada fiables en muchos casos? ¿A no tener voz política por culpa de nuestras debilidades? ¿A quedarnos rezagados en innovación, en transición digital o en lucha contra el cambio climático? ¿Estamos dispuestos a volver a las políticas de austeridad del 2010, a no tener fondos para ayudar a nuestros ciudadanos frente a catástrofes naturales o a no poder proteger a nuestros trabajadores en una nueva crisis?

Este Parlamento no lo está, y espero que el Consejo tampoco. En esta negociación es tan importante su contenido como su aprobación a tiempo. El señor Michel no ha tenido a bien debatir hoy con nosotros. Espero que no pierda ni un solo minuto, que se ponga codo con codo con la Presidencia española y que, con el resto de los países, logre presentar una propuesta digna y a la altura de las circunstancias para negociar con este Parlamento.

Valérie Hayer, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, Monsieur le Ministre, chers collègues, je vous invite à vous lever contre l'extrême droite, contre la Lega, contre le Rassemblement national, contre l'AFD, contre Reconquête, qui voudraient nous faire croire que l'Europe serait un monstre budgétaire ne finançant que ses fonctionnaires. Nous devons rétablir la réalité et faire face avec courage à la réalité et à la vérité. Un courage qui manque tant aux populistes.

Parce que la réalité, c'est que les caisses de l'Europe font face à un vide abyssal. Un vide qui, s'il n'est pas comblé d'ici au 31 décembre, mènera à de très graves répercussions. Fin de l'aide à l'Ukraine. Incapacité à honorer notre dette commune. Incapacité à mettre fin à nos dépendances. Incapacité à contrôler nos frontières. Et donc incapacité à accueillir les migrants ayants droit comme à raccompagner ceux qui n'ont pas vocation à rester. Alors que ferions-nous? Pester contre l'impuissance de l'Europe, contre son incapacité à faire face aux crises et subir ? Nous le refusons.

Chers collègues, la situation budgétaire de l'Europe n'est pas préoccupante. Elle est dramatique. Alors ne laissons pas les populistes, l'extrême droite nous dire qu'il faut couper le budget de l'Europe tels des irresponsables de la finance publique et donnons à l'Europe les moyens de maîtriser nos frontières, notre industrie, notre territoire, notre avenir.

Rasmus Andresen, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin! Überschwemmungen und Brände, die weite Teile von Europa zerstören, Kriege und globale Krisen, Brücken, die einstürzen, Schulen, die von Asbest befallen sind, und ein Schienennetz, das so marode ist, dass man in vielen Mitgliedstaaten mindestens eine bis zwei Stunden Verspätungen einplanen muss. Allein um die Klimaziele einzuhalten und moderne Infrastruktur in Europa zu garantieren, brauchen wir jährlich, so die EU-Kommission, 620 Milliarden Euro Investitionen.

Unsere Zukunft ist europäisch, und wir müssen sie jetzt organisieren. In Sonntagsreden sind sich darüber auch meistens alle einig: Die EU muss gestärkt werden, damit wir alle eine gute Zukunft haben, wir klimagerechte Infrastruktur bauen und unser Wohlstand gestärkt wird. Aber wenn es konkret wird, dann steht das Europäische Parlament meistens alleine da. So droht es auch diesmal zu sein. Bei der anstehenden Überarbeitung des Finanzrahmens verhandeln wir leider nicht darüber, was nötig wäre, wir sprechen darüber, was möglich ist.

Wir brauchen die 50-Milliarden-Ukraine-Fazilität, um unser Versprechen einzulösen, die Ukraine beim Wiederaufbau zu unterstützen und ihr einen Weg in die Europäische Union zu geben. Wir brauchen mehr Investitionen in europäische Innovation, und wir brauchen mehr Flexibilität, um auf globale Krisen oder aber auch auf Naturkatastrophen reagieren zu können. Wir brauchen eine Lösung für die explodierenden Zinskosten, damit nicht im nächsten Schritt Jugendaustauschprogramme, Umweltprogramme oder Demokratieprojekte gekürzt werden.

Der Rat ist dazu bisher leider nicht bereit. Ich muss auch ganz ehrlich sagen, Herr Minister, das, was Sie heute allein zum Zeitplan gesagt haben, war mehr als enttäuschend. Machen Sie Ihre Hausaufgaben, setzen Sie den mehrjährigen Finanzrahmen auf die Tagesordnung des nächsten Ratsgipfels oder spätestens im November auf einem Sondergipfel, damit wir zeitnah entscheiden können.

Bogdan Rzońca, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Jest rewizja finansów, bo stoimy przed ścianą. Liderzy unijni współpracowali z Rosją Putina, przed tym Polska ostrzegała. A on napadł na Ukrainę i zdewastował Unię Europejską, ośmieszając przy tym jej liderów. Wszystko w Unii miało być ambitne, ale nie było realne. Opowieści o transformacji energetycznej gospodarki legły w gruzach. Polityka klimatyczna rujnuje dziś budżet rodziny, mamy więc ubóstwo, zimne i ciemne domy. Jest kłapa gospodarcza Unii, firmy uciekają do USA i Anglii z Unii Europejskiej. Pośpiesznie wprowadzana platforma strategicznych technologii nie zapobiegnie tej kłapie, jest tylko dowodem na kłapę.

Ambitnie Unia się tylko zadłużyła i do tego stopnia chce, żeby ten dług był wspólny i prawie że wieczny. Komisja ocenia, że budżet się dewaluuje na 74 mld euro do 2027 roku. Unia chce podzielić uchodźców na lepszych, na tych, którzy są przemycańcami na południu Unii z dopłatą od unijnych, od niemieckich NGO-sów. I Komisja nie chce pomóc krajom, które pomagają Ukraincom, matkom i dzieciom z Ukrainy, które są w tych przyfrontowych krajach. I wreszcie Komisja mówi, że wszystkie kraje muszą spłacać odsetki od długu na plany odbudowy, ale politycznie Komisja blokuje pieniądze dla Polski.

Joachim Kuhs, *im Namen der ID-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin, lieber Herr Kommissar Hahn, werter Herr Minister, werte Kollegen! Jedes Jahr nimmt der Ehrgeiz der Kommission zu und die Souveränität der Mitgliedstaaten ab. Jedes Jahr gibt die Kommission mehr Geld aus als im Vorjahr und verlangt für die Folgejahre mehr Geld. Dieses Geld wächst natürlich nicht auf einem Geldbaum, sondern dieses Geld wird von den Steuerzahlern in unseren Mitgliedstaaten beigesteuert.

Auch bei der Überarbeitung des mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens will die Kommission für die nächsten Jahre zusätzliche 65 Milliarden und der Haushaltsausschuss noch einmal 10 Milliarden draufsatteln. Liebe Kollegen, ich sage Nein zu mehr Geld! Dass Sie jedes Jahr meine 300 Kürzungsanträge ablehnen – geschenkt. Dass Sie aber, werter Herr Kommissar, mit dieser Halbzeitüberprüfung immer mehr Geld fordern für die Masseneinwanderung, für den Klimawahnsinn und 50 Milliarden dann auch noch für die Ukraine, das müssen wir nächstes Jahr unseren Wählern erklären, und da bin ich gespannt, was die dazu zu sagen haben.

Machen wir es doch einfach wie letzte Woche die Amerikaner: Die haben einfach die für den Ukrainekrieg eingepflanzten 65 Milliarden komplett gestrichen, und schon gab es eine Einigung über den Haushalt in letzter Sekunde. Lieber Herr Kommissar, ziehen auch Sie die Reißleine. Streichen Sie die Unterstützung für die weitere Verlängerung des Krieges in der Ukraine. Sie würden sich dadurch den Friedensnobelpreis für die EU nachträglich verdienen – und zwar ehrlich verdienen – und dem mehrjährigen Finanzrahmen die notwendige Luft zum Atmen verschaffen.

Δημήτριος Παπαδημούλης, *εξ ονόματος της ομάδας The Left*. – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο εδώ και χρόνια ζητά έναν πιο ισχυρό προϋπολογισμό και ζητούσαμε εδώ και χρόνια και μια αναθεώρηση του πολυετούς δημοσιονομικού πλαισίου. Η Επιτροπή έρχεται με καθυστέρηση και καταθέτει μια πρόταση —ανεπαρκή κατά τη γνώμη μας— αλλά ανοίγει έναν δρόμο.

Και τώρα είναι ευθύνη δική σας, κύριοι του Συμβουλίου, να μην βάλετε στο καλάθι των αχρήστων αυτή την πρόταση της Επιτροπής που εμείς με την έκθεσή μας ζητούμε και να βελτιωθεί. Πρέπει εσείς, της ισπανικής Προεδρίας, να πείσετε το Συμβούλιο και τον κύριο Michel να μην αναβάλλει διαρκώς την τοποθέτηση του Συμβουλίου. Γιατί η «ευρωτσιγκουνιά» και οι καθυστερήσεις του Συμβουλίου ρίχνουν νερό στον μύλο της αντιευρωπαϊκής άκρας δεξιάς. Το ακούσατε μόλις πριν: χρειαζόμαστε περισσότερη και καλύτερη Ευρώπη. Να δεχθείτε πολλές από τις προτάσεις του Συμβουλίου, κύριοι του Κοινοβουλίου και της Επιτροπής, και να αρχίσουμε από τώρα να προετοιμάζουμε τον νέο πολυετή προϋπολογισμό της Ένωσης. Γιατί; Για να αντιμετωπίσουμε τις υπαρκτές ανάγκες και τις νέες κρίσεις που έρχονται.

Δεν είναι δυνατόν η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση να λειτουργεί με έναν προϋπολογισμό της τάξης του 1% του ευρωπαϊκού ΑΕΠ. Όποιος το αρνείται αυτό, δεν θέλει την Ενωμένη Ευρώπη, υπονομεύει την Ενωμένη Ευρώπη και τροφοδοτεί τη διάλυσή της μέσω της απειλητικής ανόδου της αντιευρωπαϊκής άκρας δεξιάς.

Andor Deli (NI). – Elnök Asszony! A szolidaritás nem egy egyirányú utca. Ezt a mondást már számtalanszor hallhattuk az EU részéről az elmúlt évek során, de sajnos úgy tűnik, hogy mégis az. Az uniós forrásokhoz való egyenlő hozzáférés biztosítása minden tagállamot egyformán meg kell, hogy illessen, ez is része az EU szolidaritásának. Az MFF-revízió kapcsán most mégis egyes uniós körök elvárnák Magyarországtól, hogy önkéntesen vállaljon újabb befizetéseket az uniós költségvetésbe, így például a helyreállítási programok növekvő kamatainak törlesztésére, miközben eddig egyetlen eurócentet sem kapott az ország ebből az alapból.

Magyarország csak az idén egymilliárd eurót fizet be az uniós költségvetésbe, teljesítve ezzel az előírt kötelezettségeit. Ugyanakkor három milliárd euróval tartoznak nekünk. Úgy tűnik, szívesen fogadják a magyar befizetéseket, de az országot jogosan megillető uniós források kifizetésére a politikai nyomásgyakorlás miatt továbbra sem tudunk számítani. A jelenlegi gazdasági és politikai helyzetben az MFF felülvizsgálatának hatalmas stratégiai és politikai jelentősége van, de a tárgyalások gyors lezárása érdekében vissza kellene térni a szolidaritás valódi fogalmához.

Siegfried Mureșan (PPE). – Madam President, dear colleagues, whenever people in Europe are in need, the European Union is helping through the budget of the European Union. People, enterprises, regions which were in difficult situations in COVID had to face economic and social consequences of the pandemic, and high energy prices, inflation were helped from the budget of the European Union.

This MFF was agreed in 2020. Since then, we had to do many things which were not initially foreseen, which were not planned, and which none of us could envisage, particularly linked to the illegal invasion of Russian armed forces into Ukraine. We did more than we had to do initially. We did more than we planned with this MFF. We are now seeing that it reaches its limits. In the draft budget of the European Union for next year presented by the Commission, in four out of seven headings of the budget, we have a margin of EUR 0, which means no capacity to react if something happens. We have to correct this, and the revision of the multiannual financial framework is the right place and the right time to correct this, so that we can better protect our borders, care for people in Ukraine who came to Europe and continue to help people facing all of the difficulties. This is why, Minister, representatives of the Council, we urge you to put forward a negotiating position of the Council as soon as possible, so that the Council and Parliament can sit together, can agree on the budget for the next for the next seven years.

On the revision of this seven-year MFF, I would like to congratulate Jan Olbrycht and Margarida Marques as our two rapporteurs. They will receive a strong mandate and a strong majority today.

Just one word, in the end, to the net contributing members in the Council who complained that a bigger budget might mean more contributions. Contribution of member states this year are 20% reduced. The member states are not paying in more for the time being.

President. – I just have to inform you that we have a technical problem right now. The clock is not working, so when you see 38 seconds on the screen, that is frozen. We just have to do that right now because we would like to continue with the plenary debate with our mobiles, so I am very sorry for that. You have all prepared your speeches and I am quite sure that you are aware of that, and we will solve the problem as soon as possible.

Indeed the clock looks as if it is working again now, hopefully. Thank you for your understanding.

Rovana Plumb (S&D). – Madam President, the current Multiannual Financial Framework was adopted under completely different context: before the pandemic, before the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine and all the other challenges to our Union that followed. To continue addressing the challenges of today and tomorrow, a timely agreement on all the components of the MFF revision is absolutely necessary to respond more effectively to evolving needs, address funding gaps and increased flexibility and crisis responses. The revision must provide new funding for new political priorities and ensure a stronger and more agile EU budget that meets the highest standards of transparency and democratic accountability. The Parliament is working hard and is committed to having a revised MFF in place on 1 January 2024. We call on the Council to show courage and responsibility and come to the negotiating table as soon as possible, as we urgently need to agree on increased means for our union in order to tackle together the crisis we are facing.

We also want to accelerate the convergence of all regions of the Union and to stop any further attempts to deplete cohesion policy funding. It is crucial that the funding of cohesion policy remains adequate and is not undermined neither in the current MFF nor in the post 2027 MFF.

Moritz Körner (Renew). – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar! Natürlich setzt dieser Bericht die richtigen Schwerpunkte. Wir brauchen mehr Geld, vor allem in der Unterstützung der Ukraine und auch für weitere Prioritäten des Parlaments, und natürlich müssen wir die Zinsen für NextGenerationEU, die gestiegen sind, auch bezahlen. Aber es wird eben schwierig, in den Mitgliedstaaten mehr Geld für den EU-Haushalt zu bekommen, denn auch dort sind diese finanziellen Zwänge da, auch dort muss mehr für Zinsen ausgegeben werden.

Deswegen sollten wir doch mal schauen: Wir haben mit NextGenerationEU 750 Milliarden Euro on top gepackt, und schon jetzt sehen wir, dass das Geld schlecht abfließt; wir sehen, dass die Kohäsionsgelder noch schlechter abfließen. Wir sollten so mutig sein, hier auch neue Prioritäten zu setzen und Geld dort umzuschichten, das dort nicht gebraucht wird.

Gleichzeitig erreichen uns aber auch heute neue Medienberichte, dass die Kommission plant, Teile der Gelder an Ungarn wieder freizugeben, um die ungarische Unterstützung zu bekommen, mehr Geld für den EU-Haushalt herbeizuführen. Ich will hier ganz klar für das Parlament sagen: Wenn Sie in diese Richtung gehen, Frau von der Leyen, dann werden Sie den erbitterten Widerstand des Europäischen Parlaments bekommen. Es kann nicht sein, dass wir uns die Zustimmung zu mehr Geld mit einem dreckigen Deal mit Orbán erkaufen. Es darf keine Rabatte mehr auf Rechtsstaatlichkeit geben in Europa.

Damian Boeselager (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, Commissioner, Minister, colleagues, we have said that there are many challenges that the European Union is facing – amongst them, a crazy dictator putting tanks into Ukraine and neighbouring countries that hopefully soon will be a candidate, and obviously the global competitiveness challenge due to the overdependence of supply and demand on China and the need to create, massively, green jobs and phase out brown ones.

But all these challenges need cash, need funding to be addressed, and if we look at what has been proposed by the Commission with the placet of the Council, it is not enough. I mean, 50 billion for Ukraine is a good start, but it will not be sufficient to even cover the pensions and wages if the US doesn't live up to its part of the deal. This will not be enough to trigger reconstruction. When it comes to a common investment strategy, I'm sorry, but we know that Germany alone spent around 10 billion for one single factory in Magdeburg, so it cannot be enough to just have, you know, 6 billion out there to strategically invest. This will not be good for the single market.

Let's get real. We need to address the challenges of our time. For that, we need a budget that is actually worth it.

Johan Van Overtveldt (ECR). – Minister, commissaris, voorzitter, een grondige revisie van het meerjarig financieel kader dringt zich op. Dit budgettaire raamwerk voor de periode 2021—2027 is niet meer aangepast aan de noden en uitdagingen van vandaag, laat staan aan die van morgen.

Met de opeenvolging van de pandemie, de energiecrisis en de oorlog in Oekraïne werden er telkens opnieuw budgettaire vehikels in het leven geroepen die losstaan van de reguliere begroting en die bijgevolg ook onttrokken worden aan de normale democratische, parlementaire controle. Gebrek aan ernstige, consistente controles zet de deur wagenwijd open voor oneigenlijk gebruik van fondsen, of zelfs erger.

Collega's, dat is echt een probleem. Dat die evolutie quasi geruisloos passeert, is minstens even zorgwekkend. Ik zal daar in dit halfroond steeds op blijven wijzen.

Met de revisie van het MFK is het hoog tijd dat er meer duidelijkheid komt, met respect voor het Parlement en met respect voor het subsidiariteitsbeginsel. Maar we moeten ook realistisch zijn. Enerzijds kunnen de lidstaten de EU niet blijven vragen om steeds meer te doen met min of meer dezelfde middelen, maar anderzijds mogen de Europese instanties, met dit Parlement op kop, een ernstige doorlichting van alle uitgaven niet blijven afwijzen.

Het doel zou moeten zijn om de efficiëntie van de gebruikte middelen voortdurend te toetsen en te verhogen, om op die manier niet alleen, maar ook budgettair financiële ruimte te creëren.

De opmaak van de begroting is vandaag te veel een grabbelton, met daarin voor elk wat wils. Ik pleit ervoor om met de nodige verantwoordelijkheidszin zowel inkomsten als uitgaven ernstig en consistent onder de loep te nemen.

Eric Minardi (ID). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Ministre, Monsieur le Commissaire, Mesdames et Messieurs, toujours plus d'argent, toujours plus d'emprunts, des plafonds toujours plus hauts. Pour quel résultat? Le constat est sans appel: la Commission européenne a épuisé en trois ans des fonds initialement prévus pour sept ans. Oui, le contexte mondial, suite à la crise du COVID et à la guerre en Ukraine n'est pas favorable. Cependant, nous n'avons pas à dilapider nos fonds auprès de pays tiers. Aujourd'hui, nous évoquons une révision de 31 milliards d'euros. À cela, il faudra ajouter quelque 69 milliards d'euros hors du cadre financier pluriannuel. M^{me} von der Leyen tente visiblement de rattraper une gestion budgétaire européenne plutôt questionnable.

Cette manipulation des citoyens de l'Union européenne ne peut pas durer. La Commission a le devoir de se préoccuper des crises qu'ils traversent. L'inflation principalement, mais aussi la précarité de l'emploi. Voilà pourquoi il serait judicieux d'abandonner la folie des grandeurs qui se joue actuellement. L'Union européenne n'est pas une ONG. Le peuple européen a besoin de nous. La rétribution versée doit avant tout profiter aux Européens. L'Union européenne doit faire des économies dans son budget et certaines de ses dépenses.

Younous Omarjee (The Left). – Madame la Présidente, pour la révision de ce CFP, je fais partie de ceux qui demandaient l'augmentation du Fonds européen d'aide aux plus démunis, car la pauvreté explose. Mais avez-vous écouté hier soir à cette tribune le commissaire Schmit? Il disait: il faut dépenser immédiatement l'argent disponible. Il y a des milliards qui peuvent être utilisés pour réduire la précarité. Et le commissaire Schmit exhortait les États membres à consommer l'argent disponible du FEAD.

Je pose la question: combien reste-t-il exactement? Y a-t-il donc des millions qui dorment aujourd'hui dans les caisses, en particulier pour la France car non dépensés par l'État et qui n'ont pas été donnés aux banques alimentaires qui, vous le savez tous, sont aujourd'hui exsangues et menacées dans leur existence même? Et si tel est le cas, ce serait un véritable scandale car les programmes, normalement, doivent être clôturés au 31 décembre 2020. Donc, lorsqu'on demande des augmentations, très bien, mais encore faut-il d'abord dépenser les fonds et bien les absorber.

Nicolas Bay (NI). – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, comme d'autres espaces économiques dans le monde, l'Union européenne est touchée par l'inflation et les conséquences de la guerre en Ukraine. Mais alors que n'importe quel ménage penserait simplement à réduire ses dépenses, la Commission a une formule magique: demander toujours plus d'argent aux États, c'est-à-dire aux contribuables européens et notamment français, puisque la France fait partie des pays contributeurs nets au budget de l'Union européenne.

La Commission nous montre une fois de plus qu'elle dépense sans compter l'argent des autres, notre argent. Pas moins de 65 milliards d'euros, dont 13 milliards au titre de l'immigration. Si au moins cet argent servait à expulser les clandestins ou à monter une opération navale pour empêcher l'invasion de Lampedusa et de nos côtes. Mais nous savons qu'il sera en réalité dilapidé pour faciliter la venue de millions de faux demandeurs d'asile.

Pour gonfler son budget, la Commission compte également sur les ressources propres. En clair: des taxes et des impôts supplémentaires qui sont, comme toujours évidemment, répercutés à la fin sur le consommateur. On va ainsi ajouter une couche européenne au millefeuille fiscal qui spolie déjà les Français: pourcentage sur le revenu des États membres, prélèvement d'une partie de la TVA, taxe sur les emballages plastiques, mécanisme carbone aux frontières, taxe temporaire – mais qui en réalité deviendra définitive – sur les bénéfices des entreprises.

En somme, l'Union européenne fonctionne comme la France de Macron: toujours plus d'impôts, toujours plus de centralisme bruxellois...

(La Présidente retire la parole à l'orateur)

Janusz Lewandowski (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie Komisarzu! Wieloletnie ramy finansowe, jak nazwa wskazuje, mają wieloletni horyzont. I na tym polega ich wartość, bo to jest pieniądź przewidywalny, inwestycyjny – tego na ogół brakuje w budżetach krajowych i lokalnych – który umożliwia finansowanie inwestycji ze swej natury wieloletnich. Jest to szczególnie istotne dla takich krajów jak Polska, które są w cywilizacyjnym pościgu.

Ale siedem lat to długi okres. Trzeba doliczyć 2-3 lata na uzgodnienia i negocjacje. Zwłaszcza teraz, kiedy żyjemy w burzliwym okresie, wśród wielu niewiadomych, jedno jest pewne – będziemy narażeni na szoki zewnętrzne, tak potężne jak pandemia czy wojna, które wymagają kosztownych reakcji i które nie mieszczą się w ciasnych ramach budżetu uchwalonego i uzgodnionego przed wojną. Zatem potrzebna jest rzeczywiście istotna rewizja.

Komisja przedstawiła rewizję, *fresh money* – o co zawsze zabiegał Parlament – rzędu 66 mld euro. Najmniej sporna część to jest oczywiście pomoc dla Ukrainy, ale są inne potrzeby, też dobrze adresowane. Niemniej zdaniem Parlamentu jest to rewizja niewystarczająca, dlatego będziemy zabiegali przede wszystkim o elastyczność budżetu, oczekując, że zasili już w roku 2024 budżet roczny.

Pedro Silva Pereira (S&D). – Senhora Presidente, é evidente que o atual quadro financeiro plurianual europeu já não chega para responder às consequências de crises imprevistas, como a pandemia ou a guerra de agressão russa contra a Ucrânia, ou para fazer face aos crescentes desafios de autonomia estratégica da União Europeia e das transições verde e digital.

É muito urgente resolver este problema. A proposta da Comissão para o reforço intercalar do orçamento plurianual é um passo importante na direção certa, mas não dá resposta a todas as necessidades.

Precisamos de uma revisão mais ambiciosa, mas também mais flexível. É, por isso, que este Parlamento deve apoiar de forma clara a proposta apresentada pelos nossos correlatores para um reforço orçamental adicional de 10 mil milhões de EUR que permita responder melhor às necessidades de financiamento sem prejudicar prioridades fundamentais, como as políticas de coesão.

Confiamos agora que a Presidência espanhola tudo fará para obter no Conselho a vontade política necessária para um bom acordo e um acordo rápido que possa entrar em vigor já no início de 2024.

Eva Maria Poptcheva (Renew). – *Frau Vorsitzende, sehr geehrter Kommissar Hahn, estimado Secretario de Estado*, just over 1% of the economic output of the whole European Union – this is the reality of the budget of the greatest democratic project that the world has seen in the past centuries.

We are facing enormous challenges: climate change, geopolitical instability, demographic decline, labour shortages. The only way to face them is with a strong economy, and the key word here is competitiveness. Because while the other economic superpowers of this world are pumping in billions to support their industries, we find ourselves arguing about a couple billion, more or less, for a new strategic platform called STEP.

We Europeans have to decide whether we want our industries to be competitive, and we have to decide if we run this race together with a strong budget for the European Union, investing in innovation, skills and leveraging private investment, or if you want to do it alone in a race to the bottom of national subsidies. The time to act is now.

Denis Nesci (ECR). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, revisionare il QFP vuol dire dare una nuova visione agli obiettivi politici che l'Europa si pone nei prossimi anni. Alla luce del nuovo contesto, fortemente stressato dal rialzo continuo dei tassi e dal conflitto in Ucraina, alla Commissione chiediamo di osare di più su tre punti cruciali del quadro, per i quali occorrono coraggio e la consapevolezza che si tratta di passaggi decisivi per la tenuta economica e sociale dell'Europa.

Non c'è alcun dubbio che la guerra in Ucraina ha avuto pesanti ripercussioni su paesi che versano in condizioni di maggiore povertà, come l'Africa. Chiediamo pertanto di indirizzare più risorse alle politiche per l'immigrazione, sia per rispondere alle forti spinte di stabilità sociale e geopolitica dei paesi del Nord Africa, sia per mitigare e governare i flussi che rischiano di incidere pesantemente su territori di frontiera, come l'Italia.

Pretendiamo, inoltre, che la revisione preveda più risorse sul meccanismo di flessibilità, attraverso cui sarebbe più facile mobilitare i fondi di coesione, per esempio, e garantire più competitività per l'economia e i mercati degli Stati membri.

Infine, accogliamo con favore l'attenzione posta sulla capacità di investimenti per la nuova piattaforma STEP, perché senza questo approccio è difficile proiettarsi nelle sfide alle quali l'Europa è chiamata.

Alessandro Panza (ID). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, signor Presidente del Consiglio, il quadro finanziario pluriennale è fondamentale per la politica europea, poiché senza risorse finanziarie adeguate i grandi progetti rimangono proclami vuoti.

È cruciale ricordare che stiamo impiegando i soldi dei cittadini, che vivono una crisi economica senza precedenti e ai quali non possiamo e non dobbiamo chiedere ancora più risorse. Dobbiamo lavorare, invece, affinché ogni euro speso sia utilizzato in modo efficiente per il bene comune.

Sebbene il finanziamento di nuovi progetti sia cruciale per lo sviluppo dell'Unione europea, è innegabile che non possiamo trascurare il mantenimento delle infrastrutture esistenti, dalla viabilità alla manutenzione del territorio in degrado e abbandono anche dal punto di vista idrogeologico, a causa della mancanza di risorse. L'approccio del nuovo a tutti i costi, dimenticandoci di quanto già esistente, ha dimostrato di essere insostenibile a lungo termine.

Con fondi a disposizione limitati è necessario massimizzare l'efficacia del loro impiego. Possiamo farlo investendoli in un piano straordinario di manutenzione per preservare ed efficientare ciò che già abbiamo costruito. Investire nella ristrutturazione delle infrastrutture sarà un volano per l'economia, creerà posti di lavoro e aumenterà la competitività dell'Europa a livello globale.

È inoltre imperativo affrontare il problema della burocrazia eccessiva, che troppo spesso ostacola l'accesso ai finanziamenti: solo semplificando le procedure permetteremo a un maggior numero di progetti di vedere la luce sfruttando appieno il potenziale dei fondi disponibili.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, in June, EU Member States had already committed 72 billion in support for Ukraine. On top of that, we have the 50 billion Ukraine facility and the proposed 20 billion Ukraine assistance fund for military equipment. All going to plan, by December the EU will have committed 142 billion – 100 billion from the budget – to keeping the war going, its fallout and the reconstruction. Not to mention the cost of inflation from promoting the same war.

The EU's decades of neoliberal capitalism have seen public services decimated, inequality rise and public spending lowered. These policies have contributed to a crisis in housing, healthcare, transport, labour conditions, cost of living and the environment. Yet the EU's priorities are security and defence. We need a housing and infrastructure revolution, but instead we're maxing out the budget on handouts to the defence sector and incentives for disaster capitalists.

You can't keep serving the elites at the expense of the people. Reconstruction of Ukraine will cost more than a trillion. How much of that are the EU taxpayers going to pay?

Anna-Michelle Asimakopoulou (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η παρούσα έκθεση είναι μια καλή έκθεση για την Ευρώπη, είναι μια καλή έκθεση για την Ελλάδα και χαίρομαι που η σημερινή έκθεση περιλαμβάνει πρόταση για περαιτέρω αύξηση του προϋπολογισμού κατά 10 δισεκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων τα 2 δισεκατομμύρια για το αποθεματικό αλληλεγγύης και επείγουσας βοήθειας για την αντιμετώπιση, μεταξύ άλλων, και των φυσικών καταστροφών.

Όπως γνωρίζετε, οι πρόσφατες καταστροφικές πλημμύρες και πυρκαγιές που έπληξαν την πατρίδα μου, την Ελλάδα, καθώς και τα πρωτόγνωρα φαινόμενα που είδαμε να συμβαίνουν και σε άλλες χώρες της Ευρώπης, προξένησαν ανείπωτες ζημιές με δυσθεώρητο κόστος αποκατάστασης. Είναι σαφές, κυρίες και κύριοι συνάδελφοι, ότι πρέπει να αυξηθούν οι πόροι για την αντιμετώπιση φυσικών καταστροφών και είναι αναγκαίο οι ευρωπαϊκοί θεσμοί να επιδείξουν ευελιξία στη χρήση των χρηματοδοτικών εργαλείων για την αποτελεσματικότερη αντιμετώπιση των συνεπειών της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την εν γένει προσαρμογή των κρατών μελών σε αυτή. Αυτά, μεταξύ άλλων, συμφωνήθηκαν και μεταξύ του Έλληνα πρωθυπουργού Κυριάκου Μητσοτάκη και της Προέδρου von der Leyen.

Κυρίες και κύριοι συνάδελφοι, η κλιματική κρίση επιφέρει μια νέα καταστροφική κανονικότητα. Συνεπώς, η Ευρώπη μπορεί — και πρέπει — να αποτελέσει φωτεινό παράδειγμα για να πρωτοστατήσει στην αντιμετώπιση ακραίων φυσικών φαινομένων, στο πνεύμα της πρότασης του Έλληνα πρωθυπουργού στη Γενική Συνέλευση των Ηνωμένων Εθνών για τη δημιουργία μιας Παγκόσμιας Συμμαχίας για την Προσαρμογή.

Ο μόνος τρόπος να εξασφαλίσουμε ότι οι πολίτες θα συνεχίσουν να συμμετέχουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση είναι να βρεθεί μια λογική ισορροπία μεταξύ του μακροπρόθεσμου μετριασμού των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής κρίσης και των άμεσων αναγκών για προσαρμογή σε αυτή.

Victor Negrescu (S&D). – Doamna președintă, domnule comisar, domnule secretar de stat, dragi colegi, bugetul european pe termen lung nu mai corespunde nevoilor noastre actuale. Nu avem suficiente fonduri pentru obiectivele noastre comune. Este nevoie de revizuirea rapidă a bugetului pe termen lung pentru a răspunde noilor realități și exigențe economice și politice. Este inacceptabil faptul că, în prezent, cheltuiem mai mult pe dobânzi la bănci decât alocăm pentru programul nostru emblematic „Erasmus”. Bugetul european trebuie să fie un motor de creștere economică, capabil să genereze un nivel de trai mai bun și dezvoltarea sustenabilă a tuturor regiunilor europene.

Provocarea legată de bugetul european este, de fapt, o luptă pentru ce fel de Europă ne dorim fiecare. Dacă ne dorim o Europă puternică, coezivă și echitabilă, avem nevoie de un buget consistent la nivelul ambițiilor noastre colective. Din păcate, există voci antieuropene care vor o Europă mai mică, fragilă în fața competitorilor noștri externi și incapabilă să facă față Federației Ruse. Dacă aceste voci vor câștiga teren, proiectele finanțate din fonduri europene existente în toate comunitățile noastre vor dispărea. Haideți să convingem guvernele europene să accepte o revizuire a bugetului european pe termen lung, care să transpună prioritățile Uniunii Europene în mod eficient și să răspundă noilor provocări.

Mauri Pekkarinen (Renew). – Arvoisa puhemies, sota on suuri tragedia. Ukrainaa on autettava, mutta sodalla on suuria taloudellisia vaikutuksia myöskin niihin maakuntiin, jotka ovat Venäjän rajan maakuntia. Suomella on 1340 kilometriä yhteistä rajaa. Meillä on monia maakuntia, joiden kannalta yhteistyö Venäjän kanssa aikaisemmissa tilanteissa oli tärkeää. Rajanylityksiä jo pelkästään oli parhaimmillaan noin 14 miljoonaa rajanylitystä vuodessa. Voitte arvata, mikä suuri taloudellinen vaikutus sillä on ollut, kun nyt tuota liikennettä, niin kuin on perusteltu, ei tällä hetkellä ole.

Miten on komissio tässä tilanteessa toiminut? Komissio on heikentänyt noille alueille, noihin maakuntiin, tulevaa Interreg-rahaa. Täysin käsittämätöntä, täysin käsittämätöntä! Kun Brexit tapahtui ja UK lähti, EU otti 5 miljardia euroa niiden alueiden, jotka kokivat menetyksiä, tilanteen korjaamiseksi. Tuohon kaikkeen verrattuna se, mitä tapahtuu nyt noilla raja-alueilla, on ihan eri asia. Minä toivon, että jo tässä välitarkastuksessa komissio huomioi nämä menetykset ja korjaa ennen kaikkea Interreg-vääryyden, joka on tapahtunut.

Teuvo Hakkarainen (ECR). – Arvoisa puhemies, otan saman asian esille, mistä olen aina puhunut täällä tai yleensä puhun. Muuttoliikkeen sisäiseen ja ulkoiseen hallintaan esitetään peräti 17 miljardia euroa lisää. Tämä tarve poistuu lyhyessä ajassa, kun EU sulkee ulkorajansa laittomalta maahantulolta. Tästä olen usein puhunut. Vain näin Eurooppa pelastuu kymmenien miljoonien muukalaisten valloitusvyyryltä.

Kalusto ja miehistö rajojen sulkuun on olemassa, odottavat vain lähtökäskyä. Elpymisvälineistä koituvat velanhoitomenot esitetään sijoitettavaksi vuotuisten menojen enimmäismäärien ulkopuolelle. Tämä on itsepetosta. Eivät velat ja korot taikatempuilla mihinkään häviä.

Carlos Coelho (PPE). – Senhora Presidente, Caros Colegas, Senhor Comissário, Senhor Ministro, saúdo o amplo compromisso deste Parlamento, refletido no forte apoio dos grupos políticos democratas e europeístas à resolução que estamos prestes a aprovar. O Quadro Financeiro Plurianual é uma ferramenta essencial para todos os Estados-Membros da União e, por isso, saudamos o reconhecimento por parte da Comissão, da necessidade urgente da sua revisão.

A proposta da Comissão, porém, carece de ambição para lidar com todas as necessidades e desafios que temos pela frente. Propomos um aumento adicional de 10 mil milhões de euros ao montante proposto pela Comissão, visando, entre outras iniciativas, proporcionar um apoio inequívoco e sustentado à Ucrânia, financiar a nova plataforma de tecnologias estratégicas para a Europa e responder à gestão dos fluxos migratórios. Apelo aos Estados-Membros, especialmente à Presidência espanhola, sobretudo num ano que antecede as próximas eleições europeias, para que não forneçam aos antieuropeístas pretextos para criticar a União Europeia por falta de ação devido à falta de financiamento e problemas na adoção do Orçamento para 2024.

Com este relatório, o Parlamento demonstra que está preparado para negociar. Espero que o Conselho faça o mesmo com celeridade.

Nils Ušakovs (S&D). – Madam President, dear colleagues, in this House I represent Latvian voters who live at the border region of Latgale, bordering both Russia and Belarus. European money is crucial for the people of Latgale because – and I know it very well – they face more social and economic hardships these days than an absolute majority of other European regions. The stability, prosperity and security of Europe is equally depending both on what is going on in Brussels, Berlin and Paris and what is happening in cities like Daugavpils or Rēzekne in Latgale.

The MFF revision is about our ability to provide the Union with the tools we need to overcome crises. In our case, our major tool is money – thank God not weapons or the lives of our soldiers. The MFF revision is also about our ability to adopt and implement heavily complicated decisions, and this ability is what is making us a functional Union which is based on values.

Charles Goerens (Renew). – Madame la Présidente, au cours de la présente période de financement pluriannuel, nous n'avons pour ainsi dire connu que des crises. Si la crise budgétaire dans la plupart de nos États membres ainsi qu'une nouvelle crise de l'euro nous ont été épargnées jusqu'à maintenant, c'est dû au fait que l'Union européenne avait eu la sagesse de se doter d'un plan de relance fort de quelque 800 milliards d'euros.

Cela m'inspire deux constats. Premièrement, tous les frugaux et radins de ce monde avaient tort de s'obstiner à plaider le moins-disant budgétaire ou l'asphyxie financière de nos États membres. Deuxièmement, nous vivons, grâce à cette augmentation de moyens budgétaires, dans une sorte d'état de grâce qui a pour effet de nous épargner de nouvelles crises graves au niveau de l'Union européenne et de réduire au silence ceux qui, naguère encore, plaidaient la sortie de leur pays de l'Union européenne.

Si vous êtes moins optimiste, reconnaissez au moins que ces crises ont été gelées grâce à l'effort budgétaire. Ces considérations nous invitent à faire preuve de lucidité afin de permettre à l'Union européenne de relever les défis qui sont devant nous. La réponse n'est pas que budgétaire, mais elle est aussi budgétaire.

Jorge Buxadé Villalba (ECR). – *(inicio de la intervención fuera de micrófono)* ... perfecto para que los de ahí fuera, los que pagan nuestras nóminas y sufren las consecuencias de sus políticas, puedan saber cómo piensan y qué votan ustedes.

Este Parlamento pide aumentar 76 000 millones de euros el marco financiero porque su puñetera Agenda 2030 tiene que ser ejecutada. Pero ni un euro más a agricultores, ganaderos y pescadores.

Este Parlamento pide 1 300 millones de euros más para gastos ordinarios y financieros, pero ahí fuera hay quienes no pueden pagar las hipotecas. No reduce ni un euro de gasto ideológico, ni jets privados, ni coches eléctricos supercaros para que sus señorías calmen su conciencia climática después de apretar el botón verde y destruir cualquier sector productivo, como la industria del automóvil.

Piden 1 600 millones más para gestionar fronteras. Vamos, para seguir financiando a las ONG en el Mediterráneo y la acogida de inmigrantes. Pero eso no es gestionar fronteras: eso es gestionar una derrota y la miseria. Y otros 9 000 millones más para colaboraciones e inversiones con los países de la vecindad. Pero ahí fuera nuestros compatriotas lo que piden es protección frente a la vecindad, la del este y la del sur.

¿Y cómo quieren pagar la fiesta? Con nuevos impuestos y subiendo los impuestos. Ustedes viven absolutamente fuera de la realidad. Solo espero que el año que viene la realidad les devuelva a su casa.

Karlo Ressler (PPE). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, povjereniče, kolegice i kolege, proračun je uvijek temelj svakog europskog djelovanja, u državama članicama, u našem susjedstvu, a i šire.

U vrijeme tektonskih promjena svijeta koji se mijenja iz temelja to je očitije nego ikada prije. Iscrpili smo višegodišnji financijski okvir, iscrpili smo i nemamo na raspolaganju instrumente za bilo kakve moguće buduće krize. Komisija to prepoznaje. Parlament je to prepoznao i ranije upozoravao na to već neko vrijeme.

Instrument za Ukrajinu je dobar, pozitivan i treba ga pozdraviti. Međutim, svima nam je ovdje jasno da on nije i neće biti dovoljan.

U političkom smislu svaku našu neodlučnost iskoristit će i s lijevice i s desnice različite ekstremne političke skupine, političke skupine koje žele podrivati Europu, političke skupine koje ne razumiju europske politike, ali koje razumiju zabrinutost građana.

Što više oklijevamo, slabit će povjerenje građana. Nažalost, u nekim dijelovima to se već i događa. Već sada potrebno nam je snažnije financijsko djelovanje po pitanju nezakonitih migracijskih kretanja, po pitanju zadržavanja ozbiljnih načina financiranja kohezijske politike.

Vrijeme je za povratak zdravorazumskim politikama, vrijeme je za povratak financijski održivim politikama, vrijeme je za ozbiljnu, sustavnu i temeljitu reviziju višegodišnjeg financijskog... *(predsjedavajuća je govorniku oduzela riječ)*

Ilan De Basso (S&D). – Fru talman ! Tvärtemot vad många hävdar så finns det en enorm kraft i EU:s budget. Men då måste vi också prioritera de områden som kan göra störst skillnad för vanliga medborgare. Vi vet att konsekvenserna av Rysslands hänsynslösa invasion av Ukraina kommer att prägla vår vardag för lång tid framöver. Och i tider av krig och ojämlikhet är det som alltid de mest utsatta som får betala det högsta priset. Vår gemensamma uppgift är att skapa ett mer jämlikt Europa.

Men likväl måste medlemsstaterna ta sitt ansvar. I annat fall kommer vi inte att lyckas med våra ambitioner. Och det gäller inte minst stödet till Ukraina. Därför, fru talman, måste EU:s budget ha tydligare fokus på våra gemensamma utmaningar och det som inget enskilt medlemsland klarar på egen hand. Och våra prioriteringar avgör ytterst på vilken sida vi tänker stå för framtiden.

Johan Nissinen (ECR). – Fru talman! Varje dag går flera miljoner hårt arbetande européer till jobbet. Det är själva ryggmärgen i den europeiska ekonomin. Det är tack vare deras hårda arbete och att de betalar skatt som vi över huvud taget har en budget att besluta över. Vi EU-parlamentariker har därmed en skyldighet att förvalta dessa medel på ett så effektivt och bra sätt som möjligt.

Tyvärr så gör inte EU det och har istället blivit slöseriets högborg som sprätter pengar omkring sig. Alltför många politiker här inne vet inte hur det är att ha ett hederligt arbete där man har begränsade resurser och måste förhålla sig till en budget. Därför vill parlamentet likt en bortskämd rikemansunge spendera mer och mer för att det är någon annan som betalar. Hur illa man än spenderar pengarna så kommer det aldrig att drabba ledamöterna i den här kammaren.

Det är nu dags att ta ansvar på riktigt och stoppa slöseriet tillsammans. Det är först då som vi kan titta de hårt arbetande européerna i ögonen och säga att vi gjorde allting vi kunde för att förvalta deras pengar så mycket som möjligt.

Matthias Ecke (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar! Der vorgelegte Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 trägt der neuen weltwirtschaftlichen Lage Rechnung. Warenströme werden instrumentalisiert und Lieferketten geopolitisch überfrachtet. Wer heute nur nach dem billigsten Preis schaut, wird bald in leere Lager blicken.

Die EU braucht in kritischen Sektoren eine neue strategische Autonomie. Wir müssen Produktionen in diesen Bereichen verbessern, hochskalieren oder wieder ganz neu aufbauen. Diese Autonomie kann auch staatliches Geld kosten, aber sie darf natürlich nicht nur aus nationalen Beihilfen erfolgen. Deswegen haben wir Sozialdemokraten einen echten EU-Souveränitätsfonds gefordert. Ich bedauere, dass Präsidentin von der Leyen dieses Versprechen aus ihrem Arbeitsprogramm gebrochen hat.

Stattdessen haben wir nun einen Vorschlag für die Technologieplattform STEP bekommen. Das ist ein kleiner, pragmatischer Ansatz, der auf den Aufbau neuer Strukturen verzichtet und primär Mittel für zentral verwaltete Programme erhöht. Das ist keine schlechte Idee, aber nicht viel. Dennoch kann STEP nur ein erster Schritt sein, und hier hat die Kommission den *pun intended*. Wenn sich diese Plattform bewährt, muss die Kommission eine dauerhafte Lösung unterbreiten.

Jonás Fernández (S&D). – Señora presidenta, señores representantes de la Comisión y del Consejo, en este interesante y largo debate yo creo que ha quedado clara la posición del Parlamento. Y me uno a las palabras de mi colega Eider Gardiazábal sobre la necesidad de responder desde este presupuesto a los retos y a los desafíos, no ya del futuro sino del presente inmediato.

Y hablando del presente inmediato me gustaría hacer una pregunta directa a la Comisión. Hay 90 000 millones de euros disponibles en el marco del Mecanismo de Recuperación y Resiliencia que los Estados miembros no han solicitado, y tenemos hasta final de año para utilizarlos. Tenemos muchas labores que hacer y 90 000 millones de euros que quizá se pierdan. Me gustaría preguntar a la Comisión si está pensando en proponer algo al Consejo y a este Parlamento para poder hacer uso, como digo, de esos 90 000 millones de euros que se perderán a final de año si no hacemos algo entre todos.

Eero Heinäluoma (S&D). – Arvoisa puhemies, rahoituskehysten tarkistaminen on todella välttämätöntä yksin sen varmistamiseksi, että voimme antaa kaiken tarvittavan tuen Ukrainalle. Ukrainan kansa taistelee olemassaolostaan.

Venäjän hyökkäys ja edelleen jatkuva sota synnyttää monenlaisia vaikutuksia koko Eurooppaan. EU:n raja-alueet kuuluvat niihin, jotka kärsivät Venäjän toiminnasta: raja-alueyhteistyö, kauppa ja turismi ovat pysähtyneet.

Rahoituskehysten tarkistamisen yhteydessä, on perusteltua tunnustaa nämä EU:n raja-alueiden tarpeet. Puola on etulinjan maa pakolaisten vastaanotossa. Suomessa itäiset maakunnat kuuluvat suuriin menettäjiin Venäjän kaupan pysähtymistä. Yksin Etelä-Karjalan maakunnassa kärsitään miljoonan euron menetykset joka päivä. On tärkeätä, että parlamentti MFF-päätöksen yhteydessä huomioi myös EU:n omien alueiden ihmisten tarpeet. Näinhän teimme, kun Ukrainan sotaa paljon pienempi murros Brexit tapahtui kolme vuotta sitten.

Catch-the-eye-procedure

Eugen Tomac (PPE). – Doamna președintă, domnule comisar, Putin a readus războiul în Europa și ceea ce face Rusia astăzi merită un răspuns pe măsura acestei provocări fără precedent. Cred că este esențial să înțelegem că investițiile în estul Europei, în partenerii noștri care fac față cu foarte mare dificultate și efort agresiunii Rusiei, trebuie susținute, pentru că sunt investiții în pacea și stabilitatea noastră. Evident că Ucraina trebuie susținută necondiționat și resursele noastre pentru obiective realiste care trebuie să le atingem trebuie concentrate și spre această țară puternic afectată, dar, domnule comisar Hahn, vă rog să nu uitați și de Republica Moldova, pentru că Uniunea Europeană trebuie să aibă în continuare această abordare geopolitică și să susțină Moldova să se integreze cât mai rapid.

Billy Kelleher (Renew). – Madam President, I welcome the multiannual financial framework review and to say at the very outset I welcome the commitments to Ukraine in terms of its support in loans and grants for the short, medium and longer term. There is no doubt, when you look at what is happening with regard to the war of aggression by Russia, that it is creating a humanitarian catastrophe in eastern Ukraine. It is also destroying the eastern part of Ukraine. But we also, as citizens in the European Union, are suffering from higher inflation, higher interest rates and significant challenges in everyday life.

But it is important that this institution stands firm with supporting Ukraine in its efforts to remove Russia from its borders. And the longer term support required not just for Ukraine itself, but for the broader eastern European region, is very significant and very welcome.

When we look at migration and the external challenges, we also need to put strong emphasis and efforts on people trafficking and undermining those people traffickers, supporting people in the countries where they are coming from and ensuring that if there is crossings in the Mediterranean that we have proper search and rescue properly funded to ensure that we save lives on the seas when they are in jeopardy.

João Pimenta Lopes (The Left). – Senhora Presidente, que o orçamento era insuficiente, já o sabíamos desde a sua aprovação. Um orçamento que, hoje, é ainda mais exíguo face ao aumento das taxas de juro, à inflação indissociável das consequências das sanções, – como da especulação e dos aproveitamentos, e que, como dizem no próprio relatório, faz aumentar o valor das bolsas à Áustria, Dinamarca, Alemanha, Holanda e Suécia, reduzindo as suas contribuições, que outros países têm que pagar – e ao desvio de verbas para a guerra.

A resposta que o Parlamento preconiza tão pouco surpreende: mais dinheiro para a guerra, para opções políticas determinadas pelos interesses dos grandes grupos económicos e das grandes potências da União Europeia, a insistência em novos recursos próprios, através dos quais procuram diminuir a função redistributiva do orçamento.

O que a difícil situação exige é um orçamento reforçado, baseado no Rendimento nacional bruto dos Estados, cujas opções de investimento devem estar alinhadas com as reais necessidades e a realidade económica e social de cada um dos países. Mais dinheiro para os serviços públicos, para desenvolver a produção nacional, para o combate às desigualdades e assimetrias, para a defesa da cooperação e da paz.

Λευτέρης Νικολάου-Αλαβάνος (NI). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η παραπλανητική συζήτηση σχετικά με τα πολλά ή λίγα χρήματα του πολυετούς δημοσιονομικού πλαισίου της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης προσπαθεί να αποκρύψει τον στόχο του: να πριμοδοτήσει με χρήματα των εργαζομένων τους ομίλους που ήδη «ξεκοκαλίζουν» τους πακτωλούς του Ευρωπαϊκού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης. Η αναθεώρησή του γίνεται γιατί έχουν δοθεί δεκάδες δισεκατομμύρια για ενίσχυση του ιμπεριαλιστικού πολέμου στην Ουκρανία, για την καταστολή των κατατρεγμένων από τις ιμπεριαλιστικές επεμβάσεις.

Μπροστά στην κρίση που έρχεται, λοιπόν, θέλετε να εξασφαλίσετε την καπιταλιστική κερδοφορία. Για τον λαό, όμως, που υποφέρει, για τους πλημμυροπαθείς και τους πυρόπληκτους, η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση ομολογεί ότι τα χρήματα του λεγόμενου Κεντρικού Αποθεματικού Ταμείου Έκτακτης Ανάγκης του Ταμείου Αλληλεγγύης της ΕΕ δεν προορίζονται για εκείνους, αλλά αποτελούν προίκα για τους κατασκευαστικούς ομίλους.

Ο ελληνικός λαός να μην συμβιβαστεί με τα ξεροκόμματα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και των κυβερνήσεών της, με στήριγμα το ΚΚΕ και τη λαϊκή συσπείρωση να διεκδικήσει άμεσες αποζημιώσεις στο 100% των ζημιών με ευθύνη του κράτους, αξιοποιώντας όλα τα διαθέσιμα κρατικά και ενωσιακά κονδύλια, να διεκδικήσει πραγματικά μέτρα ανακούφισης με βάση τις σύγχρονες ανάγκες.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Johannes Hahn, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, dear State Secretary, thank you all for this debate. I have listened carefully to the arguments raised by the rapporteurs and honourable Members, and I remain convinced that the Commission has made a balanced and targeted proposal in June to support our priorities and to cover our legal obligations.

The challenges are growing while our resources are limited, too limited, it was said by almost all speakers. It is therefore of utmost importance to have an agreement as soon as possible to ensure that, once again, as of 1 January 2024, we can continue supporting Ukraine and address other urgent needs. We need as much progress as possible already before the October European Council so that we have an agreement shortly after.

May I remind you on the very strict, legally binding conciliation deadlines, where the conciliation expires on 13 November, and this is why it requires efforts on all sides. So, I encourage both the Council and the European Parliament to consider their positions carefully.

I have to say we have made clear several times that there is no more space for redeployments. Mr Fernandes, I understand your idea about the unaddressed loans, but it is about several loans which are dedicated to Member States, and you might be aware that there is a legal constraint that it is not possible to transfer loans into grants. I suppose this is the idea behind your proposal. At the same time, the MFF revision has to stay targeted, focusing on the main priorities.

To conclude, let me reassure you that my team and I will provide all the necessary support to have successful negotiations to reach an agreement on time. I think this is also very much important ahead of the European elections to signal to our citizens that we are able to take decisions and that we have a forward-looking perspective at the European level.

Pascual Navarro Ríos, presidente en ejercicio del Consejo. – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, señorías, querría agradecer a todos ustedes sus intervenciones, y también dar las gracias a los ponentes, los señores Olbrycht y Marques.

He escuchado atentamente sus prioridades políticas y puedo asegurarles que el Consejo está plenamente comprometido a avanzar, lo antes posible, en un acuerdo para esta revisión del marco financiero plurianual.

Como mencioné en mi introducción, las discusiones sobre el marco de negociación —lo que llamamos la caja de negociación o la propuesta de negociación— están progresando en el Consejo a todos los niveles y acaban de entrar en discusión en el Coreper. Esperamos que puedan alcanzarse unas bases de acuerdo lo antes posible.

Confío en que en estas negociaciones seremos capaces de formular las mejores respuestas a los múltiples desafíos que tiene la Unión y contaremos, por supuesto, con la colaboración de la Comisión. El objetivo de la Presidencia es alcanzar un acuerdo sobre la base de la propuesta de la Comisión, lo antes posible.

Jan Olbrycht, Sprawozdawca. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie Komisarzy! Słuchając tej debaty wyraźnie widać, że większość Parlamentu jest za propozycją rewizji. Ale ktoś może powiedzieć, czy my w ogóle stoimy na ziemi, czy zachowujemy się racjonalnie? Kiedy Komisja proponuje zwiększenie budżetu, Rada tak naprawdę daje do zrozumienia, że go nie zwiększy, a my odpowiadamy, żeby jeszcze bardziej go zwiększyć. Czy to jest racjonalne? Czy to jest pragmatyczne? Czy my wiemy, co robimy? Czy jesteśmy poważni w tej debacie? Tak, jesteśmy racjonalni i jesteśmy pragmatyczni. My dokładnie chcemy pokazać jako Parlament, jakie są priorytety Unii Europejskiej. Chcemy pokazać, że wspieramy propozycję Komisji Europejskiej i ona idzie w dobrym kierunku, ale jest po prostu niewystarczająca. Chcemy wyraźnie powiedzieć, że nie można obiecywać obywatelom różnych działań, a potem nie zabezpieczać na to środków.

Nie można działać w taki sposób, żeby robić więcej za mniej. To jest po prostu nieakceptowane i to powoduje niezadowolenie i również wzrost ruchów antyeuropejskich. Parlament Europejski jest racjonalny, nawet jeżeli proponuje 10 miliardów więcej. Czy to się uda? Zobaczymy, ale na dzisiaj oczekujemy zdecydowanego ruchu ze strony Rady. Czekamy, że Rada nam powie, że rzeczywiście utrzyma pakiet? A nie podzieli go na kawałki, nie będzie nam przynosiła małych zmian po to, żeby ratować sytuację. Tak więc wzywam wszystkich kolegów do przegłosowania naszego stanowiska, bez względu na to, czy uważacie, że to jest racjonalne, czy nie. Ale zapewniam, że wiemy, co robimy.

Margarida Marques, relatora. – Senhora Presidente, como referi no início deste debate, fixámos prioridades para poderemos assumir uma posição ambiciosa, mas realista.

Conhecemos a pouca vontade de alguns Estados-Membros de contribuírem ou de aprovarem já novos recursos próprios para aumentar o orçamento da União Europeia, mesmo confrontados com estes novos desafios, cujas respostas, sabemos, são europeias e não nacionais.

Temos consciência de que partimos para uma negociação difícil, mas a unidade do Parlamento e o empenho político de todos e de todas é essencial para a coerência necessária entre ambição política europeia e recursos orçamentais europeus e para que o Parlamento Europeu possa respeitar os compromissos com os cidadãos que nos elegeram.

O debate de hoje, aqui, deu-nos argumentos preciosos para a negociação. Muito obrigada a todos. Esperamos que este relatório, que dá o mandato ao Parlamento, seja aprovado tal como o apresentamos, para que a posição do Parlamento continue a ser realista e para assegurar a unidade do Parlamento.

Senhor Ministro, teve a oportunidade de nos ouvir. Contamos com a Presidência espanhola para que a revisão do quadro financeiro plurianual se possa fazer atempadamente e possa ter já implicações no Orçamento de 2024.

Fico satisfeita que nos diga que o Conselho está comprometido. Espero que este compromisso possa, por um lado, partir da proposta da Comissão, que é ambiciosa mas não suficiente, e, por outro, conjugá-la com a posição do Parlamento para que a União Europeia possa, de facto, ter um orçamento ambicioso que responda também à ambição política.

President. – The debate is closed. Thanks to all participating in the debate. The vote will be held today.

Written statements (Rule 171)

Sara Cerdas (S&D), *por escrito*. – Precisamos urgentemente de uma revisão do Quadro Financeiro Plurianual (QFP) para responder aos inúmeros desafios, em especial para mitigar o impacto social e económico da guerra, reforçar a autonomia estratégica, implementar o Novo Pacto em matéria de Migração e Asilo e responder à difícil situação geopolítica, num mundo onde a UE se quer posicionar como líder na transição verde e digital socialmente justa. Precisamos de assegurar uma maior flexibilidade do QFP para responder às necessidades emergentes, em concreto para apoiar os Estados-Membros a responder às consequências dos desastres naturais, provocados pelas alterações climáticas, considerando que estes fenómenos serão cada vez mais frequentes e possivelmente mais intensos.

Destaco a necessidade de um mecanismo de gestão de crises para garantir que o setor do turismo esteja adequadamente preparado para futuras crises e apelo, uma vez mais, à necessidade de um financiamento específico da UE para o turismo. Destaco a proposta da Comissão Europeia, que aumenta o QFP em +66 mil milhões de euros e +33 mil milhões em empréstimos, bem como apoio a posição do Parlamento Europeu no montante adicional de 10 mil milhões de euros. Uma atualização importante para financiar adequadamente as ambições políticas da UE e garantir a sua rápida implementação.

Eugen Jurzyca (ECR), *písomne*. – Nesúhlasím s požiadavkou na dodatočné zvýšenie výdavkov. Verejné financie členských štátov sú podľa Európskej komisie už dnes v problémovom stave: v strednodobom horizonte sú v pásme nízkeho rizika verejné financie len ôsmich členských štátov. Ostatné štáty sú v pásme stredného alebo vysokého rizika. Európsky rozpočet si preto nemôže dovoliť ďalší rast výdavkov, ale potrebuje ich prioritizáciu, a teda presun výdavkov z menej efektívnych kapitol do programov s vyššou pridanou hodnotou pre občanov.

Benoît Lutgen (PPE), *par écrit*. – La révision de notre cadre financier ne doit pas être un simple ajustement. Le monde a changé depuis l'adoption du cadre budgétaire 2021-2027 au plus fort de la pandémie. Nous avions à l'époque soutenu la vision exceptionnelle qu'est Next Generation EU. Nous croyions qu'il permettrait de relancer économiquement notre Union après le choc qu'elle a subi suite au coronavirus. Et, en effet, beaucoup a été accompli par les plans de relance nationaux soutenus par l'UE. Mais l'inflation et la guerre en Ukraine ont lancé de nouveaux défis. Nous devons faire face à des taux d'emprunts plus élevés sur les marchés. Nous devons soutenir notre allié ukrainien face à l'agression russe. Et nous devons également augmenter les fonds européens pour soutenir notre propre défense. C'est pourquoi je ne peux qu'appuyer ce rapport intermédiaire. L'augmentation du financement de l'UE qu'il envisage est pour moi le minimum pour faire face à ces défis. Surtout, ces défis soulignent la nécessité de créer rapidement de nouvelles ressources propres pour notre Union. S'il veut répondre aux demandes des citoyens, le cadre financier qui sera négocié lors de la prochaine législature devra démontrer un financement solide et pérenne pour nos ambitions !

Carlos Zorrinho (S&D), *por escrito*. – Num contexto em que o Quadro de Financiamento Plurianual 2021-2027 se tem mostrado insuficiente e inadequado em termos de volume, estrutura e regras para dar resposta às múltiplas crises e para financiar as necessidades da União Europeia, a proposta do Parlamento Europeu em debate acrescenta aos 100 mil milhões de euros propostos pela Comissão Europeia, 10 mil milhões de euros: 3 mil milhões para a Plataforma Europeia de Tecnologias Estratégicas, 1000 milhões para as migrações e gestão de fronteiras, 1000 milhões para a política externa, 3 mil milhões para a gestão flexível e 2 mil milhões para reforçar a ajuda humanitária e a resposta aos desastres naturais, acrescentando aos 2,5 mil milhões já propostos para este efeito pela Comissão Europeia. A resposta europeia à crise pandémica e aos impactos da guerra são exemplos claros de que para assegurar a sua relevância geopolítica e fornecer as respostas de proximidade que os cidadãos europeus necessitam e ambicionam, a União tem que dispor de mais recursos financeiros comuns. É fundamental que a revisão intercalar em curso, uma vez aprovada a proposta do Parlamento, possa ser rapidamente negociada com o Conselho, por forma a entrar em vigor no início de 2024.

5. Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz (Aussprache)

President. – The next item is the debate on the report by Sabine Verheyen, on behalf of the Committee on Culture and Education, on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common framework for media services in the internal market (European Media Freedom Act) and amending Directive 2010/13/EU (COM(2022)0457 – C9-0309/2022 – 2022/0277(COD)) (A9-0264/2023).

Sabine Verheyen, *Berichterstatterin*. – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ohne freie Medien kann es keine Demokratie geben. Wie Alexis de Tocqueville bereits bemerkte, ist die Presse das „wichtigste demokratische Instrument der Freiheit“. Während wir stolz auf unsere hohen demokratischen Standards sind, dürfen wir nicht die Augen vor dem besorgniserregenden Zustand der Pressefreiheit weltweit verschließen, einem Trend, der auch Europa betrifft.

Das Europäische Medienfreiheitsgesetz ist ein entscheidendes Instrument, um diesen Herausforderungen zu begegnen. Medien sind nicht einfach ein beliebiges Geschäft. Über ihre wirtschaftliche Dimension hinaus tragen sie zu Bildung, kultureller Entwicklung und Inklusivität in der Gesellschaft bei und schützen grundlegende Rechte wie die Meinungsfreiheit und den Zugang zu Informationen. Daher muss die doppelte Natur der Mediendienste im Europäischen Medienfreiheitsgesetz anerkannt werden.

Wir haben einen gut ausbalancierten Text gefunden, der dieser Doppelrolle der Medien gerecht wird und sie vor Einflussnahme schützt. Wir haben sichergestellt, dass die Medienaufsicht politisch unabhängig ist, schaffen Transparenz über die Besitzverhältnisse von Medienunternehmen und setzen Mindeststandards für die freie Arbeit der Journalisten sowie den öffentlichen Rundfunk. Wir geben Medienanbietern außerdem die Möglichkeit, sich selbstständig an die europäische Ebene zu wenden, wenn nationale Regulierung es ihnen unmöglich macht, ihrer Aufgabe nachzukommen.

Zusätzlich haben wir die großen Online-Plattformen einbezogen, die als Gatekeeper in unserem digitalen Leben fungieren. Diese hauptsächlich nichteuropäischen Plattformen haben erhebliche Macht bei der Entscheidung darüber, welche Inhalte uns erreichen, zu welchen Inhalten wir Zugang haben, und streng kontrollierte europäische Medieninhalte dürfen nicht willkürlichen Entscheidungen solcher Plattformen unterliegen.

Wir haben viele Fälle gesehen, in denen Plattformen legale und seriöse Inhalte ohne ersichtliche Gründe blockiert haben. Das zeigt uns, dass wir diesen Schutzmechanismus brauchen. Diese Absicherung gilt nicht für illegale Inhalte, und ich möchte an der Stelle noch mal sehr klar sagen: Das Gesetz über digitale Dienste bleibt von dieser Regelung in Artikel 17 vollkommen unberührt. Es geht hier um den Schutz von Qualitätsjournalismus, wissenschaftlichen Artikeln und investigativem Journalismus, der nicht der Willkür von Plattformen unterworfen werden soll.

Jetzt können wir als Abgeordnete zeigen, ob es uns ernst ist, freie Medien zu schützen – Medien, die bereits einer Regulierung in Form von Medienaufsicht oder anerkannten Regulierungsmechanismen in Europa unterliegen wie einem Presserat oder einem Selbstregulierungsmechanismus.

Wir haben wichtige legislative Meilensteine bereits erreicht – ob das im Bereich der Bekämpfung von SLAPP-Klagen ist, ob das das Gesetz über digitale Dienste bzw. das Gesetz über digitale Märkte ist, die AVMD-Richtlinie oder sogar auch die Richtlinie über das Urheberrecht. Jetzt geht es darum, unsere Medienlandschaft und unsere Journalisten im Sinne der Vielfalt und Freiheit zu sichern. Mit dem Europäischen Medienfreiheitsgesetz gehen wir einen weiteren wichtigen Schritt für den Schutz unserer Medien und unserer Demokratien, und deshalb bitte ich Sie, das Dossier heute Mittag bei den Abstimmungen zu unterstützen.

Geoffroy Didier, *rapporteur pour avis de la commission du marché intérieur et de la protection des consommateurs*. – Madame la Présidente, la liberté d'expression est un bien trop fragile pour en ignorer les principes. Grâce au *Digital Services Act* dont j'ai été l'un des rapporteurs du Parlement européen et qui est en vigueur depuis le 25 août, les réseaux sociaux et les moteurs de recherche sur Internet ont l'obligation légale de supprimer tous les contenus manifestement illicites, comme des menaces de mort ou du cyberharcèlement. Personne ne doit avoir le droit de réduire au silence qui que ce soit en le menaçant ou le harcelant.

Désormais, grâce au *Media Freedom Act*, dont j'ai aussi l'honneur d'être l'un des rapporteurs, nous consolidons cette liberté d'expression, cette fois en interdisant aux réseaux sociaux eux-mêmes de supprimer arbitrairement des contenus d'information au seul motif qu'ils dérogeraient aux conditions générales d'utilisation ou à l'idéologie du propriétaire du réseau social. En quelque sorte, Twitter ne pourra plus, par exemple, supprimer les comptes de certains journalistes.

La haine est illégale. Mais la censure l'est tout autant. Nous ne sommes ni le modèle américain qui laisse tout dire et tout faire, ni le système chinois qui ne laisse rien dire. Le voilà, notre modèle culturel européen.

Ramona Strugariu, *rapporteur for the opinion of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs*. – The European Media Freedom Act was not born from our mere appetite to create a sandbox to test our ability to legislate on everything everywhere. It was born from a profound need to protect perhaps the most important yet the most fragile pillar of any functioning democracy – free media. And it is not about regulating media. It is about creating the safest possible space for media freedom and media professionals. Why? Because in spite of all soft law guarantees, we still see a great deal of abuse against independent journalists and media professionals. Emilia Șercan from my country is just one example of a strong independent journalist who has been standing tall and facing the pressure and harassment until today. But there are hundreds alike. With the Media Freedom Act, Emilia and those like her who fight for the truth will have an ally, an ally that protects their sources as journalists would rather face death than reveal their sources, an ally that protects their editorial freedom, that ensures transparency, that allows them to do their job without fear of pressure, threat or political interference. I would like to thank again, the Commission for their bold proposals. To all of the colleagues that I worked with on this file and I am looking forward to securing a strong text together with the Council.

Every single politician who wakes up in the morning to look for quality news and correct information, founding its activities and actions on this correct information should know why free press is so important and needs to be protected. Democracy will never survive in the darkness of the unspoken truth.

Věra Jourová, *Vice-President of the Commission*. – Madam President, honourable Members, I think everything was said in the last sentence of Madam Strugariu about freedom of speech and the role of media for our democracy. For me, this is a big moment because it all started here in this House.

I remember very well the debate in March 2021 when we had just another frustrating debate about what we can and what we cannot do, and we discussed political interference in editorial freedom, about political pressures, about governmental attempts to silence free media. I remember myself saying repeatedly, we cannot do anything. We do not have the law, and then in the discussion being encouraged by your contributions and your similar conviction that the media should be protected better, I heard myself saying, yes, we will prepare the law. So here we are today.

I have to continue by thanking the rapporteurs – Madam Verheyen and the rapporteurs of the associated committees, Ms Strugariu and Mr Didier, as well as the shadow rapporteurs and Members for the intensive work on the European Media Freedom Act.

It was not an easy way to get here. The pressures against this law were enormous, and at the beginning, you may remember, many thought that this was mission impossible. I am so glad we are here today and we discuss seriously about the possible outcome that might create totally new conditions for European media to flourish, to do the job, and to be the strong pillar of our democracy.

Because the result of our debate in 2021 was that media must not be just another business on our single market. The role for democracy was and is obvious. We worked hard with my colleague Thierry Breton and all the colleagues in the Commission to deliver what many thought was not possible.

So what we try to achieve through the law is that we want to put for the first time in EU law that states should not interfere in editorial decisions, that no journalist can be spied on for doing their work, that no public service media should become a propaganda channel of one party. We require transparency of media ownership, transparency and fairness in the allocation of state advertising. We ask the media themselves to take measures to protect editorial independence and disclose conflict of interest. There is a strong focus in the Act on encouraging self-regulation and ethical standards.

We also strengthen the European coordination of national media regulators with the European Board for Media Services. We are creating new mechanisms such as mutual assistance to ensure coordination and solidarity in dealing with serious threats such as Russian propaganda.

The Act includes new requirements for Member States, which the Member States should follow when it comes to national measures which affect the media and to assess media concentration. Finally, we propose more safeguards for media in the online environment.

Honourable Members, you have worked intensively and fast on the Media Freedom Act and I am grateful to see that Parliament's report recognises the importance of all the building blocks of our proposal. I note with great interest how you want to strengthen further the protection of journalists and the transparency of media markets.

I also note the importance of the debate in Parliament regarding how media content is moderated on very large online platforms. Let me emphasise that the media freedom is a piece of a broader puzzle. Let me mention the Audiovisual Media Services Directive, the Copyright Directive, and of course also the Digital Services Act and the Code of Practice against disinformation.

We believe that there is harmony, not cacophony, that all these rules and all these pieces of legislation work very well together.

I welcome the ambition of this House to turn this proposal into a reality this year. We don't have much more time, but I am convinced that also with the Spanish Presidency, we can achieve the goal. I rely on them also. We have an opportunity which we should not miss, and there is an urgency to act.

So I want to thank you for your work and look forward to the continuation.

Tomasz Frankowski, w imieniu grupy PPE. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Pani Komisarz! Bez wolnych mediów nie ma demokracji. Nie bez powodu media zostały uznane za czwarty filar demokracji, a ich rolą jest zapewnienie przejrzystości posunięć władz i podnoszenie świadomości społecznej.

W przeciągu ostatnich lat media jako czwarty filar zaczęły jednak tracić na wiarygodności. Z rosnącym niepokojem obserwujemy trendy, które zaczęły się pojawiać w niektórych państwach członkowskich Unii Europejskiej, których nie sposób określić inaczej jak cenzura i propaganda. Dlatego właśnie kluczowe jest teraz niezwłoczne działanie na poziomie unijnym. Media posiadają potencjał kształtowania opinii społecznej, dlatego z wielką ostrożnością należy obserwować wzrastające tendencje do szerzenia fake newsów i dezinformacji.

Nie możemy zapominać, że wolność ekspresji jest jednym z podstawowych praw człowieka. Prawidłowe wyważenie potrzeb – z jednej strony zapewnienie tej swobody i ochrony treści, a z drugiej strony ochrona użytkowników – wymaga największej ostrożności.

Również instytucjonalizacja wymogu ochrony dziennikarskich źródeł informacji odgrywa kluczową rolę w zapewnieniu wolności mediów. Podczas gdy niektóre państwa członkowskie zapewniają całkowitą ochronę dziennikarzy przed identyfikowaniem ich źródeł informacji w postępowaniach karnych czy administracyjnych, inne zapewniają tylko ochronę ograniczoną, a jeszcze w innych ochrona sprowadza się do ogólnej zasady prawnej, która jest tylko ładną formułką.

Musimy też pamiętać, że środki regulacji mediów mają podwójną rolę. Przede wszystkim wymiar kulturowy, który nie ustępuje aspektom ekonomicznym. Uważam, że *Media Freedom Act* bardzo dobrze identyfikuje obecne wyzwania stojące przed wolnymi mediami, chroni je przed wpływami i mam nadzieję, że zostanie fundamentem, który przywróci mediom ich pierwotną rolę.

Dlatego gratuluję Sabine Verheyen, naszej sprawozdawczyni, oraz posłom z Komisji Kultury i Edukacji za ciężką pracę, która przyczyniła się do osiągnięcia tego rezultatu.

PRESIDENZA DELL'ON. PINA PICIERNO

Vicepresidente

Massimiliano Smeriglio, a nome del gruppo S&D. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'atto europeo per la libertà dei media è un'opportunità per l'Europa. Il Parlamento scelga con forza da che parte stare: quella dell'indipendenza dei giornalisti, garantita da un regolamento ambizioso.

La protezione delle fonti giornalistiche è un atto di civiltà. In troppi Stati membri assistiamo a tentativi di silenziare il lavoro dei giornalisti, soprattutto del giornalismo d'inchiesta. Non vi sono democrazie sane laddove i giornalisti non possono svolgere il loro lavoro e sono vittime di forme di pressione e censura.

Con le disposizioni che voteremo inseriamo salvaguardie complete: colpire tutte le tecnologie utilizzate per spiare e rimuovere i motivi di sicurezza nazionale utilizzati per limitare la protezione dei giornalisti e delle loro fonti. Non dobbiamo accettare nessun compromesso al ribasso.

Vogliamo rafforzare le garanzie a tutela dell'indipendenza dei media di servizio pubblico. Questi devono essere pienamente indipendenti e autonomi, in un sistema che garantisca piena protezione da influenze politiche e governative. Devono poter godere di una duplice indipendenza: istituzionale, che si traduce in piena trasparenza dei rispettivi *board*, e finanziaria, che si realizza imponendo agli Stati membri di assicurare un finanziamento adeguato, evitando di trasformare la pubblicità di Stato in strumento di pressione politica.

Denunciare e intervenire contro la disinformazione e le ingerenze, certamente, ma senza rinunciare alla libertà di stampa. L'articolo 11 della Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea riconosce a tutti il diritto di ricevere un'offerta pluralistica di informazioni. Il Parlamento chiede agli Stati membri di mettere finalmente in pratica questo diritto. Dobbiamo garantire che le grandi piattaforme non possano agire in maniera indiscriminata quando si tratta di media affidabili e veramente indipendenti.

Alcuni Stati nazionali, Ungheria in testa, faranno di tutto per ridurre la portata di questo testo. Non possiamo permetterlo. L'autonomia dei giornalisti rende le nostre democrazie più forti.

Irena Joveva, *v imenu skupine Renew*. – Gospa predsednica. V obrambi vladavine prava v Evropski uniji so bili mediji vedno zapostavljeni, čeprav vemo, da je njihova neodvisnost ključen pogoj za delovanje naše demokracije.

V nekaterih državah članicah imamo dobro delujoče medijske sisteme, žal pa mnogokje tudi njihovo popolno podrejenost. Tam so postali glavno orodje za manipulacijo ljudi za ohranjanje moči nekaterih političnih struktur: Madžarska, Poljska. A tveganje ostaja po vsej Evropski uniji. Nobena država ni imuna na to.

V mnogih so za novinarji dokazano vohunili. Dogajali so se umori novinarov in novinarjev na evropskih tleh. Dogajajo se netransparentni prevzemi medijskih podjetij za lastne interese. Javni mediji, steber kredibilnega informiranja ljudi, so marsikje – v Sloveniji na srečo več ne – najmanj podvrženi poskusom podreditve.

Skrajni čas je bil, da ustvarimo dodatne zakonske varovalke na ravni Evropske unije. Podatki o lastništvu in državnem financiranju bodo javni. Pred prevzemi bo potreben test vpliva na uredniško neodvisnost. Škodljive ukrepe držav, kot tudi pritisk lastništva, bo mogoče izpodbijati. Pravna podlaga in s tem zaščita bosta vzpostavljeni. To je največ, kar lahko storimo z zakonom. Na državah, medijih in lastnikih pa je, da to v praksi tudi izpolnjujejo. Ni čarobne palice – žal – za rešitev vseh nakopičenih težav. Ampak evropski akt o svobodi medijev je trenutno najbolj odločen korak k zagotovitvi natanko tega – svobode medijev. Nihče naj se ga ne boji, razen tistih, ki to svobodo spodkopavajo.

Diana Riba i Giner, *en nombre del Grupo Verts/ALE*. – Señora presidenta, señora comisaria, hoy este Parlamento da un paso inequívoco en la protección de la democracia en Europa. Porque, como dijo Kofi Annan, «ninguna sociedad democrática puede existir sin una prensa libre, independiente y plural».

Y son muchos los ejemplos que ilustran por qué tener una Ley Europea de Libertad de los Medios de Comunicación es un reto inaplazable para la Unión Europea. En los últimos años hemos visto medios de comunicación públicos que se han convertido en armas de propaganda de gobiernos populistas, monopolios mediáticos que se disfrazan de pluralidad, gobiernos que espían al periodismo crítico, y la expansión de la desinformación y el ruido de los que se nutre la extrema derecha.

Pero diagnosticar los riesgos solo sirve si tenemos la voluntad política suficiente para afrontar el reto y encontrar las soluciones. Y eso es lo que hacemos hoy con este texto, que esperemos que sienta las bases para un entorno mediático sostenible, resiliente y plural.

Proponemos transparencia, para que los ciudadanos sepan quién está detrás de las noticias que leen; independencia, para que los periodistas puedan hacer su trabajo sin interferencias ni amenazas; pluralidad, tomando medidas contra los monopolios mediáticos; y blindaje de los medios de comunicación públicos, cuya misión no debe verse nunca comprometida por la injerencia política. Todas estas medidas son, en definitiva, herramientas para que los ciudadanos puedan informarse mejor y con sentido crítico.

Sabemos que el texto no es perfecto y por eso proponemos enmiendas para mejorarlo. Pero como dice Maria Ressa —y como nos recuerdan las noticias que leemos de Hungría, Polonia o Italia—, «la democracia es frágil». Debemos luchar para no perder ni un pedazo, ni una ley, ni una defensa, ni una institución, ni un relato. Sabemos lo peligroso que resulta sufrir incluso el más insignificante de los recortes. Y por eso debemos mantenernos firmes. Desde Verts/ALE siempre lo hemos hecho y lo seguiremos haciendo.

Elżbieta Kruk, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Projektowane rozporządzenie w sprawie Europejskiego Aktu o Wolności Mediów wprowadza przepisy, które nie dotyczą poprawy funkcjonowania jednolitego rynku. Narusza tym samym postanowienia Traktatu o funkcjonowaniu Unii Europejskiej wskazanego jako podstawa prawna. Istotnie ogranicza też kompetencje państw członkowskich do kształtowania polityki kulturalnej i mediów. Ujednolicenie przepisów medialnych w całej Unii może doprowadzić w istocie do zniszczenia systemów krajowych. Deklarowany cel aktu jest godny poparcia, tyle że w rzeczywistości wiele jego zapisów nie ma nic wspólnego z ochroną wolności mediów, jak choćby kompetencje nowo tworzonej Europejskiej Rady do spraw Usług Medialnych w zakresie usług innych niż audio-wizualne, w szczególności prasy i radia.

Tymczasem np. normy polskiej konstytucji, wyrażając wprost zasady wolności słowa oraz zakaz cenzury prewencyjnej i koncesjonowania prasy, stanowią rzeczywistą gwarancję niezależności prasy w naszym kraju. Nikt nie kwestionuje zasady wolności mediów. Czy jednak prawdziwym celem Komisji jest wzmocnienie tej wolności, czy pod pozorem troski o nią przejście pozatraktatowych uprawnień naruszające suwerenność państw członkowskich w tej dziedzinie?

Catherine Griset, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, pour Edmund Burke, philosophe irlandais, les médias constituaient déjà au XVIII^e siècle un quatrième pouvoir, et depuis, leur influence n'a eu de cesse de croître. Dans nos sociétés modernes et dans notre quotidien, les médias de masse sont devenus omniprésents. Si ce pouvoir d'information gigantesque est bien souvent convoité, la liberté de ces médias est l'un des fondements de la démocratie qui repose sur la liberté d'expression et d'opinion. Et il est de notre devoir de veiller à ce que cette liberté continue d'être protégée par des lois nationales.

Il y a plusieurs raisons fondamentales pour lesquelles je m'oppose à ce règlement. D'abord, parce que la Commission prend appui sur l'argument faux qu'il existe un marché européen des médias. Ensuite, parce qu'il ment en affirmant qu'il a pour objectif de protéger la liberté des médias. Et enfin parce qu'il souhaite imposer à l'ensemble des États membres un ensemble de règles contraignantes, alors que seuls quelques États sont visés. Pour résumer cette proposition législative, la Commission cherche à s'accaparer une nouvelle prérogative nationale tout en s'assurant que les Européens s'informent comme elle le voudrait et qu'enfin ils votent en conséquence.

Stelios Kouloglou, *on behalf of The Left Group*. – Madam President, you said, Mr Commissioner, that when we started working on this act, it looked like mission impossible. What we managed was exactly what is happening in the cinema. We succeeded in a mission impossible. And, well, you know, in my country, Greece, we have all the bad symptoms we were having all over Europe. We have control by the state, by the strong financial interests, we have censorship, self-censorship, we have assassinations of journalists, and also we have spying on journalists. So this act is very encouraging, is coming like fresh air for us. And that's why including the control of the of the big platforms is very, very important with what we are doing now? You said before that there have been a lot of pressure, but really that's the role of the good Parliament to fight against the political outside pressure, to fight against the financial interests, to do the good job and to promote democracy and justice. And I wanted to thank you and all the other colleagues for the work that has been done.

Dino Giarrusso (NI). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, oggi è indispensabile parlare di Julian Assange, perché ogniquale volta discutiamo di libertà di stampa, di regole riguardo alla stampa, noi abbiamo il dovere di fare opera di memoria rispetto alla storia di Julian Assange.

Julian vive di fatto recluso da anni senza alcuna colpa, anzi, per aver fatto esclusivamente il proprio dovere di giornalista: informare i cittadini, rendendoli così maggiormente consapevoli di ciò che accade nel mondo.

Io vengo dalla Sicilia, terra dove purtroppo la mafia ha ucciso giornalisti come Pippo Fava, Mario Francese, Mauro De Mauro, Peppino Impastato, Beppe Alfano e altri. La camorra ha ucciso Giancarlo Siani. Tutti loro non avevano colpe, se non quella di raccontare la verità. Anche in memoria dei giornalisti vittime di mafia, come quelli che ho citato e la maltese Daphne Caruana, noi dobbiamo impedire che Julian Assange viva una morte anticipata, una morte in terra, recluso come un pericoloso criminale, quando invece è solo un giornalista.

Presidente, colleghi, oggi tutti noi dovremmo gridare a gran voce, senza esitazioni: «Liberate Julian Assange! *Free Assange now!*».

Paulo Rangel (PPE). – Senhora Presidente, Senhor Comissário, sabemos que a liberdade de imprensa, os meios de comunicação social livres e independentes, seja internamente, seja externamente, seja de influência interna, seja de influência externa, são essenciais à sobrevivência da democracia. Este *European Media Freedom Act* faz precisamente isso: criar condições para a independência interna e externa dos meios de comunicação social.

Mas nós só podemos fazer isso se, nas nossas práticas, também apoiarmos a liberdade e a independência dos meios de comunicação social. Assistimos agora às eleições na Eslováquia, em que houve desinformação, em que o Partido Smer, um partido populista do Grupo Socialista, foi o mais votado e do qual o S&D e o PS português nunca se demarcaram. Há cinco anos morreu Ján Kuciak e nós não ouvimos o S&D, não ouvimos o PS português demarcar-se. São cinco anos em que não se demarcaram. Que maior pressão há sobre os órgãos de comunicação social do que essa de matar jornalistas e os intimidar?

Sabemos que foi no contexto de uma investigação contra a corrupção na Eslováquia e contra a corrupção do Governo do Sr. Fico que se deu esta morte de Ján Kuciak e da sua mulher. Pois, em cinco anos, nunca vimos, nem em Portugal nem aqui em Bruxelas, o Partido Socialista português e o S&D demarcarem-se do Partido Smer e do Sr. Fico que, neste momento, estão ao lado da propaganda russa e de Putin.

Não há nada que seja mais contra a liberdade de imprensa do que estar associado a um partido e a um governante com estas características.

Alex Agius Saliba (S&D) – L-att dwar il-libertà tal-midja hija biċċa leġiżlazzjoni importanti hafna speċjalment fiż-żminijiet illi qeghdin nghixu lllum il-gurnata fejn qeghdin naraw diversi prattiċi madwar id-dinja illi fl-ahhar mill-ahhar huma inkwetanti fejn tidhol il-libertà tal-espressjoni, anke fi hdan l-Unjoni Ewropea. Il-libertà tal-midja tiggarrantixxi lin-nies, liċ-ċittadini taghna, aċċess bla rażan għall-informazzjoni u fl-ahhar mill-ahhar hija wkoll prerekwizit biex huma jagħmlu għażliet hielsa; għażliet demokratiċi hielsa, infurmati, meta jiġu sabiex jeleggu dawk illi għandhom jirrappreżentawna fil-poter. U għal din ir-raġuni nehtieġu dispożizzjonijiet b'saħħithom fuq livell Ewropew sabiex nissalvagwardjaw numru ta' punti. L-ewwel nett, niproteġu l-indipendenza tal-midja, nissalvagwardjaw il-helsien mill-indhil editorjali u s-sorveljanza illegali speċjalment fuq bażi online, niggarantixxu l-pluralizmu tal-midja, tiġi salvagwardjata wkoll l-indipendenza tal-midja tas-servizz pubbliku, u niżguraw ukoll illi jkun hemm ambjent ekonomiku li fih il-ġurnalizmu indipendenti jkun jista' jkompli jiffjorixxi. U għalhekk l-indipendenza editorjali u t-trasparenza fis-settur tal-midja huma kruċjali fiż-żminijiet ta' diżinformazzjoni, miżinformazzjoni, illi ġejjin ukoll minn pajjiżi terzi. Għandna bżonn trasparenza shiha biex inkunu nafu min verament qed jitellem minn wara l-mezzi tal-midja. Dawn huma l-prioritajiet ewlenin illi rridu niddefendu fil-vot ta' għada. L-elezzjonijiet tal-Parlament Ewropew jinsabu wara l-bieb, u għalhekk nehtieġu regolamenti b'saħħithom sabiex niggarantixxu elezzjonijiet hielsa s-sena d-dieħla.

Laurence Farreng (Renew). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Vice-présidente, chers collègues, ce règlement sur la liberté des médias est une avancée majeure pour affirmer nos valeurs européennes, pour la liberté d'informer et la protection des journalistes à l'échelle de l'Union européenne.

Madame la Vice-présidente, nous pouvons en être particulièrement fiers, car c'est la victoire de notre groupe politique Renew. C'est à notre initiative qu'entre aujourd'hui, dans la législation européenne, un droit pour tous les Européens à disposer d'une information libre, indépendante et pluraliste. C'est aussi par notre action que, désormais, nous allons pouvoir enquêter plus efficacement et remettre en question les concentrations médiatiques, quand il s'agit de la mainmise de pouvoirs illibéraux ou de groupes privés en quête d'influences douteuses.

Je suis également particulièrement satisfaite que mon amendement pour interdire les contenus générés par intelligence artificielle sans contrôle éditorial humain figure aujourd'hui dans ce texte. C'est crucial pour la lutte contre la désinformation et l'avenir d'un journalisme de qualité.

Daniel Freund (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! So sieht Medienvielfalt heute im Ungarn von Viktor Orbán aus.

Presidente. – Onorevole, non possiamo mostrare, come Lei sa, immagini in Aula.

Daniel Freund (Verts/ALE). – Es gibt außerhalb von Budapest im Grunde keine Zeitung, kein Fernsehen, kein Radio mehr, was nicht von Orbán kontrolliert wird und nicht seine Propaganda verbreitet.

Nirgendwo in der EU ist die Situation so schlimm wie in Ungarn, aber es gibt immer mehr Nachahmer, auch in anderen Ländern. Es gibt in unserer Union leider zu viele, vor allem rechts außen, die in der Presse nur Loblieder und keine Kritik mehr lesen wollen. Da ist das Gesetz zum Schutz der Medienvielfalt und der Medienfreiheit in der EU jetzt genau das Richtige. Es kommt wahrscheinlich schon fast zu spät.

Ja, vieles, auf das wir uns hier geeinigt haben, bringt uns weiter: Es schützt Journalistinnen und Journalisten vor Abhörungen, es bringt mehr Transparenz über die Eigentumsverhältnisse und darüber, wie viel Geld Regierungen an die Medien geben, die ihnen gefallen, was die Berichterstattung angeht.

Aber in einer Sache müssen wir uns doch auch ehrlich machen: An der Situation in Ungarn kann dieses Gesetz so, wie es jetzt vorgeschlagen wird, nichts ändern. Hier ist es doch nötiger als sonst irgendwo, dass, wenn die nationale Kontrolle versagt, die EU eben auch eingreifen kann, dass wir wirklich etwas für Medienvielfalt tun, dass wir die totale Kontrolle, die Orbán über die Medien hat, beenden können.

Deshalb, Frau Verheyen, Frau Kammerevert: Besorgte Briefe aus Brüssel werden am Ende Orbán nicht stoppen, sondern wir müssen die Möglichkeit haben, diese Kontrolle auch zu zerschlagen. Viktor Orbán muss gestoppt werden, die KESMA muss zerschlagen werden, deshalb stimmen Sie für unseren Antrag! Denn sonst, befürchte ich, kann dieses Gesetz leider nicht das liefern, was im Namen steht, und für wirkliche Medienvielfalt sorgen.

Cristian Terheş (ECR). – Madam President, dear colleagues, the discussion here is not about the so-called Media Freedom Act, a label given by the European Commission to this regulation, but the 'Media Surveillance Control and Censorship Act', which accurately describes the nature of this regulation.

It is unacceptable that the European Commission claims to promote the media freedom, while in fact this regulation opens the doors for journalists, their employers and even their families to be subjected to surveillance and spying by the security agencies.

As the shadow rapporteur in the LIBE Committee for the ECR Group, I tabled amendments aimed to eliminate the provisions that permit such spying and surveillance of journalists, but they were rejected by EPP, S&D and Renew.

Joseph Stalin said, 'The press is our party's sharpest and most powerful weapon.' Clearly, under the leadership of Ursula von der Leyen, the European Commission does not desire a free press, but rather a propaganda machine which is tightly controlled and subjected to surveillance, like it was in the Soviet Union. The dangerous precedent established by the so-called Media Freedom Act Regulation will have unforeseeable and devastating consequences for democracy and freedom of speech throughout the European Union, which is why the Parliament has to heavily reject it.

Gianantonio Da Re (ID). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la proposta di regolamento per la libertà dei media mira a stabilire norme comuni per disciplinare il funzionamento del mercato interno dei servizi di informazione. Un progetto ambizioso per la tutela del pluralismo dei media nel mercato unico europeo, che prevede però l'istituzione di un ente europeo di controllo, a discapito degli enti nazionali.

È evidente e chiaro il tentativo di interferenza delle istituzioni europee nell'ambito della libera informazione nazionale, che andrebbe a imporre ulteriori vincoli alle politiche nazionali, prevedendo, in caso di non rispetto di Bruxelles, anche l'avvio di procedure di infrazione.

Non accetteremo nessuna interferenza, nessun bavaglio da parte dell'Unione europea, perché la libertà di stampa è il principio basilare della nostra democrazia.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Madam President, later today, we will vote on whether to ban the deployment of spyware against journalists in the EU. The Media Freedom Act is the very first time the EU is going to legislate on the issue of spyware, a technology described by Edward Snowden as being like a nuclear weapon. And it is. There are no circumstances where its deployment is in line with fundamental rights. It takes over your devices, spies on your every move, everyone you come into contact with. It can even send messages from those devices. It obliterates the very concept of privacy and undermines the right to a fair trial.

And as it currently stands, we are today proposing to empower governments, private entities and more, to use it against journalists. Now, for God's sake, we never stop talking in here about defending journalists, the danger of authoritarianism, freedom to the media. If you care about defending journalists, you must ban spyware. It's the least you can do. Support our amendments in this regard.

Ivan Vilibor Sinčić (NI). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, Europski akt o slobodi medija dovoljno govori o tome kakav je to dokument, to što piše da će se provoditi u suradnji s organizacijama za provjeru činjenica tzv. *fact checking*.

U Hrvatskoj je sloboda medija na jako niskim razinama. Javna poduzeća koje kontrolira hrvatska vlada plaćaju obilato reklame prema brojnim medijima, tiskovinama i portalima kako bi se pisalo u korist vlade, izrazito korumpirane vlade.

Kao da to nije dovoljno, gospodin Plenković ovih dana gura Zakon o medijima kojim se nakladniku daje pravo da svojevoljno i bez, dakle, objašnjenja odbije objaviti novinarski prilog i kojim se nameće obaveza novinara da uredniku otkrije svoj izvor informacija. To je ništa drugo nego legalizacija cenzure.

Brojni hrvatski portali imaju problema s distribucijom sadržaja zato što se služe društvenim mrežama poput Facebooka. A tamo ih opet sačekaju ovi nesnosni *fact checker*i. Dakle, o čemu mi svjedočimo ovdje kad govorimo o slobodi medija? Govorimo o eroziji pluralizma, eroziji slobode izražavanja, govorimo o tome da se ne poštuje znanstvena rasprava, da se ne poštuje znanstvena metoda i demokracija. Vidjeli smo to i u koronakrizi kako su se ti *fact checker*i ponašali.

Tonemo, dakle, u jedno globalističko jednonumlje i cenzuru i to je stvarno sramota.

Romana Tomc (PPE). – Gospa predsjednica, podpredsjednica Komisije, gospa Jourová!

V novi medijski zakonodaji še posebej izpostavljate zaščitne ukrepe za neodvisno delovanje javnih medijev. Določate, da mora biti postopek imenovanja vodilnih pregleden, mandat uprave pa do rednega izteka nedotakljiv pred političnimi posegi.

V Sloveniji se je pred kratkim zgodilo nekaj, kar je povsem v nasprotju z zahtevami medijskega akta. Zgodil se je popoln politični prevzem javne radiotelevizije. Leva vladna koalicija je celo spremenila zakon, da bi lahko s položajev odstranila vodstvo, urednike in novinarje, za katere ocenjuje, da niso dovolj trdno na njihovi politični liniji.

Pravite, da ščitite neodvisne medije in novinarje, vendar vaša dejanja tega žal ne potrjujejo. Čeprav ste bili o vsem sproti obveščeni, niste storili ničesar, da bi to preprečili. Celo več, javno ste zagovarjali to, kar vaš zakon izrecno prepoveduje.

Kako je to mogoče? Ste bili tiho zato, ker vladajoča stranka pripada vaši politični opciji?

To meče res slabo luč na vas in na celotno Komisijo. Poslušate samo na eno uho. V primeru Slovenije ne ščitite javnih medijev niti neodvisne uredniške politike in novinarjev, ampak ščitite tiste, ki to rušijo.

Zato, prosim, razložite slovenskim državljanom, ki javni medij plačujejo, kaj boste naredili, da bi vam verjeli, da tokrat resnično mislite resno? Kaj boste naredili, da bi popravili škodo, ki je bila tudi z vašo pomočjo narejena javnemu mediju v Sloveniji? In ali boste sami spoštovali to, kar ste zapisali v tem medijskem zakonu?

Елена Йончева (S&D). – Уважаеми колеги, предлагаме действително медиен закон, който ще промени, надявам се, медиината среда. Овлadenи меди, натиск срещу журналисти от управляващи и бизнес интереси, сливане между политическата власт и меди – това е реалността в Европа днес, а спадът на доверие към обществените частни меди логично достига своята критична точка.

Целта на Европейския акт за свободата на медиите не е да цензурира или да регулира медиите. Целта е да отслабим хватката на бизнеса и на властта, да създадем условия за независима журналистика. Днес Европейският парламент е на път да гарантира защитата на журналистите от натиск и от употреба на всякакви методи на подслушване и на слеждане. Ние предлагаме ясни мерки за осветяване на собствеността на медиите и техните финансови източници. Предприемаме мерки срещу свалянето на медийно съдържание от страна на платформи, слагаме край на тенденциозното разпределение на европейски средства.

Колеги, Европейският акт за свобода на медиите е резултат от усилена работа и години натиск, а тежките преговори с държавите членки тепърва предстоят. Надявам се, че днес с голямо мнозинство ще направим първа решителна стъпка към връщането на свободата на медиите и на независимата журналистика в Европа. Искам да благодаря на комисар Вера Юрова за положените усилия в тази посока.

Maite Pagazaurtundúa (Renew). – Señora presidenta, señora comisaria, sin verdad no hay democracia. Sin periodismo, entendido como información veraz y verificada, no hay democracia. Proteger a los periodistas y al periodismo es, por tanto, una de las dos o tres cosas más importantes del siglo XXI. Y hablo a título personal. A mí la Ley de Libertad de los Medios de Comunicación me sabe a poco.

¿Sirve la autocalificación para tener los efectos de un medio de comunicación? Claramente, no. ¿Es precisa una garantía extra para los medios en internet frente a las posibles arbitrariedades de las grandes plataformas? Sí.

El artículo 17 de la Comisión de Cultura y Educación es mejorable, pero es mejor que la propuesta de la Comisión Europea, porque la Comisión huye del derecho público a la hora de manejar la cuestión de los contenidos dañosos o ilícitos, les pasa la patata caliente a las grandes plataformas y genera un problema de garantías y de imprecisión jurídica en materia de libertad de expresión y derechos fundamentales.

El artículo 17 no está maduro y vamos a pasar la responsabilidad a una negociación mucho más opaca entre el Parlamento y el Consejo. Escapando del Derecho público, eliminamos la confianza y la seguridad jurídicas, que es lo mejor que el Derecho nos dio en el siglo XX.

Por los huecos que nosotros dejamos entran los populistas de izquierda, de derecha, nacionalistas, y, al subir al poder, las leyes se convierten en oportunismo, no lo olvidemos.

Marcel Kolaja (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, Vice-President, colleagues, we have been waiting for this legislation for years, and finally we got here today. The attempts to paralyse free media, to destroy critical voices, to attack journalists, have multiple names in Europe: Orbán, Babiš, Kaczyński, Janša. They hate free media. To silence, to take control, to make them starve: that is their recipe to destroy the voices that criticise them. That is why the European Media Freedom Act is one of the main successes of this Parliament in fighting against oligarchs and in preserving democracy and the rule of law in Europe.

At last there will be an instrument that will oblige media to be transparent about their ownership structures. There will be a database of media owners where every citizen will easily find out who stands behind the newspaper they read. For instance, do you find out that an owner of a news service also owns coal mines? Well, it easily explains why they constantly write in their news that our fight against climate change is counterproductive.

What I have personally fought for and consider my biggest success in this legislation is a ban on media ownership for top politicians: prime ministers, ministers, Commissioners. Coming from Czechia, I had experienced years of buyouts of free media by a media tycoon and a prime minister in one person: for once, Andrej Babiš has been an inspiration for my work – needless to say, a horrendous one.

Pirkko Ruohonen-Lerner (ECR). – Arvoisa puhemies, median itsenäisyys ja moniäänisyys ovat tärkeitä tavoitteita. Juhlapuheissa kaikki näyttääkin sujuvan mainiosti, ja demokratia kukoistaa useissa EU-maissa, joissa median sanotaan olevan riippumaton.

Todellisuus saattaa kuitenkin poiketa mielikuvista paljon enemmän kuin uskommekaan. Ja nyt puhun erityisesti kotimaastani, jonka mediamaailman tunnen parhaiten.

Suomessa olen kohdannut tilanteita, joissa median riippumattomuuteen vaikutetaan suoraan omistajuuden kautta. Erityisesti ne median omistajat, jotka itse toimivat aktiivisesti politiikassa tai ovat poliitikkojen vaalitukijoita, pystyvät helposti vaikuttamaan siihen, että saavat itselleen ja omien liiketoimintojensa edistäjille positiivista julkisuutta ja samalla vaalimenestystä.

Näin myös bisnekset hoituvat paremmin. Riskinä tietysti on, että vastaan tulee ennemmin tai myöhemmin uskottavuusongelmia. Siksi pidänkin erittäin tärkeänä tavoitetta, jossa median omistajuuteen pyritään saamaan nykyistä enemmän läpinäkyvyyttä.

Gilles Lebreton (ID). – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, la liberté des médias est un principe fondamental que toute personne sincèrement attachée à la démocratie libérale doit défendre. Pour autant, je désapprouve pour trois raisons le texte que nous propose la Commission pour la protéger.

D'abord, la liberté des médias relève de la compétence exclusive des États. La base juridique retenue pour justifier l'ingérence de l'Union européenne, l'article 114 du TFUE, est totalement artificielle, comme l'ont d'ailleurs relevé le Sénat français, le Bundesrat allemand et l'Assemblée nationale hongroise.

Ensuite, l'instrument choisi, le règlement plutôt qu'une simple directive, traduit l'autoritarisme de l'Union qui veut imposer son conformisme idéologique aux médias nationaux.

Enfin, les intentions du texte sont aussi claires qu'effrayantes. Il s'agit de mettre au pas les médias qui résistent à la doxa européiste en Hongrie, en Pologne et aussi en France, en ce qui concerne le groupe de Vincent Bolloré.

Vous dites que la liberté des médias est en danger. C'est vrai, mais en l'occurrence, c'est l'Union européenne qui la menace.

Sabrina Pignedoli (NI). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la sicurezza nazionale non può essere motivo sufficiente per sorvegliare, spiare e mettere a tacere i giornalisti. Nelle democrazie degli Stati che compongono l'Europa la sovranità appartiene al popolo, che ha il diritto di conoscere la verità, anche rispetto a strutture statali che rispondono a logiche e interessi differenti dal bene comune.

Lasciare in questo regolamento l'eccezione della sicurezza nazionale è molto grave e rischia di vanificare gli importanti passi avanti fatti su pluralismo, trasparenza e indipendenza dei media. Importante è anche l'obiettivo di proteggere la pluralità del giornalismo dalle concentrazioni delle proprietà e dalle grosse piattaforme online.

Condivisibile la volontà di evitare la disinformazione, ma qual è la sua definizione? Non c'è forse il rischio di permettere solamente la circolazione del pensiero *mainstream*, limitando con questa scusa le voci critiche? Ricordiamo che avere opinioni differenti non è disinformazione, è un diritto fondamentale.

Andrzej Halicki (PPE). – Szanowna Pani Przewodnicząca! Szanowna Pani Komisarz! *Media Freedom Act* – ten europejski akt o wolności mediów to chyba najważniejszy dokument tej kadencji, bo możemy uchwalać różne regulacje gospodarcze, budżet i bardzo ważne działania i projekty, ale bez wolności mediów, bez gwarantowanej ochrony praw dziennikarzy nie będziemy mieli wolnych wyborów, nie będziemy mieli demokracji i to oczywiście.

Ten dokument jest wynikiem prac – dobrej pracy dwóch komisji – ale także bardzo ważnej w tej kadencji pracy komisji śledczej dotyczącej Pegasusa, Predatora i innych systemów inwigilacyjnych. Dziennikarze muszą być chronieni i ich źródła wiedzy muszą być chronione. Musimy oddać hołd tym wszystkim dziennikarzom śledczym, którzy ponieśli śmierć.

Chciałbym z tego miejsca zaapelować o bardzo skuteczną i szybką pracę w procesie negocjacyjnym, bo tak jak Panią Komisarz, niepokoi mnie to puste miejsce.

Ja się nie dziwię, że Prawo i Sprawiedliwość dzisiaj negatywnie jest do tego dokumentu nastawione, bo boi się prawdy. Ale my prawdę musimy chronić instytucjonalnie. Dlatego apeluję z tego miejsca do Rady Unii Europejskiej o jak najszybsze przyjęcie tego dokumentu.

Christel Schaldemose (S&D). – Fru formand! Ytringsfriheden og de frie medier er grundstenen i vores demokratiske samfund. Sådan har det altid været fra undergrundspresen under verdenskrigen til særligt Charlie Hebdos ukuelige kamp for det frie ord. Men i dag ser vi en ny og stigende trussel mod vores medier. Tech-giganternes platform har i stigende grad udviklet sig til online forsamlingshuse, hvor vi logger på for at få nyheder og for at debattere. Det er for så vidt fint, men vi ser også, at platformene med ugennemsigtige regler fjerner helt lovlige nyhedsartikler fra frie medier. Det kan ikke være rigtigt. Frie medier skal ikke censureres af platformene, og derfor er jeg utrolig glad for at European Media Freedom Act fører det arbejde videre, som vi har lavet med den digitale tjenesteydelses Act. Vi styrker de frie medier, og vi sikrer dem en særlig beskyttelse mod tech-giganternes uigennemsigtige censurbehov. Det skal være mediernes redaktører, som bestemmer, hvad der publiceres – ikke Mark Zuckerberg eller Elon Musk.

Γεώργιος Κύρτσος (Renew). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, συγχαρητήρια στους συνάδελφους και την επίτροπο Jourová για την καλή δουλειά. Κάνουμε σημαντικό βήμα υπέρ της ελευθερίας της έκφρασης. Έχουμε όμως ένα βουνό να ανέβουμε — σας το λέω σαν ευρωβουλευτής που εκλέγεται στην Ελλάδα, τη χώρα που έχει τους μεγαλύτερους περιορισμούς στα ΜΜΕ στους 27 της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, σύμφωνα με τους Ρεπόρτερ Χωρίς Σύνορα. Σας το λέω σαν ευρωβουλευτής, πρώην δημοσιογράφος και εκδότης που, μόλις διαφώνησα με την ελληνική κυβέρνηση για τις διώξεις δημοσιογράφων και τον έλεγχο των ΜΜΕ, με έκοψε από την τηλεόραση και η Εθνική Υπηρεσία Πληροφοριών υπέκλεψε τις τηλεφωνικές επικοινωνίες μου για 18 μήνες. Αυτά που λέω δεν αντιμετωπίζονται κάνοντας τα στραβά μάτια για κομματικούς και κυβερνητικούς λόγους. Δεν έχει νόημα να δείχνουμε τον Α για να καλύπτουμε τον Β. Να προχωρήσουμε όλοι μαζί στο πνεύμα που μας ένωσε στο Media Freedom Act.

Alexandra Geese (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin! Wussten Sie, dass unsere Kollegin Hannah Neumann verleumdet wird? Auf einer italienischen Medienseite erschien ein Artikel, der Hannah Neumann als korrupt und am Katar-Geld beteiligt darstellte – eine dreiste Lüge, die die Integrität dieses Hauses beschädigen sollte. Und das kann jedem von uns passieren. Es ist dieser Kollegin in mühsamer Kleinarbeit gelungen, sich zu wehren und diesen Artikel löschen zu lassen. Aber bis dahin wurde er so weit verbreitet, dass er zeitweise bei den Suchergebnissen an erster Stelle stand.

Wir müssen endlich begreifen: Desinformation verbreitet sich im Internet immer schneller als Information. Kein gut recherchierter journalistischer Inhalt kann mit den Lügen mithalten, die von Algorithmen gepusht werden. Und wenn wir dem Europäischen Medienfreiheitsgesetz in seiner derzeitigen Form mit dem Artikel 17, der ein Freibrief für Desinformation ist, übrigens auch für die Inhalte des ungarischen Staatsfernsehens – doch, denn Sie brauchen jetzt die Zustimmung der nationalen Aufsichtsbehörde, um zu moderieren –, da würde ich gerne mal sehen, wo sie die in Ungarn oder in Italien bekommen.

Deswegen bitte ich Sie: Stimmen sie für die Änderungsanträge, die Artikel 17 streichen oder entschärfen! Medienfreiheit ist ein hohes Gut, aber sie bedeutet eben auch, dass Bürgerinnen und Bürger ein Recht darauf haben, nicht von Lügen überschwemmt zu werden.

Patricia Chagnon (ID). – Madame la Présidente, en politique, rien n'arrive par hasard. Je tiens à rappeler ces mots de l'ancien président américain Franklin Roosevelt à l'occasion de ce débat sur la liberté des médias.

Alors que cette législature touche presque à sa fin et que vous avez déjà employé pressions, menaces, voire sanctions financières à l'encontre des pays qui refusent votre diktat, vous profitez de cette dernière ligne droite pour tenter de vous arroger le contrôle des médias. Dans le dos des peuples, en imposant aux nations européennes vos règles, votre projet vise à surveiller les médias et à imposer un cadre juridique en contournant les parlements nationaux, les représentants élus légitimes pour vous assurer que les Européens soient informés, sans voix discordante et comme le voudrait la Commission, et qu'ils votent bien sûr sagement en conséquence le 9 juin prochain.

Chers collègues, la défense de la liberté de la presse passe par la défense et surtout le respect de la pluralité des opinions. L'instrumentalisation de ce sujet particulièrement sérieux qui est la liberté des médias comme vous le faites pour en réalité la brider et brider toutes opinions divergentes, aura eu au moins le mérite de souligner votre mépris pour les valeurs démocratiques historiques de notre continent.

Mislav Kolakušić (NI). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, mediji i istina, za povratak normalnim ljudskim vrijednostima nužno je da se CNN, Reuters, Associated Press, Deutsche Welle i slični medijski fanatici i talibani proglašaju terorističkim organizacijama.

Tijekom takozvanih pandemija i forsiranih ratova oni proizvode enormne količine lažnih informacija i šire mržnju među ljudima i narodima koji za posljedicu imaju milijune žrtava diljem Europe i svijeta.

Ovo nije akt o slobodi medija, nego akt o slobodi širenja mržnje i lažnih vijesti koje vode svijet u mračno doba totalitarnih sustava.

Vladimír Bilčík (PPE). – Pani podpredsedníčka, európsky zákon o slobode médií je výbornou správou pre médiá i demokraciu.

Na Slovensku už dlhé roky, a zvlášť od začiatku ruskej agresie na Ukrajinu, čelíme zahraničnému zasahovaniu zo strany Ruskej federácie. Tá šíri svoj vplyv cez dezinformácie, falošné správy a rôzne pokútne weby. Pomáhajú jej v tom aj veľkí politickí hráči, a pred týmito si prosím nezatvárajme oči. Hovorím aj o Ficovom Smere, ktorý v sobotu vyhral parlamentné voľby na Slovensku.

Preto potrebujeme silné, zdravé, kvalitné mediálne prostredie. Potrebujeme neustále a vytrvalo chrániť nezávislosť médií a novinárov, aby mali väčšiu slobodu pri svojej práci a dokázali prinášať overené a kvalitné informácie.

Pre demokraciu nielen na Slovensku, ale všade v Európe a vo svete, je to nevyhnutná podmienka. Potrebujeme, aby sa novinári mohli sústrediť na svoju prácu a neriešiť dôsledky svojej práce na seba a svojich blízkych.

Som rád, že tento zákon o slobode médií je moderným zákonom, ktorý reflektuje, ako neuveriteľne sa zmenilo mediálne prostredie za posledné desaťročia. Že hráčmi na mediálnom trhu sú aj veľké online platformy. Nemôžu sa tváriť, že s mediálnym prostredím nemajú nič spoločné. Majú, formujú ho a my musíme na túto realitu reagovať. S vplyvom prichádza zodpovednosť.

Novinári a zdravé informačné prostredie je naším bohatstvom. A jedným z nevyhnutných predpokladov životaschopnej demokracie, ako to povedali mnohí kolegovia. Vieme, k čomu vedú agresívne útoky na novinárov. Vieme, ako vyzerajú spoločnosti, kde je férové a objektívne informovanie ohrozené. Spomeňme si vždy na Jána Kuciaka a Daphne Caruanu Galiziovú.

Verím, že nová európska legislatíva posilní slobodné a kvalitné médiá.

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Vice-présidente, chers collègues, nous avons débuté l'examen de ce règlement il y a longtemps. Il va déterminer la manière dont nous allons favoriser la liberté de la presse et le pluralisme des médias en Europe.

Il y a quelques années, quand nous réfléchissions aux menaces et aux dangers à contrer, quelques exemples de pays venaient tout naturellement à l'esprit, car la situation des médias nous y avait particulièrement alertés. Depuis, les mauvais exemples nous montrent que la liberté de la presse est susceptible d'être menacée partout en Europe, partout dans nos États membres.

La liberté de la presse est fragile. Ce règlement est loin d'être un luxe. Il nous permettra d'examiner des situations très concrètes et parfois délicates, quelquefois inquiétantes. Les questions de concentration des médias, les questions d'indépendance éditoriale, tout comme celles de la protection des sources, qui sont des questions sur lesquelles nous ne devons pas transiger.

Les mesures contenues dans cette position ambitieuse du Parlement seront des garde-fous pour protéger la liberté de la presse, les journalistes et le pluralisme des médias, ce dont nos démocraties dépendent.

Abir Al-Sahlani (Renew). – Madam President, Madam Commissioner, esteemed colleagues, this Union defends democracy. Let that be heard. When authoritarian leaders within our Union are silencing the voices of those who oppose them, we will push back. When disinformation sows its dark seeds online or offline, we will shut them down. When journalists are attacked, spied on or silenced or prosecuted, we will protect them. When politicians can't keep their hands off the free media, we will slap their fingers. When free speech is threatened or silenced, we will slam a big-ass law on the European table because this Union protects democracy. Let that be heard.

David Cormand (Verts/ALE). – Madame la Présidente, une journaliste, Anne Lavrilleux, arrêtée, son domicile perquisitionné. Un hebdomadaire national racheté par un milliardaire d'extrême droite. Des rédactions vidées de leurs journalistes. Un audiovisuel public privé de financement.

Toutes ces situations font de l'acte européen pour la liberté des médias une nécessité. Oui, ce règlement est nécessaire pour toute l'Europe, car les menaces que je viens de lister ne sont pas seulement le fait des gouvernements hongrois ou polonais. Elles ont aussi cours dans mon pays, la France.

Le Parlement européen doit renforcer ce nouveau règlement car nous savons que, face au Conseil, les négociations seront ardues. Certains États membres ne cachent plus leurs velléités liberticides, dont la France. L'exception de sécurité nationale demandée par le gouvernement de monsieur Macron sur ce texte est une menace pour les médias et c'est une honte pour l'Europe.

Je compte sur le Parlement européen et sur la Commission pour ne pas se laisser faire.

Harald Vilimsky (ID). – Frau Präsidentin, meine sehr geehrten Damen und Herren! Immer dann, wenn die Europäische Union sich des Themas Freiheit annimmt, hat man ein bisschen den Eindruck, als würde man seinen Hund bitten, auf die Wurst aufzupassen. Das funktioniert nämlich mit Sicherheit nicht.

Wir haben das gesehen, etwa beim Gesetz über digitale Dienste, wo wir heute in einer Situation stehen, dass Chatnachrichten bedroht sind von einer Schnüffelei durch politische Instanzen, wo wir in einer Situation stehen, dass hier zu schaffende Behörden kontrollieren sollen, was Fake News sind und was nicht Fake News sind, was Propaganda ist und was nicht Propaganda ist. Ich weiß nicht, wie man auf die Idee kommen kann, über politische Behörden Derartiges festzustellen. Ich bin ein radikaler Verfechter der Meinungsvielfalt, der Pluralität, der Demokratie. Das heißt aber, dass niemals Behörden darüber aburteilen können, was wahr ist und was nicht wahr ist. Dafür gibt es die Grenzen des Strafrechts.

Bei dem, was wir heute über die Freiheit im Bereich Medien debattieren, kann ich doch auch nicht auf die Idee kommen, eine europäische Behörde einzurichten, die darüber urteilen soll, ob Medien entsprechende Freiheit in der Darstellung haben oder nicht. Ich fürchte, dass man hier den alternativen Medien einen Maulkorb verpassen möchte, dass man diejenigen, die als Systemmedien gelten möchten, hier noch mehr an Terrain eröffnen möchte. Das halte ich für den falschen Weg. Wenn die EU etwas Gutes tun möchte, dann Frieden, Freiheit und Wohlstand für möglichst alle zu sichern und nicht Freiheit zu nehmen, wie in diesem Fall.

Tatjana Ždanoka (NI). – Madam President, Algirdas Paleckis, Lithuanian, suffering a six-year sentence in prison in Kaunas, and Vladimir Linderman, in Latvia, whose trial will start in one hour in Riga. Both are being prosecuted just for doing their job as journalists.

I pose the question of whether the new Media Freedom Act will help to avoid such situations and stop the prosecution of journalists. Will the new board be able to do it now? No. Not in such a proposal where this board will consist just of functionaries delegated by Member States.

There is another version: just hold pan-European elections. Elections to the board when very famous, well-known journalists stand for election, and to hold them alongside with European Parliament elections. It's not my idea. It's the idea of the famous Italian journalist Giulietto Chiesa.

The same approach can be applied to national elections of this supervisory board on media. Only in this case can we achieve the goals posed and formulated in the European Media Freedom Act.

Henna Virkkunen (PPE). – Madam President, Commissioner, free independent media is a cornerstone of our democracy and we as politicians have to protect media freedom also in the cases when maybe they are criticising us in the news. Freedom of expression and rule of law are core values of the European Union. It's a shame that we have Member States where journalists are oppressed or spied on or even murdered because of their work for sharing information. This Media Freedom Act is well needed. We have to protect media pluralism and freedom everywhere in the EU. Digitalisation poses also new challenges for journalism when citizens are often getting their news via social media, and then it's actually the online platform that decides which content is shown for the users.

We already have now the Digital Service Act, which brings more transparency to the very large online platforms. Now, this legislation on media freedom offers additional protection against the unjustified removal of professional media content. And this is well needed.

Katalin Cseh (Renew). – Madam President, dear colleagues, imagine beginning your day with a cup of coffee and your trusted local newspaper. You flip through the pages, catch up on the latest news on town, from education to traffic updates, cultural events. You finish up with the results of the local sports team and the weekend's fish-soup cooking contest. It's not such an unusual image, is it? And now imagine that you wake up one day and all of that is gone. And in the same newspaper now, you can read about the many achievements of your great leader, Viktor Orbán, or about totally absurd conspiracies on Brussels forcing sex-change operations on toddlers.

Well, colleagues, this is what has happened in Hungary. Four hundred local newspapers were merged into one single monstrous conglomerate called KESMA, which is stuffed with taxpayers' money. State advertising makes up 75% of its ad revenue. And Orbán's favourite oligarch, Lőrinc Mészáros, has control over all of it.

For too long we have waited for the EU to address this blatant attack on media freedom. Now the European Media Freedom Act is finally a step in the right direction because it directly confronts the critical problem of media market concentration. The 15% ceiling on state advertising could be an absolute game changer, and our democracies will be healthier if it's implemented.

(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question)

Ангел Джамбазки (ECR), въпрос, зададен чрез вдигане на синя карта. – Уважаеми колега, критикувате много силно медиите, концентрирани

(ораторът продължава изказването си на английски език)

Dear colleague, you're very vocal against the media concentration in the hands of, let's say, Mr Orbán's friends. What about media owned by other figures? For example, a lot of media in Bulgaria are related, connected or owned by circles close to Mr Soros. What is your opinion? Because they are forming public opinion in Sofia. How will you comment this?

Katalin Cseh (Renew), blue-card answer. – Well, I suppose this is why we need a strong European-level regulation so that it can create a level and equal playing field for every media ownership. This is why I think it is very essential to have European-level regulation.

Sven Simon (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Das Medienfreiheitsgesetz ist ein wichtiger Schritt, um Pluralismus und Meinungsvielfalt in der europäischen Presselandschaft zu schützen.

Wir führen neue Regeln gegen Marktkonzentration im Medienbereich ein, europaweite Standards für den öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunk, besseren Quellenschutz für Journalisten durch ein Verbot des Einsatzes von Spionagesoftware. Natürlich ist das eine europäische Kompetenz und ein europäisches Thema.

Aber wie immer, wenn die Europäische Union etwas harmonisiert, gibt es – möglicherweise auch berechtigt – Sorge, dass funktionierende nationale Systeme durch unpassende Regeln überformt werden. In diesem Fall bin ich dennoch der Überzeugung, dass Journalisten in allen Mitgliedstaaten von diesem Gesetz profitieren werden. Denn fehlender Pluralismus in der Medienlandschaft ist ein Problem in mehr Mitgliedstaaten, als wir klischeeweise annehmen.

Ich bin Frau Kollegin Sabine Verheyen ganz besonders dankbar, dass sie mit so großer Erfahrung und einem klaren Blick dieses Gesetz gestaltet hat. Denn wenn ich hier höre, was von der rechtsradikalen Seite kommt, dann ist Medienfreiheit wirklich bedroht in Europa, sobald Rechte und Rechtsradikale an die Regierung kommen. Aber auch bei den Grünen ist Medienfreiheit und Pluralismus offensichtlich nicht in guten Händen.

Heute ist ein guter Tag für Pressefreiheit und Pressevielfalt. Vielen Dank, Sabine Verheyen und allen Kolleginnen und Kollegen, die so konstruktiv daran mitgearbeitet haben.

(Der Redner ist damit einverstanden, auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ zu antworten.)

Bogdan Rzońca (ECR), pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki. – Proszę pana, oskarża pan prawicę o to, że ma własne media. Czy nie uważa pan, że należałoby tutaj, w Parlamencie Europejskim, zrobić ranking wszystkich kapitałów i właścicieli mediów w Unii Europejskiej? Dlaczego pytam? Dlatego, że w Polsce ponad 50% prasy jest w rękach kapitału niemieckiego, a około 70% telewizji w Polsce to kapitał zagraniczny. Zatem moje pytanie jest takie: czy nie uważa pan, że powinniśmy dokładnie sprawdzić, jaki kapitał i gdzie ma media, w których krajach?

Sven Simon (PPE), Antwort auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“. – Ja, selbstverständlich, natürlich sollten wir uns das anschauen. Das wird sich ja auch angeschaut. Es ist ja alles transparent, es ist ja zugänglich, aber es gibt einen ganz großen Unterschied: Medienkonzentration.

Was die Frage anbelangt, welches Medium im Eigentum einer Person oder einer Gesellschaft steht, ist das eine. Die missbräuchliche Ausnutzung einer Monopolstellung und die Einschüchterung von Journalisten ist etwas anderes, und das findet bei Ihnen im Land in besonders schlimmer Weise statt.

Željana Zovko (PPE). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, povjerenice, ovdje glasujemo o Europskom aktu o slobodi medija i željela bih zahvaliti izvjestiteljici Sabine Verheyen koja je uvrstila i moje amandmane u ovaj izuzetno bitan akt koji će konačno omogućiti uredničku neovisnost europskih medija, poboljšati pravila za veću transparentnost pružatelja medijskih usluga, koji će države članice morati poštovati, te također informacije o troškovima oglašavanja koje moraju biti dostupne, a javno oglašavanje nediskriminatorno i transparentno.

Mi moramo zapamtiti da neovisnost medija je pod ozbiljnom prijetnjom u nekim državama članicama. Ja ovdje na kraju samo želim odati počast jednom velikom čovjeku kojega smo zaboravili tijekom rata u Republici Hrvatskoj. J. P. Mackley me naučio svemu što znam o poštovanju slobode medija kada su jugoslavenski mediji vani širili neistine o ratu u Hrvatskoj i laži.

J. P. Mackley je s američkim Hrvatima napravio Foreign Press Bureau i dovodili su novinare na ratne linije i gdje smo stvarali, u biti i omogućavali istinu da dođe do ljudi. Danas to vidimo da je potpuno drukčije. Europa štiti medije, Europa štiti istinu. Nikada više nikakve države autoritativne neće moći kontrolirati medije.

Lukas Mandl (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wenn man von den großen Innovationen, Erfindungen der Menschheit spricht, dann spricht man über den Buchdruck beispielsweise oder über den elektrischen Strom, vielleicht über Penicillin. Aber auch die Pressefreiheit ist eine große Innovation der Menschheit, übrigens genauso wie der Parlamentarismus. Wir in Europa verteidigen die Pressefreiheit in besonders schwierigen Zeiten, weil das Internetzeitalter, weil Social Media nicht nur Positives hervorgebracht hat, sondern auch Negatives: Fake News, Hassrede, Desinformation in organisierter Weise, die Aufwiegelung von Menschen, die Spaltung unserer Gesellschaften droht.

Deshalb ist Pressefreiheit so wichtig, denn Pressefreiheit ermöglicht Information, die geprüft ist, die recherchiert ist, der man vertrauen kann, weil Journalistinnen und Journalisten dahinter stehen, die ihren Beruf können und gerne machen und nach ethischen Maßstäben machen. Das ist der große Unterschied. Genauso wie bei Lebensmitteln. Wir würden nicht giftige Lebensmittel zu uns nehmen, aber wir alle sind ständig mit giftiger Information konfrontiert. Damit es auch die gute, zuträgliche Information gibt, die wahrheitsgetreue, recherchierte, gibt es Pressefreiheit, und die halten wir in Europa hoch.

Procedura «catch the eye»

Sunčana Glavak (PPE). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, povjerenice, prije svega želim zahvaliti kolegici Sabine na ovom sjajnom dokumentu. Kao bivša novinarka želim pozdraviti sve ovo na čemu radi Europski parlament.

Kollegice i kolege, digitalna transformacija je snažan i moćan pokretač promjena i zato smatram da je izazov zaštititi brand koji čine profesionalci, zapravo novinari. U eri kada svaka osoba s pristupom internetu može podijeliti vijesti izazov je razlikovati istinito izvješćivanje od lažnih vijesti. Neovisni novinari upravo su ti koji se svakodnevno suočavaju s tim izazovom.

Pozdravljam inicijativu koju predlaže Europski zakon o slobodi medija, jednako kao i osnivanje Europskog odbora za medijske usluge. To nije samo odgovor na izazove s kojima se suočavamo već je korak naprijed prema jačanju kulture raznolikosti slobode i neovisnosti medija u Europi.

Predlažemo jednako tako mjere koje će štititi medijski pluralizam, što je iznimno važno, neovisnost, pružajući dodatnu zaštitu novinarima od nedopuštenih intervencija i špijunskih softvera, kao i transparentnosti vlasničke strukture medijskih kuća.

Na kraju, zaštita na činjenicama temeljenog novinarstva nije samo obrana profesije, to je obrana same demokracije.

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señora presidenta, sin libre acceso a la información ni pluralismo informativo no hay democracia que merezca ese nombre. Se sabe desde el debate constituyente en los Estados Unidos hace 250 años, y lo sabe la Unión Europea por el carácter vinculante de esta libertad de información y esta libertad de prensa por la que, por fin, este Parlamento Europeo está haciendo una apuesta legislativa.

Transparencia, independencia de los medios de comunicación públicos, protección y blindaje de los periodistas frente a litigaciones truculentas para intimidarlos o amordazarlos, y no digamos espíarlos o perseguirlos judicialmente. Este es un paso en la dirección correcta de la historia y un paso en la dirección correcta del cumplimiento completo del mandato vinculante de la Carta de Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea.

Y, por tanto, hay que decir que ahora es el momento de que la libertad de información y el pluralismo informativo sean parte también del marco del Estado de Derecho, democracia y derechos fundamentales del que regularmente informa la Comisión ante la Comisión de Libertades Civiles, Justicia y Asuntos de Interior para que todos los Estados miembros sepan que este Parlamento habla absolutamente en serio.

Billy Kelleher (Renew). – *(start of speech off mike)* [...] the European Media Freedom Act. We have to ensure and protect the integrity of journalism and the media profession itself. Not every government is a benign one that will allow media to flourish, to be plural and to be diverse. We have seen that in Europe – the rolling back of civil rights, of fundamental rights in certain areas. That also means the rolling back of the freedom of the media. It includes intimidation and persecution. The use of AI and spyware and many others in observing and monitoring journalism is also something that we have to root out, so I do support any measures in that context.

The overconcentration of media ownership is a significant issue. Of course, the most important thing is that we do not have an overconcentration of editorial influence, and that clearly is a very significant challenge today, not only in terms of monopolies from an economic perspective, but ensuring that we have a plural, diverse editorial content across our media platforms and our media in general in the European Union.

The starting emphasis should be that press freedom is a cornerstone of democracy, and if we want to uphold democracy and the integrity of the media, then freedom, pluralism and diversity of content are critically important.

Saskia Bricmont (Verts/ALE). – Madame la Présidente, chère à nos valeurs européennes, la liberté de la presse est la clé de voûte de nos démocraties. Elle doit devenir un modèle pour pouvoir aussi défendre les droits des journalistes dans le monde entier.

Depuis des années, à cette tribune, nous dénonçons les menaces qui pèsent sur la liberté de la presse partout en Europe. Face aux assassinats et arrestations de journalistes, au contrôle et à la concentration des médias, à la surveillance et aux intimidations, à la violation du secret des sources, à l'absence de protection, l'absence du Conseil aujourd'hui est particulièrement interpellante.

La législation sur la liberté des médias établit des règles pour la liberté de la presse, le pluralisme des médias et la protection des journalistes en Europe. Mais le moment est aussi venu de rendre effective, chers collègues, une des recommandations de notre commission d'enquête Pegasus: l'interdiction d'espionner les journalistes. Ceci est aussi un message, et surtout un message à nos gouvernements.

La liberté de la presse est un prérequis à l'état de droit et à la démocratie européenne. Elle est plus que jamais nécessaire à l'heure de la désinformation massive. Protégeons-la. Rétablissons-la.

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, kolege, imamo ovako veliku regulativu klasičnih medija i imamo otprilike ovako malu regulativu *big tech* kompanija poput Applea, Googla, Facebooka ili Amazona.

Utjecaj ovih klasičnih medija otprilike ovako mali, a utjecaj *big tech* kompanija je ogroman. I upravo te kompanije su glavni promotori kulture otkazivanja i woke ideologije. Prikazuju se kao privlačan javni prostor dostupan za sve, a u povijesti nismo vidjeli veću cenzuru i manipulaciju od one koju rade upravo te kompanije. Tako da svi ovi pokušaji ovakva izvješća jednostavno nemaju smisla dok ne uspostavimo jednaka pravila za sve.

Dakle, ovim izvješćem je propuštena prilika da osiguramo slobodu medija u iznošenju istinitih informacija. Ključno pitanje je: je li ta prilika propuštena slučajno ili namjerno?

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, this act has been touted as a measure to protect media pluralism and independence in the EU. Yet every European civil liberties group worth its salt is up in arms about a number of measures in the text that put media pluralism and independent media in the firing line.

For example, Article 17, which will create a two-tier media system in the online world. Very large online platforms, such as Twitter and Facebook, will be entrusted with media content moderation powers based on a system of self-declaration of media outlets that both privileges legacy media groups and allows for those groups to publish false stories that may remain on the site for long enough that the disinformation has spread already and done its damage before it is taken down through a mediation process.

Article 17 is a dangerous provision that's tailor made for abuse, as is Article 4, which proposes to empower governments and others to use spyware against journalists. This is madness. Vote against Articles 4 and 17.

(Fine della procedura «catch the eye»)

Věra Jourová, Vice-President of the Commission. – Madam President, honourable Members, thank you very much for a very interesting and important debate.

Well, not everybody was happy and is happy about and with the European Media Freedom Act. That's democracy! I think that the overall result of this discussion is that we might be entering a very important phase of trilogue when we will try to find the best solution for better protection of journalistic sources, protection against spyware, and also to set the well-working good system to balance the powers of the online platforms and the media.

Several of you mentioned the role of the media in the fight against disinformation. Well, this is indispensable and this is something which also has to be protected as a role of the media, while, of course, always keeping the freedom of speech and pluralism in opinions. We do not want and we are not regulating opinions, but we want to prepare better conditions for those who have the power and who are professionals to get the facts right.

I want to react in the remaining 40 seconds on the criticism. Yes, we do have a legal competence to do that. It was confirmed by the legal service of the Council. And yes, we need the Media Freedom Act because we do not want to get to the situation which I experienced for 25 years of my life in a Communist regime: one state, one party, one doctrine and a state information monopoly. Forget it. This will not happen in the EU. I think that the Media Freedom Act is a very good solution and tool against that.

My last words go to Madam Diana Riba. You mentioned Maria Ressa. I will meet her in Japan in a few days. She told me last time we met how she loves the Media Freedom Act, and so I will deliver, I hope, the good news that we are going in the direction of having this adopted.

Sabine Verheyen, *Berichterstatterin*. – Frau Präsidentin! Vielen Dank, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, für die intensive Debatte. Danke vor allem aber auch an die Teams der Sekretariate, die Teams meiner Schattenberichterstatter und der Berichterstatter, die auf technischer Ebene eine enorme Arbeit geleistet haben.

Wir haben mit dem Text des Ausschusses für Kultur und Bildung einen rechtssicheren Text vorliegen, und er greift nicht in die ausschließliche Kompetenz der Mitgliedstaaten ein, sehr geehrte Frau Kruk, sondern sichert Grundprinzipien unabhängiger und freier Medien in einer funktionierenden Demokratie. Dass das Gremium für Mediendienste als Nachfolger der ERGA unabhängig sein soll – auch von der Kommission –, ist der Arbeit des Parlaments, insbesondere des Ausschusses für Kultur und Bildung, zu verdanken.

Und, lieber Daniel Freund, die Kommission könnte auch heute schon stärker tätig werden, wenn sie das Nichteinhalten europäischer Gesetzgebung im Medienbereich konsequenter und beherzter verfolgen würde wie zum Beispiel bei der Nichtumsetzung der AVMD-Richtlinie oder auch anderer Bereiche.

Ich glaube, dass es wichtig ist, dass wir die Unabhängigkeit des Gremiums auch sicherstellen. Sie ist essenziell vor einer wie auch immer gearteten Kommission, ob rechts, ob links, ob grün geprägt – wie auch immer –, die Unabhängigkeit ist hier wesentlich und nicht, ob jetzt gerade eine Kommission viel Einfluss auf das Gremium bekommen soll oder nicht.

Beim Thema Spyware möchte ich nochmals betonen, dass der vorliegende Kompromiss des Ausschusses für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres genau das ausschließt, was Kollege Sinčić eben kritisiert hat: Die journalistische Arbeit und der Quellenschutz dürfen nicht ausspioniert werden, und jedwede Aktion untersteht einem richterlichen Vorbehalt. Wir haben also auch hier entsprechende Schutzmechanismen eingeführt.

Bei Artikel 17 möchte ich nochmals klarstellen, dass die Mediendienste nicht von der Zustimmung der nationalen Medienaufsicht abhängig sind, und im Zweifelsfalle, im Konfliktfall mit den Plattformen, können sie sich auch noch einmal direkt an das Europäische Gremium für Mediendienste wenden, das dann eine entsprechende Empfehlung ausstellen kann.

Es werden viele Schutz- und Sicherungsmechanismen eingebaut, die politische Willkür, Einfluss von Drittstaaten, aber eben auch Willkür nationaler Aufsichtsbehörden verhindern sollen, und es ist kein Schlupfloch für Desinformation, dafür sind einfach auch zu viele Schutzmechanismen eingezogen worden.

Ich bitte Sie deshalb, dem sehr wohl ausgewogenen, rechtssicheren und wichtigen Gesetzestext in seiner Form heute zuzustimmen, damit wir bei der Sicherung von Medienvielfalt, Freiheit und Demokratie einen großen Schritt weiterkommen.

Ich möchte mich auch bei der Kommission bedanken für die konstruktive Zusammenarbeit. Ich freue mich auf die Kooperation mit der spanischen Ratspräsidentschaft und hoffe, dass es uns gelingen wird, den Gesetzestext bis zum Ende dieses Jahres zu finalisieren.

Presidente. – La discussione è chiusa.

La votazione si svolgerà martedì 3 ottobre 2023.

Dichiarazioni scritte (articolo 171)

Andrus Ansip (Renew), kirjalikult. – Euroopa meediavabaduse määruse eesmärk on kehtestada ühised eeskirjad meediateenuste siseturule toimimiseks. Tasakaalu leidmine on samas keeruline ülesanne, kuna meedia olukord ja ajakirjandusvabadusele suunatud rünnakute tase on ELis erinev. Oleme olukorras, kus mõnes liikmesriigis pole meediaseadusi praktiliselt olemas, kuid on siiski maailma kõige vabama ajakirjandusega riigid. Teistes on seadused küll olemas, aga tegelik ajakirjandusvabadus puudub. Minu jaoks oli oluline, et siseturukomisjoni arvamusele lisatud variraportöörina lisatud klauslid, mis aitavad meil võidelda kolmandate riikide propaganda vastu. Hetkel on paraku võimalik olukord, kus Euroopa ettevõtte levitab vaenukõnet ja õhutab vägivalda kolmandates riikides. Lõime ka juriidilise vahendi, et liikmesriigid saaksid reageerida propagandale ilma sanktsioonide ootamata. Vene agressiooni kontekstis on olnud mitmeid juhtumeid, kus on olnud poliitiline tahe ja valmisolek mõne sõjapropagandat levitava kanali eemaldamiseks, kuid on puudunud õiguslik alus või protseduur, mis seda võimaldaks. Seetõttu oli oluline luua selline võimalus, et liikmesriikide regulaatorid saaksid desinformatsioonikanali eemaldamise otsuse teha õiguslikul alusel.

Vilija Blinkevičiūtė (S&D), raštu. – Šiandien balsuosime dėl žiniasklaidos laisvės stiprinimo Europoje. Žiniasklaidos laisvė ir pliuralizmas yra ypač svarbi demokratijos ir ES piliečių pagrindinių teisių dalis. Tikra demokratija neįmanoma be laisvos žiniasklaidos, prižiūrinčios esančiuosius valdžioje. Žurnalistai ir toliau dirba sunkiomis sąlygomis, patiria vis didesnę finansinę ir politinę spaudimą, yra sekami, dėl savo darbo baudžiami savavališkais laisvės atėmimo bausmėmis arba patiria smurtą. Tai yra visiškai nepriimtina. Žiniasklaidos laisvė yra esminė mūsų demokratijos dalis ir ji privalo būti ginama. Labai džiaugiuosi, jog bus įkurta Europos žiniasklaidos paslaugų valdyba, kuri padės užtikrinti, jog nacionalinio lygmens veiksmai negalėtų apriboti žurnalistų laisvės, kad nebūtų sudaromos sąlygos dezinformacijos sklaidai ir kad mūsų piliečiai gautų teisingą ir objektyvią informaciją.

Andrea Bocskor (NI), írásban. – Mi magyarok már 1848-ban is tudtuk mi a sajtószabadság. Hiszen már akkor is a magyar sajtó szabadságát és a cenzúra eltörlését kívánták a márciusi ifjak 12 pontos követelésükben. Ma sincs ez másként, ha a médiaszabadságról vagy szabad véleménynyilvánításról beszélünk. A magyar társadalom egyértelműen békét, európai és keresztény értékeken, hagyományos családmódelen alapuló Magyarországot akar, és nem kér a központosított brüsszeli bürokrácia gyámságából.

Abból, hogy civil álcába bújtatott politikai aktivistákat a jog fölé emeljenek és beavatkozzanak hazánk szuverenitásába, egy brüsszeli bürokráciából álló hatalmaskodó európai testület felügyelje a magyarországi médiapiacot, külső hatalmak és érdekcsoportok döntsék el helyettünk, hogy mit olvashatunk, mit nézhetünk! Az Európai Parlamentben ma elfogadott rendeletjavaslat arra irányul, hogy Brüsszel kézivezérlésűvé tegye a tagállami tömegtájékoztatót is, megtörje a vélemény szabadságot, biztosítsa, hogy kizárólag a Brüsszel által helyesnek tartott tartalmakat sugározzák. Ez teljesen abszurd!

Mi kiállunk a vélemény szabadság és média szabadsága és pluralitása mellett. Nem engedünk a szuverenitásunkból! Mi nem kérünk a külső beavatkozásból, a brüsszeli propagandából, hogy a háború jó dolog, hogy a migránsáradat fellendíti és szebbé teszi országunkat, hogy nincs is annál haladóbb, mint ha a gyermekeinket gender aktivisták érzékenyítik, hogy újságíróknak mutakozó Soros aktivistákat emeljenek a törvények fölé. Mi végsőkéig kiállunk az újságírók védelme és a szabad vélemény nyilvánítás mellett!

Klára Dobrev (S&D), írásban. – Tisztelt Ház! Régóta hangoztatjuk, hogy a magyarországi demokráciát nem az Európai Unió intézményeinek, hanem nekünk, magyaroknak kell helyreállítanunk. Időről-időre az Európai Unió mégis a magyar demokrácia segítségére tud sietni akkor, amikor az intézmények működésének demokratikus alapjait lefekteti. Miután a magyarországi helyzet egyik legneuralgikusabb eleme a média helyzete, pontosabban a közszolgálati média pártirányítás alá helyezése, a független média bedarálása és egy más európai országban elképzelhetetlen médiakoncentráció.

Éppen ezért a magyar demokraták nevében is köszönöm ezt a javaslatot, amely méltó támogatásunkra. Ugyanakkor őszintén meg kell mondani azt is, hogy ennél többre van szükség. Szükséges a médiakonzentrációval szembeni erőteljesebb fellépés, szükség lenne az állami hirdetések korlátozására. Fontos lenne a kapcsolódó szolgáltatások, mint terjesztés és nyomtatás legyen figyelembevétele, hiszen ezek koncentrációja is lehet negatív hatással a médiapluralizmusra. Foglalkozni kell a közmédia finanszírozásának kritériumaival és a Board munkáját is át kellene alakítani.

Mindezeket a szempontokat módosító javaslataikba foglaltuk, és bízunk abban, hogy a parlament támogatja azokat. Így fogunk tudni nem csak egész Európában, hanem Magyarországon is a jelenleginél sokkal színesebb, plurálisabb, egy szóval demokratikusabb médiaviszonyokat elérni! Köszönöm szíves figyelmüket és támogatásukat!

Maria Grapini (S&D), *în scris*. – Legea europeană privind libertatea mass-mediei este o necesitate, și nu un moft politic. Legea răspunde la problemele reale din UE, privind informațiile false, obstrucționarea unor jurnaliști de a spune adevărul sau de manipularea dirijată de grupuri politice. Ce cred eu este că noi, cei care reglementăm, trebuie să fim atenți la termenii pe care îi folosim. Corect este să spunem că protejăm democrația, nu protejăm jurnaliștii! Nu obstrucționăm informațiile din mass-media, ci dorim să eliminăm știrile false. Personal, susțin legea europeană privind libertatea mass-mediei și doresc să mulțumesc asociațiilor mass-media din țara mea care m-au ținut la curent cu problemele reale din domeniu. Fără informații complete și corecte, nu putem lua decizii corecte în politici publice. Mass-media trebuie să rămână un stâlp al democrației care ajută la cunoașterea realității și pune presiune pe autoritățile naționale și europene să respecte drepturile cetățenilor.

(La seduta è sospesa per pochi istanti)

PRESIDENZA: ROBERTA METSOLA

President

6. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

(The sitting resumed at 12.03)

7. Gedenken anlässlich des 10. Jahrestags der Tragödie von Lampedusa (Erklärung der Präsidentin)

President. – Dear colleagues, we have an important, solemn occasion to mark.

Today marks 10 years since the Lampedusa shipwreck: a terrible tragedy that claimed the lives of over 360 people.

And the sad truth is that the migrant shipwreck of 2013 has far from been an isolated tragedy. The cemetery of the Mediterranean has claimed the lives of thousands more women, children and men since then.

The recent emergencies on the island of Lampedusa, as well as on other neighbouring countries, serve as a reminder that migration is our generation's challenge. Now Europe must respond in a way that is fair and humane with those seeking protection, that is firm with those who are not eligible, and that is strong with criminal networks who are still exploiting the vulnerable.

With only half a year before the end of our mandate, we need an agreement between the European Parliament and the Council on the Asylum and Migration Pact before the end of the term. We will discuss the urgency of the package's adoption tomorrow in this Chamber.

The European Parliament's commitment to finding a way forward remains unwavering. For all those who lost their lives, for all the victims of exploitation, for all those families never to be reunited. The European Parliament remembers them.

Salvatore De Meo, a nome del gruppo PPE. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, oggi è il giorno del ricordo, ma anche della riflessione. La tragedia umana di Lampedusa e gli oltre 28 000 migranti morti e dispersi nel Mediterraneo negli ultimi dieci anni rappresentano la sconfitta dell'Europa, e nessuno di noi lo può negare.

Nel frattempo abbiamo usato e abusato della parola «solidarietà», ma si tratta di una solidarietà millantata e mai applicata. E lo conferma il fatto che al momento opportuno ci si tira indietro e alcuni Stati vengono lasciati soli ad affrontare una crisi che non è più emergenziale ma strutturale, e per la quale l'Europa e le stesse Nazioni Unite devono fare di più, sviluppando una strategia in Africa per creare condizioni di vita migliori.

Abbiamo il dovere di favorire meccanismi di migrazione regolare, come quello dei corridoi umanitari, ma soprattutto e prioritariamente dobbiamo combattere senza indugi i trafficanti di esseri umani che vendono il rischio della vita mascherandolo da sogno europeo.

Non commettiamo oggi l'errore di sminuire l'importanza di questa giornata con forme di polemica e di strumentalizzazione, perché oggi non è l'occasione per puntarci il dito contro, oggi è il giorno del ricordo, è il giorno del dolore. E proprio questo dolore deve essere il punto di partenza che ci dia la forza per trovare soluzioni vere e condivise.

Pietro Bartolo, a nome del gruppo S&D. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, dieci anni sono passati da quella terribile notte. Sento ancora le grida dei sopravvissuti e i pianti di chi aveva perso i propri cari durante la traversata e vedo ancora la lunga e interminabile fila di sacchi di cadaveri adagiati sul molo Favalaro: 368. Io ero lì, ho accolto quei corpi e li ho anche esaminati, uno per uno.

In tanti e anche io abbiamo creduto che di fronte a tanta disperazione si potesse voltare pagina e iniziare finalmente a considerare la migrazione come un fenomeno strutturale da gestire e non come un'emergenza da contrastare. Invece, da quel 3 ottobre ci separano dieci anni di indifferenza, dieci anni di assuefazione, dieci anni di rinvii e, soprattutto, dieci anni di stragi in mare.

Mentre continuiamo a parlare di frontiere da difendere, come se dovessimo fermare dei nemici o fossimo in guerra, donne, uomini e bambini continuano a morire. Ma attenzione, insieme a queste persone muoiono anche i valori fondanti dell'Unione europea, nata per difendere i diritti umani e lo Stato di diritto. Dobbiamo cambiare passo e scegliere da che parte stare. È una nostra responsabilità.

Nicola Danti, a nome del gruppo Renew. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ricordiamo oggi un evento luttuoso che non è stato altro che il primo di una lunga serie che è ancora in corso. Dieci anni dopo il tragico naufragio cosa è cambiato? Forse il lembo di mare o la spiaggia dove raccogliamo i cadaveri, come solo qualche mese fa a Cutro. Ma gli eventi non cambiano, e non è cambiata la politica europea sull'immigrazione, ancora cieca a questo dolore.

Eppure in questi anni abbiamo visto immagini che ci hanno fatto piangere, come quella del corpo del piccolo Alan Kurdi, con la sua maglietta rossa, disteso sulla spiaggia di Bodrum. Ma questo susseguirsi di morti in mare non ha reso le nostre coscienze più indignate o le nostre opinioni pubbliche più sensibili. Come dimostra la Storia, ci si può abituare al male, si può perdere l'indignazione, si può affievolire l'umanità. Ecco il rischio che stiamo correndo, cari colleghi.

Dovremmo sentire in quest'Aula il peso di 2 500 anni di civiltà, di storia, di umanità. Questa è la responsabilità che abbiamo oggi, e invece ci riduciamo a piccole polemiche politiche tra Stati europei sul ruolo delle ONG nel Mediterraneo. A dieci anni da Lampedusa, a otto dal canale di Sicilia, a pochi mesi da Cutro e dal naufragio del Peloponneso, stiamo continuando a tradire i nostri valori e la nostra civiltà.

Erik Marquardt, im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion. – Frau Präsidentin! Das Unglück von Lampedusa jährt sich zum zehnten Mal. Binnen weniger Tage sind damals 600 Menschen ums Leben gekommen – Männer, Frauen und Kinder, bei denen dann später herauskam, dass sie zu großen Teilen in Libyen gefoltert und vergewaltigt wurden.

Die Frage ist, wo stehen wir jetzt, zehn Jahre nach diesem schrecklichen Unglück? Inzwischen sind seitdem 28 000 - Menschen ertrunken, und statt der Seenotrettung im Mittelmeer finanzieren wir Milizen in Libyen, die selbst in Schlepperei verwickelt sind. Wir finanzieren, dass möglichst viele derjenigen, die jetzt gefoltert, vergewaltigt und teilweise versklavt werden, nicht mehr aus diesen Situationen fliehen können. Und diejenigen, die dann angesichts dieses tausendfachen Todes helfen wollen, werden kriminalisiert und diffamiert. Dabei zeigen viele Studien, dass nicht sie der Grund dafür sind, dass Menschen sich auf den Weg machen, sondern sie sind der Grund dafür, dass weniger Menschen ertrinken.

Frau Präsidentin, als wir 2012 den Friedensnobelpreis erhielten, da hat das Nobelpreiskomitee gesagt: „Die Europäische Union hat aus einem Kontinent des Krieges einen Kontinent des Friedens gemacht.“ Ich glaube, wir müssen nun aufpassen, dass wir aus diesem Kontinent nicht einen Kontinent machen, der einen Krieg gegen Schutzsuchende führt. Ich glaube, im Umgang mit den Schwächsten zeigt sich, wie stark Europa wirklich ist.

Nicola Procaccini, *a nome del gruppo ECR*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, Pietro, non ti sarà sfuggito che questo dibattito si svolge grazie a noi che abbiamo votato a favore della tua richiesta, altrimenti non si sarebbe svolto. Non lo abbiamo fatto per evidenziare come il 3 ottobre 2013 alla guida del governo italiano e della Commissione europea vi fossero uomini del Partito Democratico e socialista. A differenza di quanto accaduto alcune settimane fa in occasione del naufragio di Cutro, noi non speculiamo sulla morte delle persone.

Ma ci tengo a ribadire oggi che l'unico modo per impedire il ripetersi costante di tragedie come quelle che stiamo ricordando è contenere le partenze dei migranti, spesso in balia dei trafficanti di esseri umani. Anche perché la gran parte di coloro che si mettono in viaggio non hanno diritto alla protezione internazionale e devono essere rimpatriati. Dunque rischiano la loro vita invano.

Onoriamo la memoria di chi è scomparso tra le acque di Lampedusa con la giusta commozione, ma anche con onestà, altrimenti sarà stata un'altra occasione sprecata.

Annalisa Tardino, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, qualcuno qui in quest'Aula ha il coraggio di strumentalizzare la strage di Lampedusa, in cui dieci anni fa annegarono 368 migranti, ed è un atto vile.

Quella tragedia è servita in questi dieci anni per costruire un castello mediatico di buonismo, di perbenismo e di belle parole dietro le quali si nascondono, nemmeno tanto velatamente, grandi business internazionali e affari criminali, con i quali l'Europa molto spesso è connivente.

Dopo dieci anni nulla si è fatto per evitare altre morti, ma anzi, con il concorso omissivo di molti di voi, avete reso il nostro mare il più grande cimitero d'Europa.

Aiutiamo veramente chi sogna una vita migliore a casa propria, mettiamoli nelle condizioni di non scappare da nessuna guerra, di venire in Europa legalmente. Bloccate i flussi irregolari e quelle ONG che agevolano il traffico di esseri umani.

Fermare le partenze significa fermare le morti in mare. Se avete a cuore le istituzioni europee, aiutiamo Lampedusa a essere parte dell'Europa a pieno titolo, e non solo il confine più lontano in cui relegare ciò che qui, nel vostro cuore europeo, non volete.

Cornelia Ernst, *im Namen der Fraktion The Left*. – Frau Präsidentin! Zehn Jahre nach dem furchtbaren Unglück von Lampedusa hat sich nichts geändert. Bis heute sind weitere 28 500 Menschen im Mittelmeer gestorben – gestorben an Achtlosigkeit, Rassismus, gestorben in den Fluten, an Dehydrierung, brutalen Pushbacks, ausgeführt von Mitgliedstaaten und geduldet von der Kommission.

Rat und Kommission haben in den letzten zehn Jahren wirklich alles getan, um Asyl und Migration zu kriminalisieren, und wollen jetzt per Gesetz gewissermaßen das individuelle Recht auf Asyl zum Teufel jagen. Damit liefern sie Geflüchtete an Faschisten und Rechtspopulisten aus und werden zu Helfershelfern bei der Zerstörung der Demokratie – hier mitten in Europa!

Wir als Linke werden niemals aufhören, gegen eine solche Politik anzukämpfen, und uns mit allen verbünden, die die Menschenrechte verteidigen. Wir müssen unser Europa vor der Rückkehr zu Menschenverachtung und blindem Nationalismus retten, um unserer selbst willen.

President. – That concludes the round of speakers.

8. Erklärung der Präsidentin

President. – Colleagues, today also marks 33 years since the Day of German Unity – *der Tag der Deutschen Einheit*.

Today marks the coming together of East and West Germany to reunify the people of Germany. It made Germany whole and erased a scar that blemished all of Europe. It sowed the seeds of the next step of European integration. It was a watershed moment in European history that symbolised freedom, transformation and hope. It showed the world that people are able to come together despite the obstacles.

This day stands as an annual reminder of our responsibility to our values, to our people and to our perseverance. So we remember and we honour the legacy that we have inherited.

(Applause)

I will now give the floor to Clare Daly, who has asked to make a point of order.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Madam President, I would like to make a point of order under Rule 10 of the Rules of Procedures.

During yesterday's opening session, a French ID Group MEP made false and defamatory statements about an event organised by myself and Mick Wallace and those who participated in it, thereby bringing the Parliament into disrepute.

Let me be very clear: the speakers at our event, who were former detainees at Guantanamo, were never charged – not to mind convicted – of any terrorist activity. They were the victims of brutal torture and a violation of their rights. And they remain an outstanding example of the resilience of the human spirit. It was an honour for us to share a platform with them and the other speakers whom the gentleman conveniently forgot to mention: current US military and civilian lawyers, a former US military chaplain, the UN Special Rapporteur for the protection of fundamental rights and the prosecution of terrorism, and most importantly, a representative of the families of the victims of 9/11. All united ...

(The President cut off the speaker)

President. – Thank you very much, Ms Daly. We will move to the vote now. Thank you very much, your point has been made.

9. Abstimmungsstunde

President. – The next item is the vote.

(For the results and other details concerning the vote: see minutes)

9.1. Ernennung des Vorsitzenden des Aufsichtsgremiums der Europäischen Zentralbank (A9-0272/2023 - Irene Tinagli) (Abstimmung)

9.2. Schutz der Arbeitnehmer vor Asbest (A9-0160/2023 - Véronique Trillet-Lenoir) (Abstimmung)

– *After the vote:*

President. – Let's take a moment, dear colleagues, to pay homage to the rapporteur, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, who sadly passed away. This legislation was presented following Parliament's legislative initiative report and will protect people at work from the dangerous exposure to asbestos. Protecting people from the risk of cancer is a fitting tribute to Véronique and we honour her with the adoption of this text today.

(Loud and sustained applause)

9.3. Wirtschaftlicher Zwang durch Drittländer (A9-0246/2022 - Bernd Lange) (Abstimmung)

9.4. Intelligente Straßenverkehrssysteme (A9-0265/2022 - Rovana Plumb) (Abstimmung)

9.5. Zwischenbericht über den Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 (A9-0273/2023 - Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques) (Abstimmung)

– *Before the vote on paragraph 15:*

Moritz Körner (Renew). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Heute Morgen haben uns Berichte erreicht, dass die Kommission darüber nachdenkt, Teile des Geldes, das gegenüber der Regierung von Ungarn eingefroren wurde, freizugeben im Austausch dafür, Unterstützung für ein stärkeres EU-Budget zu bekommen. Ich finde, wir müssen heute klarmachen: Gerade als proeuropäische Fraktion haben wir für diesen Rechtsstaatsmechanismus gekämpft. Er ist ein Erfolg dieses Europäischen Parlaments.

Wir machen eindeutig klar: Es darf keinen dreckigen Deal mit Orbán geben, Frau von der Leyen!

(Beifall)

Es darf kein Geld freigegeben werden, bis alle Kriterien erfüllt sind und wir wieder in Ungarn stärkere Rechtsstaatlichkeit haben! Deswegen lese ich den entsprechenden mündlichen Änderungsantrag vor:

Insists that changes to the MFF shall have no negative impact on the protection of the EU budget against breaches of the rule of law. Reiterates that funds that are currently withheld shall not be released to Member States as long as the conditions for freeing the funds have not fully been met. Please support this amendment.

(The oral amendment was not accepted)

9.6. Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz (A9-0264/2023 - Sabine Verheyen) (Abstimmung)

– *After the vote on the Commission proposal:*

Sabine Verheyen (PPE). – Madam President, thank you very much, colleagues, for the great support. Today we took a milestone to safeguard media freedom in the EU. I would like to thank everybody who has worked on this important file and has supported us here today. Therefore, based on Rule 59(4), I request the matter to be referred back to the committee for interinstitutional negotiations so that we can close the file hopefully at the end of the year, but at the latest at the end of this legislative term.

(Parliament approved the request for referral back to committee)

9.7. Einwand gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO: genetisch veränderter Mais der Sorte MON 89034 × 1507 × MIR162 × NK603 × DAS-40278-9 und neun Unterkombinationen (B9-0387/2023) (Abstimmung)

9.8. Einwand gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO: genetisch veränderter Mais der Sorte MIR162 (B9-0388/2023) (Abstimmung)

9.9. Schaffung eines europäischen Verkehrswesens, das den Bedürfnissen von Frauen gerecht wird (A9-0239/2023 - Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska) (Abstimmung)

President. – That concludes the vote.

(The sitting was suspended at 12.42)

PRESIDÊNCIA: PEDRO SILVA PEREIRA

Vice-Presidente

10. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Presidente. – (A sessão é reiniciada às 12h47.)

11. Mit Korruption verbundener großmaßstäblicher Verkauf von Schengen-Visa (Aussprache)

Presidente. – Segue-se o debate sobre a Declaração da Comissão sobre a corrupção associada à venda em larga escala de vistos Schengen (2023/2878(RSP))

Margaritis Schinas, Vice-President of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, the Schengen Area is the largest area of borderless travel in the world. So far, it includes 27 European countries and benefits 425 million people. Together with our single market, the euro and Erasmus, Schengen is the jewel of our EU crown.

Schengen has brought Europe liberty, prosperity, movement, mobility. Last year, it was the most visited destination in the whole world, with 585 million tourists visiting, 65% of the world's total. The absence of border checks between our Member States is part of our way of life, is part of our European identity. Holders of visas, be it Schengen short-stay visas or national long-stay visas, can move freely within this huge borderless travel area.

The Schengen Area relies on the effective and efficient application by the participating states of the Schengen acquis. But let me be clear, crystal clear: Schengen relies above all on trust. To maintain mutual trust among participating states and a well-functioning area without internal border controls, it is crucial that each Schengen state shows a responsible attitude.

Transparency and accountability are equally important elements to maintain trust. Schengen states are the ones who decide which third-country nationals are entitled to obtain the right to enter to our common space. Obviously, what happens in the Schengen Area, what happens in the Schengen states, affects the functioning of all Schengen countries.

That is why the alleged cases of fraud and corruption in the Polish visa system are extremely worrying. If third-country nationals have been allowed the right of free movement within Schengen without respecting the appropriate conditions and procedures, this would amount to a violation of EU law, in particular the EU Visa Code.

The Commission is in close contact with the Polish authorities and expects them to investigate these allegations seriously and address any wrongdoing if and when established. To shed light on these allegations, we have asked for detailed answers to a series of 11 specific questions related to this matter in a letter addressed to the Polish Minister of Foreign affairs on 19 September.

We want to have clarity, for instance, on the numbers and types of visas and consular posts affected, as well as the whereabouts of the visa holders. We also want clarity on the structural measures that the Polish authorities are taking to ensure that the system is protected against any possible fraud and corrupt behaviour. The Polish Government sent us some initial elements of a reply on 21 September. The Commission replied to this letter five days later, asking still for detailed answers to the full set of questions asked.

In its capacity as guardian of the treaties. The Commission expects to receive all the information to be able to analyse it and assess the situation, and also evaluate in this framework the impact of the application of the EU law. Let me conclude as I started. We need full clarity to reinstate trust, because clarity and trust go hand in hand.

Jeroen Lenaers, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Mr President, free travel within the Schengen area is one of the most important freedoms that European citizens enjoy. It's a right and a privilege. It is not a product for sale to the highest bidder. And it's the Member States' responsibility to enforce our common rules and protect the integrity of the Schengen area so that our borders are secure and free movement is guaranteed.

It is indeed crystal clear that the Polish Government has spectacularly failed to fulfil this responsibility. Illegally issuing Schengen visas and allowing persons into the EU that would not be eligible for visas in normal circumstances has put serious pressure on the reputation and the security of the European Union. It's hypocrisy at its finest – publicly constantly criticising the EU for being too weak on illegal migration, but simultaneously, through the backdoor, allowing so many people to come to Europe while filling your own pockets.

How can we credibly intensify the fight against people smugglers when the Polish government turns out to be the biggest smuggler of them all? It is a scandal. The whole EU suffers because people, including from countries with high terrorist threat levels, obtained visas in exchange for bribes, bypassing necessary security checks. The Polish Government has put the safety of all Europeans at risk. As a result, people crossing the Polish-German border may now be subject to border checks because the Polish Government has jeopardised the functioning of the Schengen zone at the expense of its own citizens.

We must indeed get to the bottom of this. We expect the Polish Government to thoroughly and urgently investigate this scandal and share the results in full before the European Union. We call on the Commission to effectively scrutinise all actions of the Polish Government in this regard because, colleagues, this latest scandal is not a standalone issue. It is symptomatic of a wider dismantling of rule of law in Poland, where the system of checks and balances has been replaced by arbitrary rule of government loyalists with nothing but contempt for Polish and EU law and, clearly, the security of the Schengen zone and our common borders.

Robert Biedroń, *w imieniu grupy S&D*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Hipokryzja i cynizm rządu PiS sięgnęły zenitu. Z jednej strony, PiS szczuje na biednych ludzi, którzy utknęli na granicy białoruskiej, żerując politycznie na ich nieszczęściu. Z drugiej, sprzedaje na lewo i prawo wizy jak sałatę na straganie pod polskimi konsulatami.

Trzeba dzisiaj powiedzieć jasno: PiS stworzył mafię wizową, która naruszyła fundamenty bezpieczeństwa Polski i Unii Europejskiej. W każdym państwie jest mafia, ale Polska stała się pierwszym państwem rządzonym przez mafię. Politycy PiS okazali się cynicznymi handlarzami bezpieczeństwa Polaków i Europejczyków, ich stabilności pracy i bezpieczeństwa dzieci.

Przypomnę, każdego dnia prawie sto tysięcy Polaków dojeżdża do pracy w Niemczech. Polacy odszukajcie w szufladach wasze paszporty, bo zaraz przez głupotę PiS-u będziemy ich potrzebowali.

W 2007 r. prezydent Lech Kaczyński wprowadzał Polskę do strefy Schengen. Dzisiaj spaliłby się ze wstydu, gdyby zobaczył, jak jego brat demoluje interes Polski w Europie. Polacy chcą mieć poczucie, że rząd dba o ich bezpieczeństwo. Polacy chcą być w strefie Schengen. Polacy chcą być w Unii Europejskiej. Już za chwilę damy tego świadectwo.

President. – Dear colleagues, I must urge you to be silent during the speeches so that we can listen to the speaker.

Róża Thun und Hohenstein, w imieniu grupy Renew. – Wszyscy zostaliśmy oszukani przez rząd, który sam siebie nazwał „Prawem i Sprawiedliwością” i, o ironio, z tym hasłem na ustach handluje naszymi wizami na straganach różnych krajów. Tak, naszymi – to są wizy Schengen, a Schengen funkcjonuje dzięki zaufaniu, że wszyscy rządzący przestrzegają wspólnych zasad. To zaufanie zostało potężnie naruszone przez rząd, który, udając, że broni naszych granic, łamie prawo. Nie przyjmując wniosków o ochronę prawną od uchodźców na granicy, stosując brutalne *pushbacki*, doprowadza do śmierci ludzi poszukujących pomocy. Ci sami strażnicy naszego bezpieczeństwa wpuszczają jednak do naszej wspólnej przestrzeni Schengen bez żadnej kontroli tych, którzy zapłacili im sowite łapówki.

Tak, zdaję sobie sprawę, jak bardzo ten rząd, który beczelnie nazywa siebie „Prawem i Sprawiedliwością”, podważył wasze zaufanie. Nasze zaufanie, zaufanie polskich obywateli, podważył już dawno.

Głośno krzyczeliśmy to przedwcześniej milionem gardeł na ulicach Warszawy i tysiącami gardeł na tysiącach spotkań w mniejszych miejscowościach w całej Polsce. Kaczyński twierdzi, że nic się nie stało i że nie ma żadnej afery. Jak to nie ma, skoro kilka osób odpowiedzialnych za handel wizami wyładowało w areszcie, a wiceminister spraw zagranicznych został z dnia na dzień pozbawiony stanowiska?

Dziś, proszę państwa, 75% polskiego eksportu trafia do innych krajów Unii, z czego jedna trzecia do Niemiec. Wiemy, że grozi nam zamknięcie granic. Apeluję więc do was, aby wprowadzając kontrole, nie karać polskich obywateli i przedsiębiorców, bo to rząd wystawił nas na ryzyko gigantycznych kosztów i być może utraty wielu miejsc pracy.

Ta sprawa musi zostać dokładnie wyjaśniona. Dlatego apeluję do polskich władz o udzielenie wyczerpujących odpowiedzi na pytania Komisji Europejskiej i o wyciągnięcie konsekwencji w stosunku do wszystkich osób zamieszanych w ten makabryczny skandal. A wam, koleżanki i koledzy, obiecuję, że zmienimy ten rząd 15 października! To będzie bardzo trudne zadanie, bo kampania wyborcza nie jest ani równa, ani uczciwa. Ale zwyciężymy! Wrócimy, żeby znowu wspólnie budować Unię przestrzegającą praw, szanującą człowieka, Unię zieloną i solidarną, silną i bezpieczną.

President. – First of all, colleagues, I have to ask you to stick to the allocated time. Second, I would ask you once again to listen to the speakers, and to be silent so that we can listen to the speeches. You know the rules, so this is a warning and I hope you can respect that. You will all have time to express your views, but please don't do it during the interventions of other colleagues.

Erik Marquardt, im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion. – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar Schinas! Sie haben es gesagt, das Schengen-System ist nicht nur eine der größten Errungenschaften, die wir uns als Europäische Union, als Europa geschaffen haben, sondern es ist eben auch etwas sehr Fragiles, wenn das Vertrauen in dieses Schengen-System erschüttert wird.

Was ich schon wichtig festzuhalten finde, ist, dass die polnische Regierung gerade nicht daran arbeitet, bei diesen Vorwürfen das Vertrauen zurückzugewinnen. Ich glaube, wir werden vor den polnischen Wahlen nichts darüber erfahren, wie es um diesen Skandal steht. Wir werden nur erleben, dass die polnische Regierung diesen Skandal kleinredet, weil ihr der eigene Vorteil wichtiger ist als das Schengen-System in Europa. Ich finde, das kann man auch einmal festhalten.

Ich glaube auch, dass wir einfach sehen, dass man, wenn man Rechtsstaatlichkeit in einem Land abbaut, dann weniger Rechtsstaatlichkeit hat. Die Regierungen wie die polnische mögen dann behaupten, sie würden das aus irgendwelchen hehren Zielen gegen irgendwelche bösen Mächte machen. Aber eigentlich – und das muss man, glaube ich, auch der polnischen Bevölkerung sagen – macht diese Regierung das zum eigenen Vorteil. Und so sieht es ja auch in diesem Skandal aus.

Es sieht so aus, als würde Rechtsstaatlichkeit abgebaut werden, damit Korruption leichter wird. Wir sehen das nicht nur im Visasystem, wir sehen ja auch – und das muss ich auch aus deutscher Perspektive einmal sagen –, dass das Vertrauen in das Schengen-System von der polnischen Regierung erschüttert wird – wenn man den Eindruck hat, Polen tut so, als würde es gerne die Außengrenzen schützen, als würde es Zäune bauen, aber was dann am Ende passiert, ist, dass sie auf der einen Seite Menschen nicht, wie es im EU-Recht vorgesehen ist, an den Außengrenzen registrieren, sondern sie verprügeln, sie immer wieder über die Grenze schicken und irgendwann dann einmal Menschen an der deutschen Grenze stehen, die nicht nur geschädigt sind von den Erfahrungen mit der polnischen Grenzpolizei, sondern die eben

auch unregistriert sind.

Ich finde, so kann man nicht mit dem Schengen-System umgehen. So kann man mit den Errungenschaften Europas, so, wie die polnische Regierung es gerade tut, kann man mit Europa nicht umgehen. Und wenn man dann immer das eine verspricht und das andere tut, dann, finde ich, kann man auch mit der Demokratie in der Politik so nicht umgehen, wie es die polnische Regierung gerade tut.

Patryk Jaki, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Ten dzień przejdzie do historii Parlamentu Europejskiego jako szczyt obłudy i hipokryzji.

Są dwie metody radzenia sobie z nielegalną migracją. Jedna metoda to jest metoda polska obozu Zjednoczonej Prawicy. Mianowicie blokujemy wszystkie projekty przymusowej relokacji od lat. Zbudowaliśmy mur na granicy, aby zatrzymać nielegalną migrację i nawet uruchomiliśmy akcję służb specjalnych, aby wykryć i zatrzymać nielegalny proceder dotyczący 268 wiz – sztuk.

Za to jest druga metoda. To jest wasza metoda. Zaprosiliście tu miliony nielegalnych migrantów. Jak się okazało, niemiecki rząd finansuje łódzie z tymi nielegalnymi imigrantami, a zarabia na tym partner jednej z posłanek Bundestagu.

Jakie są efekty jednej i drugiej metody? Efekty naszej metody – proszę bardzo: według waszych statystyk Polska należy do najbezpieczniejszych państw Unii Europejskiej. A wasze efekty? Efekty waszej metody? Setki zabitych ludzi, wybuchające bomby, zamachy, wojny gangów, niespotykana liczba gwałtów, w tym na małych dziewczynkach, traumy dla kobiet na całe życie. I to jest wasza odpowiedzialność. Wojsko potrzebne na ulicach Francji i Szwecji, bo zwykle sposoby nie radzą sobie już z gangami imigracyjnymi.

I Wy śmiecie oskarżać Polskę. Was po prostu boli ten kontrast. Polska jest waszym wyrzutem sumienia, pomnikiem, dowodem na to, że może być bezpiecznie. I dowodem na to, jak zdradziliście własnych mieszkańców. I dlatego potrzebujecie Tuska. On ma ten kontrast zamazać. My jednak na to nie pozwolimy. Polska stanie na czele racjonalnej Europy i w referendum obali wasz system migracyjny, a za nami pójdą inne państwa.

Anders Vistisen, *for ID-Gruppen*. – Hr. Formand! Det grænseløse Europa har været en katastrofe. En katastrofe, der har ramt helt almindelige mennesker, danskere, europæere hårdt. Med et sandt slaraffenland. En gave for organiserede kriminelle, menneskesmuglere og ulovlige migranter. Den skandale, vi behandler i dag, hvor op imod 250.000 - en kvart million - visa'er er blevet udstedt ulovligt til hele Schengen-zonen, kommer i en perlerække af andre skandaler, hvor vi har set Malta og Cypern blive beskyldt for nøjagtigt det samme, nemlig at sælge ud af vores fælles sikkerhed for ussel mammon, lade ulovlige migranter komme til Europa, få adgang til hele vores kontinent fuldstændigt ukontrolleret, bare fordi man har modtaget lidt bestikkelse i Afrika eller Asien, ved en lavt rangerende diplomat. Og hvad gør Europa ved problemet? Ja, Kommissionen står og roser Schengensamarbejdet. Flertallet her i huset vil bekæmpe grænsekontrol med ethvert middel, mens enhver fornuftig regering, enhver fornuftig nationalstat vil sige: Lad os genindføre en pragmatisk permanent grænsekontrol, så vi ikke skal foranledige os på det svageste link i Europa, så vi ikke skal give nøglerne til vores hoveddør til folk, der lader sig bestikke for få tusinde euro, men så ethvert land hver for sig kan skabe sikkerhed, fremgang og fremskridt for vores borgere. Det er ægte europæisk solidaritet. Lad os få grænsekontrollen tilbage.

Clare Daly, *on behalf of The Left Group*. – Mr President, I have to admit that today's debate makes me deeply uncomfortable. We have an agreement in here not to try to influence the outcome of national elections by scheduling debates just before national electorates go to the polls. Yet, here we are just two weeks out from the Polish elections, having this debate. With another plenary in a fortnight just after those elections are over, could we not have waited until then? What's the urgency? Of course, there isn't any.

There's an investigation underway, and this could have waited until 16 October. Now, it should go without saying that I'm no fan of the Polish Government, or of any other one for that matter, but these days you seem to have to explain everything. I'm not a fan either of this Parliament being used to thumb the scales in a domestic election battle. To do that is an abuse of the Parliament's position, and if the right wing are the targets today, it will be the left tomorrow and the centre the day after that.

Does the Polish Government have questions to answer? Sure they do, on this and a hell of a lot of other things as well. To be honest, they should answer them. There should be an independent investigation and, as a parliament, we can debate the outcome of that. However, to everybody in here who has been clutching their pearls about all of this, I'd say Europe's border regime is massively and murderously unjust and wrong. Money and power make borders dissolve, and governments from every big political group in here presides over visa and immigration regimes where money, power and whiteness gives you privileged access to the EU.

By all means be critical of fraud and corruption in the sale of visas, but while you're at it, you might turn your attention to the really large-scale problems with Europe's borders, the ones that most of your governments support and enforce.

Kinga Gál (NI). – Mr President, today's debate is a serious and unacceptable attempt of external interference in the Polish electoral process, contrary to the principles of democracy and national sovereignty. If it had been the real matter – anyway an exaggerated and constructed case – this debate could have easily been postponed for the next plenary session in two weeks, after the Polish elections.

In this way, it rather seems that the aim is to try to bring to heel the sovereign conservative Polish Government for standing up strong against illegal migration, for refusing to accept a mandatory migrants quota, and for defending national sovereignty. This is what is not acceptable to Brussels and the pro-migration majority of this European Parliament, which supports with all means, therefore, Donald Tusk.

Such attempts from this room have repeatedly proved unsuccessful in the case of Hungary. Neither Hungarian nor Polish voters want the fate of their country to be decided in Strasbourg or in Brussels. On 15 October, the Poles will have a good opportunity to give a strong response to this unacceptable pressure.

Dalej, Polsko!

Bartosz Arłukowicz (PPE). – A co wy żeście, posłowie PiS-u tak do ostatnich ławek puciekali? Wstyd, co? Myślicie, że was tam Europa i Polska nie zobaczy? Wszyscy was tam widzą. Jak się straszycie pierwotniakami, jak się straszycie robakami, jak się straszycie gwałtami, mordami, a potem za kasę otwierało stragany z polskimi widzami, to musi być wstyd! I wszyscy was widzą.

Mam pytanie do Komisji: czy Komisja zna skalę tego procesu korupcyjno-mafijnego handlu polskimi widzami? W ilu krajach to się działo? Ilu migrantów, ile tysięcy migrantów do Polski, do Europy wjechało nielegalnie? I w końcu chcę zapytać Komisję o rzecz chyba najważniejszą: czy wiecie, czy pośród tych migrantów, którzy kupili polskie wizy na afrykańskich i azjatyckich straganach, były osoby, które stanowią zagrożenie dla Europy, dla Polski, dla Stanów Zjednoczonych? Czy Komisja posiada taką wiedzę? I ostatnie pytanie do Komisji: czy prawdą jest i czy macie wiedzę, że Stany Zjednoczone już w 2022 roku informowały o nielegalnym procesie handlu polskimi wizami?

President. – Colleagues, first of all let me say that as I am chairing the sitting I take note of the fact that our colleague Bartosz Arłukowicz has used an electoral banner during the intervention, which is against the rules. This will be considered by the Bureau.

I have to make a second call to order pursuant to Rule 175(2), so I do insist with colleagues to listen respectfully to those who have the floor.

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señor presidente, señor vicepresidente Schinas, Schengen es el bien máspreciado, seguramente la mejor consecución de la experiencia europea y el derecho fundamental que los europeos disfrutaban más. Por tanto, basándose en la confianza mutua, cualquier violación de las reglas de ese espacio sin fronteras interiores —que necesita una gobernanza— debe ser tomada muy en serio por la Comisión, que es guardiana de los Tratados y del Derecho europeo.

Y estamos hablando nada menos que de una venta corrupta a gran escala de visados para entrar en el espacio Schengen. Por tanto, la Comisión tiene todo el deber de llegar absolutamente hasta el fondo de esa investigación, cualquiera que sea el país al que afecte y cualquiera que sea el número de visados —y ¡vaya si es alarmante lo que publican algunos medios de comunicación!— que han estado expuestos a esta trama corrupta.

No estamos hablando solamente del derecho fundamental a la libre circulación y del acceso a una Europa sin fronteras y de la gobernanza correcta de Schengen de acuerdo con la confianza mutua; estamos hablando de la lucha contra la corrupción. Y, si este Parlamento Europeo ha puesto el acento pidiéndole a la Comisión que elimine los programas de ciudadanía y de residencia para inversores, ¿cómo no va a pedirle a la Comisión que se tome en serio esta trama corrupta de venta de visados de acceso al espacio Schengen, algo absolutamente inaceptable e incompatible con el derecho fundamental a la libre circulación, y exija todas las responsabilidades al respecto?

Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew). – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar, verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Freizügigkeit ist zweifelsohne die größte Errungenschaft des Schengen-Raums. Aber diese Freizügigkeit steht jetzt im Zweifel – leider – an der Grenze zwischen Deutschland und Polen.

Die deutsche Regierung hat sich aufgrund des Visaskandals in Polen dazu genötigt gesehen, wieder Grenzkontrollen einzuführen. Verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen, meinen Sie, eine deutsche Regierung macht das zum Spaß, um die polnische Bevölkerung zu ärgern? Ganz im Gegenteil: Wir würden uns freuen, wenn wir auf die polnische Regierung vertrauen könnten und wir die Freizügigkeit im Schengen-Raum weiter aufrechterhalten könnten.

Aber Ihre Regierung, die polnische Regierung, die so tut, als wenn sie sich um Migrationsfragen kümmern will, aber in Wirklichkeit in der Vergangenheit immer jeden Fortschritt auf der europäischen Ebene zum Thema Migration verschleppt hat – Ihre polnische Regierung hat Visa an andere Leute verkauft, die eigentlich nicht in den Schengen-Raum dürfen. Das ist der Grund, warum die polnische Bevölkerung heute unter Grenzkontrollen leiden muss.

Verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen, anstatt hier Nebelkerzen zu werfen, sollten Sie sich lieber an der Aufklärung dieses Skandals beteiligen. Das wäre Ihre Pflicht gegenüber der polnischen Bevölkerung und gegenüber allen Europäern, damit grenzenloses Reisen in Europa wieder möglich ist.

(Der Redner ist damit einverstanden, auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ zu antworten.)

Bogdan Rzońca (ECR), pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki. – Słuchałem pilnie Pana wypowiedzi i chciałem zapytać, i oczekuję krótkiej odpowiedzi: tak lub nie, bo pierwsze śledztwo w sprawie wiz zostało wdrożone przez Centralne Biuro Antykorupcyjne w lipcu 2022 roku. W marcu tego roku siedem osób usłyszało zarzuty w tej sprawie, trzy osoby dzisiaj jeszcze są w areszcie w sprawie wiz. To jak Pan może mówić, że jest jakaś bezczynność w Polsce, jeśli chodzi o ten proceder uchybienia w przypadku 270 wiz?

I moje pytanie jest takie: czy Pan o tym wszystkim słyszał? Czy Pan po prostu sobie przyszedł pogadać tutaj z mównicą i zaatakować Polskę?

Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew), blue-card answer. – Thank you, colleague. First of all, I trust the Commission. And I heard what Commissioner Schinas said at the beginning. He said that there are questions that have not been answered. And we, as European Parliamentarians, we request from the Polish Government that all the questions that the Commission has sent are answered correctly. This is the reason why in Germany there is no trust anymore in the situation in Poland – because the Polish Government has sold visas to foreigners and they have entered the Schengen Area without any allowance normally. So please make sure that this Polish Government is working on replying to all questions and then freedom of movement in the European Union will be reinstated.

President. – Again colleague, you put a question, you have got the answer, so please respect the speakers.

Marcel Kolaja (Verts/ALE). – Mr President, Vice-President, well, it's interesting to see how the extreme right and the extreme left unite here, because everybody else agrees that free movement of people across the Schengen space is one of the biggest benefits of the European Union for the citizens.

This visa scandal is putting under threat the trust into the whole area and the Polish Government as a whole. It makes it more difficult for us to fight the arguments that we need to reinstate border checks, and we have already heard some of them in this Chamber. But ask the citizens whether they really want it. You can ask maybe those that are in the gallery after this debate.

The bribing scandal of the Polish Government has consequences, of course, also outside Poland, for instance, for Czechia, where I come from. The border checks at the Germany-Czechia crossings to which the scandal contributed will make it more complicated for people to commute for work. And I am sure that Czech citizens will not thank the Polish Government for that. As a matter of fact, now everyone will suffer from a corrupt, large-scale sale that the Polish Government is responsible for.

Jadwiga Wiśniewska (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie komisarzu! W maju tego roku Konferencja Przewodniczących podjęła decyzję o tym, by nie podejmować debat dotyczących państw członkowskich, jeśli do wyborów w tym państwie jest mniej niż sześć tygodni. Państwo tą debatą łamiecie tę decyzję. Dlaczego Parlament Europejski daje zaciągnąć się tej „totalnej opozycji”, jak sami siebie nazwali, do politycznej agitacji? To jest skandal. Skandalem jest również to, panie komisarzu, że pan się wypowiada o tej debacie w sposób absolutnie nie konkretny. Pan otrzymał z MSZ odpowiedź. Sprawa dotyczy 268 wiz, a tu gadacie o jakimś handlowaniu na bazarach.

Panie Przewodniczący, czy pan może uciszyć tę osobę, która krzyczy? Przeszkadza mi.

Szanowni państwo, mamy do czynienia z taką oto sytuacją, że do Unii Europejskiej na niemieckie zaproszenie weszły w ostatnich latach dziesiątki milionów nielegalnych migrantów. Setki milionów, ma pan rację, setki milionów. I czy w tej sprawie toczymy debatę? Nie, absolutnie nie. Dyskutujemy o pseudoaferze, o aferze, której nie było i nie ma. Sprawa 268 wiz jest wyjaśniana. Natomiast nie dyskutujemy o Qatargate, nie dyskutujemy o nielegalnej migracji, nie dyskutujemy o NGO-sach, które za niemieckie pieniądze przewożą nielegalnych migrantów do Unii...

(Przewodniczący odebrał mówczyni głos)

President. – Thank you very much, colleague. I take note of the fact that there were some blue-card requests, but as the speaker spoke longer than allocated, I will not grant the blue cards.

Gunnar Beck (ID). – Herr Präsident! Korrupte polnische Beamte und *politicos* haben laut polnischen Medien bis zu 250 000 Schengen-Visa an illegale Migranten verkauft, die sogleich nach Deutschland weiterreisen. Die polnische Regierung – vorgeblich ein Gegner der von Deutschland und der Kommission vorangetriebenen Ersatzmigration nach Europa – muss den Fall umgehend untersuchen und die Verantwortlichen hart bestrafen. Geschieht das nicht, hat die Kommission einzugreifen.

Fordern müsste dies eigentlich die deutsche Regierung, die stattdessen staatlich geförderte deutsche Fährdienste für illegale Migranten im Mittelmeer unterhält und zurzeit, so wissen wir von Giorgia Meloni und Elon Musk, mindestens acht Seenot-Schlepperboote finanziert, die 20 Meilen vor Libyens Küste täglich Tausende Migranten aufnehmen, um sie dann über 300 Meilen entfernt in Italien wieder an Land zu setzen. Gleiches treibt auch Italiens Küstenwache, damit der Bevölkerungsaustausch auch nicht einen Tag ruht.

Die Deutschen, so Außenministerin Baerbock, wollten diese umfassende Fährverbindung von Afrika nach Europa. Die Wahrheit ist: Niemand von Sinnen will das, und laut einer INSA-Meinungsumfrage von vor zwei Jahren wollen 80 % aller Europäer sichere – nicht offene – Außengrenzen. Denn jeder Afrikaner, den sie hierher holen, kostet einen modernen Sozialstaat im Schnitt 14 000 EUR jedes Jahr.

Gilbert Collard (NI). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, si plus tard les historiens doivent trouver une formule lapidaire pour définir l'Union européenne, ils diront «un enfer pavé de bonnes intentions». Schengen, c'était les bonnes intentions. La réalité de Schengen, c'est aujourd'hui un enfer migratoire. On voulait ouvrir les frontières de l'intérieur, à condition qu'on puisse fermer les frontières de l'extérieur. On n'a rien fait. Rien fait. Et sur fond de Schengen, derrière toutes ces ombres, il y a des trafics de visas, il y a des compromissions, il y a des passeurs, partout. L'Allemagne n'a pas de leçons à donner. C'est nous qui avons des leçons à recevoir parce que nous avons malheureusement échoué. Il faut en finir avec Schengen.

Paulo Rangel (PPE). – Mr President, dear Vice-President, the recent discovery of systemic and corrupt sale of visas is a sad irony to whoever listens to the rhetoric of the Polish Government.

Unfortunately, this scandal has serious implications for Europe, for Schengen and for the security of our citizens. We cannot ignore the fact that this government is openly criticising migration and asylum policies – a government that is actively blocking the files that aim for the EU to have means to tackle migratory pressure in the external borders while ensuring full respect for fundamental rights. You are blocking the pact on migration and asylum, but you are facilitating the entry of a lot of citizens from third states without any control.

Mr Saryusz-Wolski, I miss the time that you were a very pro-European member of this House. Unfortunately, you changed side and you chose the wrong side.

The paradox is even clearer when we consider that the Law and Justice Government is building a wall on the border with Belarus to stop Lukashenko hybrid attacks and now is giving to a lot of third-country nationals a hybrid visa policy. That is unacceptable, that must be investigated, and for the sake of migration and respect for fundamental rights, for the sake of our policies to protect our borders, please stop this corruption in your own public administration.

(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question)

President. – Before the blue-card question, let me say that I have made several general warnings, and I have to make an individual one to our colleague Mr Saryusz-Wolski: you are not respecting the rules, so this is an individual warning so that the rules can be respected.

Patryk Jaki (ECR), blue-card question. – Thank you so much, Paulo. The important issue is to use data precisely. The official government data are talking about 268 illegal visas, and we stopped this procedure. You talked about hundreds of thousands. Could you be so kind and tell us what is the source of your data?

Paulo Rangel (PPE), blue-card answer. – Dear Mr Jaki, you are wrong because I didn't use any number in my intervention. But I have to tell you that there is very good reason to think that this number is in the sphere of hundreds of thousands. So, we should have a really impartial, independent investigation. That is what is at stake. If your number is 268, my dear colleague, this is not credible. And this shows that something is hidden now and this is not acceptable for Schengen area and for your partners.

Evin Incir (S&D). – Herr talman! Kollegor! Korruption är ett hot mot vårt demokratiska Europa och undergräver sammanhållningen i vår union och förtroendet som är helt avgörande för ett gott samarbete med fokus på lösningar på de många problem vår tid genomsyrras av.

Min spontana reaktion när jag blev varse om att polska myndigheter agerat korrupt genom att sälja visum som möjliggör tillträde till hela Schengenområdet var – galenskap. Men så enkelt är det inte. Dessa typer av handlingar sker oftast medvetet, systematiskt och med acceptans av de regeringsbärande partierna, i detta fall högerkonservativa partiet Lag och rättvisa. Det är skandal och oacceptabelt. Partiet Lag och rättvisa och ledamöterna här i Europaparlamentet skäms inte ens när de försöker förminska konsekvenserna.

Vi har alltså en EU-medlemsstat som enligt vittnen, åtminstone i ett land, ställt ut en bänk utanför sin ambassad dit folk kan gå, betala en summa på 5 000 dollar, skriva in sitt namn och få tillträde till hela Schengenområdet. Polska partiet Lag och rättvisa hör inte hemma i regeringsställning och det borde hållas så långt bort från makten som möjligt. Vår demokrati, säkerhet och sammanhållning står på spel genom dessa typer av agerande.

Nicola Danti (Renew). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, siamo rimasti colpiti, ma non stupiti, dall'inchiesta che avrebbe messo in evidenza la vendita di visti da parte delle autorità polacche. Si faccia al più presto chiarezza su questa vicenda. Se confermata, la retorica sovranista verrebbe spazzata via da un pugno di soldi che il governo moralizzatore e servitore dell'identità polacca si sarebbe intascato.

Per anni abbiamo ascoltato il governo polacco affermare la necessità dei respingimenti, dei muri, dei fili spinati e delle vedette nei mari per difendere la presunta invasione di terroristi, ma non ci avevano detto che bastavano 5 000 euro per superare tutte queste barriere. Addirittura si parla di 250 000 visti venduti: un'enormità se consideriamo che in Italia nel 2022 sono sbarcati 105 000 migranti, meno della metà.

Urgente è il bisogno di verità sul numero dei visti venduti e, soprattutto, sul tipo di acquirenti. Perché non è difficile pensare che, quando si tratta di pagare, sia più facile per chi rappresenta organizzazioni criminali piuttosto che per poveri disgraziati che muoiono di fame.

Daniel Freund (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident! Es gibt eine EU-Regierung, die hemmungslos gegen Migranten hetzt und gleichzeitig gegen Bestechungsgelder Schengen-Visa im industriellen Maßstab verkauft.

Ja, bei dem, was da in Polen passiert, kann man sich eigentlich nur an den Kopf fassen. Wieder einmal wird deutlich, dass es immer wieder Hassredner von rechts außen sind, die dann der Korruption verfallen. Auf der einen Seite wird das eigene Weltbild laut herausgebrüllt – wir haben es auch heute hier im Plenum gesehen –, und auf der anderen Seite bereichert man sich dann tausendfach, millionenfach auf Kosten der gesamten Europäischen Union.

Es ist kein Zufall, dass das in Polen passiert: Die PiS-Regierung hat in den vergangenen Jahren systematisch den Rechtsstaat demontiert. EU-Recht wird nicht mehr umgesetzt, und wer es in der Richterschaft noch versucht, wird bestraft. Unabhängige Justiz gibt es nicht mehr, die diese Verfehlungen jetzt untersuchen könnte. Sie sagen, knapp 200 Fälle, aber wenn es keine unabhängige Justiz mehr gibt, die Verfehlungen der Regierung zu überprüfen oder zu ermitteln, dann kann ja dabei gar nichts herauskommen.

Damit ist für die Kommission klar: Sie muss sich nicht nur diesen konkreten Fall anschauen, sondern auch noch verschiedener gegen die Attacken auf den Rechtsstaat vorgehen, sonst wird sich dieses Problem in Polen wohl nicht lösen lassen.

(Der Redner ist damit einverstanden, eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ zu antworten.)

Jacek Saryusz-Wolski (ECR), blue-card question. – Mr Freund, massive illegal migrants come to Europe on the board of eight German ships in the Mediterranean, paid from the German budget. Would you better not comment on that instead of lying about massive Polish visas? There are 268 wrong visits, and there are massive hundreds of thousands, if not millions, brought back brought to Europe on German ships and with German money. Please respond.

Daniel Freund (Verts/ALE), blue-card answer. – It's a human duty, I think, that people that are shipwrecked, people that are drowning in the Mediterranean are taken out from the water and don't have to suffer the same fate as the 28 000 people that have drowned in the Mediterranean, fleeing from war, from persecution, from hunger and seeking shelter. It is proven time and again there are enough studies that say none of this encourages people to flee. What makes people flee is the slavery, the rape, the war that they are suffering at home. So dragging those people out of the sea I think is a human duty. You don't let anyone drown at sea and making that an attack now on these NGOs, really, I don't know what to say.

Zbigniew Kuźmiuk (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Ta liczba już padała tu wielokrotnie: 268 wiz na dwa miliony wydanych w tym czasie. Jedna dziesiąta promila. Polskie państwo błyskawicznie zareagowało, służby złapały winnych. Polskie sądy zapewne ich skazą.

Szkoda, że nie reagowało tak niemieckie państwo w 2010 r., kiedy jego konsulaty w Afryce i w Ameryce Południowej masowo wydawały wizy za pieniądze. Podobnie francuskie państwo w 2022 roku, kiedy jego konsulat w Maroku wydawał mafii wizowej wizy za pieniądze. Nie organizowaliście Państwo wtedy tutaj debat w Parlamencie w tych sprawach. Organizujecie je dlatego, żeby wesprzeć Platformę w wyborach w Polsce, i organizujecie ją po to, żeby przykryć skutki fatalnej niemieckiej polityki otwierania granic.

Przecież to słynne niemieckie *Herzlich willkommen* otworzyło wszystkie granice. W wyniku tego ponad milion ludzi wdarło się do Europy, a konsekwencje tego ponosimy do tej pory. Państwo niemieckie nie zmieniło w swojej polityce nic. Teraz finansuje statki, które przywożą nielegalnych imigrantów do Ukrainy. I Państwo do Polski macie pretensje? Przecież to jest niewyobrażalny skandal. Podziękujecie Polsce za to, że pilnuje granicy wschodniej, bo gdyby tego nie robiła, to Niemcy zostałyby zaatakowane hordą ludzi organizowanych przez Putina i Łukaszenkę.

Filip De Man (ID). – Voorzitter, collega's, de immigratiekanalen naar Europa zijn bekend: ten eerste, de gezinshereniging – het voornaamste – die blijkbaar altijd op Europese bodem moet plaatsvinden. Ook als het uitsluitend gaat om Marokkanen of Turken, dan moet dat toch altijd hier in Europa gebeuren.

Ten tweede, de asielpcedure. Die wordt, zoals bekend, massaal misbruikt. Honderdduizenden per jaar gebruiken dat asiel.

En dan de inreisvisa. Niet zelden worden deze te snel toegekend of zelfs voor veel geld verkocht door bepaalde lidstaten van de Europese Unie. Dat er zeer laks wordt omgesprongen met deze visa bewees ook de Belgische regering deze zomer. Zij gaf visa aan Iraanse fundamentalisten, geleid door ene Alireza Zakani, indertijd verantwoordelijk voor het bloedig neerslaan van Iraanse dissidenten.

Binnen acht maanden zal de kiezer u de rekening presenteren voor die visaschandalen en voor de massale immigratie in het algemeen.

Balázs Hidvéghi (NI). – Mr President, dear colleagues, it is obvious that the current conservative Polish Government is a thorn in the eye of the pro-migration leftist political forces in Brussels, and they are so desperate to remove this government that they are organising a debate here to attack them with pathetic lies just 12 days before election day in Poland.

Clearly, it is an attempt to interfere in the Polish elections from outside. They magnify a petty visa case that had been dealt with by the authorities well before this manipulation started. Now, this is wrong and it's not going to work. This is where the EPP, Donald Tusk and the PO are getting it so wrong. You really think that you're going to win elections with the help of this leftist neo-Marxist arena here? You're not going to do that. Similar attempts have been made against Hungary several times and they didn't work. In fact, they backfired.

The Polish nation is one of the oldest in Central Europe, with a statehood dating back to over 1000 years. They have fought for centuries for independence, for the right to decide about their own future. So I'm sure that the Polish people will reject this latest cynical attempt at interfering in their national sovereign decision. Long live Polish independence!

(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question)

Jadwiga Wiśniewska (ECR), pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki. – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Pośle, chciałabym zapytać, czy nie uważa Pan, że w związku z tym, że Angela Merkel wywołała głęboki kryzys migracyjny, a obecny niemiecki rząd finansuje organizacje pozarządowe w tym, by udzielały pomocy, zbierały nielegalnych migrantów z morza, to Niemcy powinny pójść o krok dalej, powinny tych gości, których zaprosiły, gościć u siebie, a nie przerzucać koszty przyjmowania nielegalnych migrantów na inne państwa członkowskie. Czy podziela Pan pogląd taki, że skoro Niemcy zapraszają, skoro mówią nasze drzwi dla was są otwarte, to powinni wszystkich tych migrantów, których zbierają z Morza Śródziemnego przywozić do siebie, a nie na Lampedusę?.

Balázs Hidvéghi (NI), blue-card answer. – I think that the real danger to the European Union and to the Schengen zone – which is, I agree with the Commissioner, the greatest achievement of this cooperation – is illegal migration. If we do not protect our external borders, then it's obvious that we cannot have anymore a Schengen zone where movement is free. This is the real danger. Illegal migration must be stopped. Borders must be controlled. And I think it's a scandal that the German Government is paying for ships that are basically cooperating with human smuggling networks – criminals. They are not saving anybody, they are transporting people into Europe illegally and they want everybody else to pay the price of that. We don't want to be confronted with a situation that is now in, for instance, Stockholm and other parts of western Europe, where they cannot deal with the situation caused by illegal migration. That's my opinion.

Lukas Mandl (PPE). – Herr Präsident, Herr Vizepräsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Menschen Polens sind richtiggelegen, als sie jahrelang, wenn nicht jahrzehntelang vor der Gefahr Putin-Russlands gewarnt haben. Die Menschen Polens haben in der Geschichte viel mitgemacht und haben eine sehr, sehr klare Positionierung. Die Kolleginnen und Kollegen hier im Europäischen Parlament sind da vielfach sehr, sehr hilfreich, und der Rest Europas sieht jetzt, wie die Menschen Polens auch Europa in erster Linie verteidigen, wenn es um den Angriff Putin-Russlands geht.

Aber die Regierung von Polen spielt mit diesen Gefühlen einerseits. Die Regierung von Polen tut so, als wüsste sie es besser als alle anderen. Die Regierung von Polen ist nicht bereit zur europaweiten Kooperation. Hier wird schon wieder davon gesprochen, was im Bereich Migration zu tun ist. Aber es ist ja die polnische Regierung, die ganz oft im Weg steht, wenn es darum geht, irreguläre Migration einzudämmen.

Und jetzt gibt es einen Riesenskandal: Ausgerechnet die Regierung von Polen ist es, die einen Visaskandal zulässt, wodurch Menschen, für die das nicht vorgesehen ist, durch Korruption in die Europäische Union, in die Schengen-Zone kommen – und das ist eine Regierung, die ich keinem Unionsbürger, keiner Unionsbürgerin wünsche, auch nicht denen von Polen, für die wir alle hier im Europäischen Parlament da sind.

Marek Belka (S&D). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie komisarzu! Niekompetencja rządu PiS rujnuje reputację naszego kraju w Unii i działa przeciwko naszym interesom. Mówiono tutaj, że system Schengen opiera się na wzajemnym zaufaniu i współpracy. Przez brak właściwego nadzoru i działania, w których można podejrzewać korupcję, obecny rząd zawiódł to zaufanie i sprawił, że nasi sąsiedzi przeprowadzają kontrole graniczne.

Rząd PiS, zamiast organizować zakłamanie referendum, w którym oszukuje Polaków na temat planowanego mechanizmu relokacji, powinien skupić się na sprzątaniu stajni Augiasza w MSZ. Trzeba było dopiero informacji od zagranicznych służb, żeby polskie organy zajęły się sprawą nie po cichu, tylko dymisjonując wiceministra Wawrzyka. To potwierdza, że doszło do poważnych nieprawidłowości.

Jak należy zatem rozumieć działania PiS, który z jednej strony buduje mur na granicy z Białorusią, a z drugiej pozwala na napływ imigrantów płacących niekiedy krocie za wizy? Ja to nazywam chciwością podlaną hipokryzją.

Valérie Hayer (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, l'hypocrisie de l'extrême droite a atteint son paroxysme avec le scandale du parti Droit et justice. Pour des pots-de-vin, ils ont donné des centaines de milliers d'autorisations pour rentrer en Pologne et partout ailleurs en Europe.

Alors je mets en garde et je dénonce. Depuis des années, l'extrême droite érige sans honte les étrangers, les migrants en mal absolu, l'immigration comme cause de tous nos maux. Toute cette rhétorique populiste pour cacher leur incompetence, leur incapacité à traiter d'autres sujets et de surcroît la corruption de leur système.

Chers collègues, il y a les discours anti-migrants nauséabonds sur les plateaux TV. Et il y a la réalité. La réalité, c'est que les amis d'Eric Zemmour et de Jordan Bardella bâtissent de véritables filières d'immigration clandestine en Europe. C'est un véritable scandale! Un véritable scandale de corruption qui démontre la gestion lamentable des frontières et de l'immigration par l'extrême droite. Toute personne impliquée devra être tenue pour responsable.

Beata Kempa (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! W pierwszych słowach: jako konserwatystka nie życzę sobie, żeby Niemcy krzyczeli i wykrzykiwali (dlatego, że my, Polacy jesteśmy w sposób szczególnie przewrażliwieni, mamy złe doświadczenia w tym zakresie), że jesteśmy nienawistnymi prawicowcami. Mamy prawo do swoich poglądów opartych na wartościach i wara Niemcom od tego, szczególnie Niemcom. To jest pierwsza rzecz.

W minutę nie da się tu sprostować wszystkich kłamstw, które padły nie tylko ze strony kolegów z Niemiec, ale też i oczywiście polskiej Koalicji Obywatelskiej, która nieudolnie szuka drogi do swoich wyborców, współ w zespół z Niemcami. Afery nakręciliście, koledzy, na potrzeby kampanii. Takie są fakty.

Sprawa dotyczy 268 przypadków. Została wykryta przez polskie służby, które natychmiast zneutralizowały zagrożenie. Sprawę rozwiązano w ciągu 60 dni. A statystyki? Jakie są statystyki? Jeżeli nie można z kimś walczyć, trzeba go edukować. No to przypominam, że co do wiz Niemcy w 2021 roku wydały ich 300 tysięcy dla osób z Afryki i Azji. Dlaczego wtedy nie debatowaliśmy w Parlamencie Europejskim na temat wkładu Niemiec w kryzys migracyjny w Europie? Na to pewnie kolegom z Koalicji Obywatelskiej i Tuskwowi nie zezwolił Olaf Scholz, nie zezwolił Weber, wcześniej nie zezwoliła Angela Merkel. I ostatnie zdanie, Panie Przewodniczący: panie pośle Arłukowicz, wstyd to poniewierać własny kraj, własny naród na forum Parlamentu Europejskiego! To jest wstyd.

Jean-Lin Lacapelle (ID). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, la corruption dans l'administration et la fraude aux titres de séjour sont des nuisances qu'il faut combattre avec la plus grande fermeté. Vous évoquez le cas de la Pologne, que vous avez systématiquement dans le viseur, quoi qu'elle fasse. Cette mise en cause, qui survient opportunément à deux semaines des élections polonaises, cible ouvertement le gouvernement polonais, qui a pourtant réagi avec fermeté pour réprimer un trafic dont les véritables auteurs étaient des responsables consulaires en cheville avec des sociétés privées.

C'est le groupe Renaissance qui est à l'origine de ce débat. Alors j'invite les élus macronistes à s'intéresser de plus près à la politique française d'octroi des visas. Dans certains pays, la France délègue l'instruction des visas à des organismes privés au risque d'un marché noir similaire à celui que nous voyons en Pologne. Cela s'est produit l'an dernier au Maroc, mais là, l'Union européenne n'a lancé aucune procédure ni aucun débat. Il est vrai que l'immigration pour vous n'est pas un problème, c'est un projet.

Que dire également de nombre d'élus et de militants associatifs qui facilitent la production d'attestations de complaisance? Tout cela démontre l'abus des visas Schengen utilisés pour traverser l'Europe à destination seulement d'une poignée de pays, toujours les mêmes. Nous réclamons quant à nous que les visas Schengen soient réservés aux seuls ressortissants européens et que soient rétablies, dans les autres cas, les frontières intérieures. C'est de cette façon que ce type de trafic sera évité.

Gheorghe Falcă (PPE). – Domnule președinte, domnule vicepreședinte, stimați colegi, dezvăluirile recente și scandalul vizelor pentru bani din mită acordate de unele consulate din Polonia ne arată două lucruri. Primul este acela că spațiul Schengen trebuie modernizat, susținut cu încredere de toate țările din Uniunea Europeană, iar încălcările trebuie sancționate. Guvernul polonez va trebui, desigur, să răspundă clar acestor dezvăluiri, iar Uniunea Europeană va trebui să inițieze acțiuni concrete pentru ca aceste politici să fie anihilate. Al doilea lucru care ne arată este cât de nedrept, de ilegal, de imoral și de inacceptabil este să ții în afara Schengen țări și guverne precum România și Bulgaria, care, fără să facă parte din Schengen, își fac datoria zi de zi, an de an. Cine le ține în afara Schengen? Un guvern populist precum cel austriac. Vi se pare normal? Aceasta este Uniunea Europeană pe care ne o dorim? Nu, evident. Noi ne dorim o Uniune Europeană pentru toți cetățenii cu drepturi egale.

Łukasz Kohut (S&D). – Panie Przewodniczący! Wy z PiS nie jesteście żadnymi patriotami, wy jesteście patriotami za pieniądze. Europa jeszcze nie widziała takiej bezczelnej bandy hipokrytów jak ta, co tutaj siedzi. Macie dziś czelność po tym wszystkim, po ujawnieniu afery wizowej, po wydawaniu lewych dokumentów za pół miliona, po straganach przed polskimi ambasadami, macie czelność dalej tutaj kłamać jak wasz premier Pinokio.

Szczujecie w mediach rządowych na uchodźców, imigrantów, ale jednocześnie wpuszczacie tych ludzi do Polski za łapówki. Tych samych, których wypychaliście na Białoruś. Tylko świny zarabiają na cudzym nieszczęściu. To jest obrzydliwe. I to na pewno nie jest chrześcijańskie. Ale ludzie w Polsce mają już was dość.

W niedzielę milion osób wyszło na ulice Warszawy i my się nie zatrzymamy. My się was nie boimy. My, zjednoczona w różnorodności opozycja demokratyczna w Polsce. 15 października skończy się w Polsce PiS.

Илхан Кючюк (Renew). – Господин Председател, г-н Комисар, колеги, когато говорим за Шенгенското пространство, няма как да не споменем факта, че две държави, които искат да бъдат част от него, все още не са. Говорим за България и за Румъния. Разбира се, че Шенген е въпрос на доверие. И данните за продажба на визи в Шенгенското пространство безспорно са обезпокоителни. От години повтаряме, че в територията на споделено доверие няма място за златни визи и златни паспорти, на неоснователно предоставяне на достъп до най-голямото постижение на Европейския съюз, в свободната му зона за придвижване само на основание на финансова възможност.

България осъзна тези факти и се преборихме. България миналата година прие законодателство и сложи край на инвестиционната схема за гражданство, гарантирайки прозрачност и ясни правила за достъп до страната. Така България доказа себе си като надежден партньор. Сега е време обаче двете държави – Австрия и Нидерландия, да покажат, че дебатът за бъдещето на политиката по миграция и убежище минава през това, България и Румъния да бъдат част от Шенгенското пространство.

Днес този Парламент още веднъж трябва с най-голяма сериозност да заяви, че двете страни заслужават да бъдат от Шенген. Не приемам факта да има едни граждани, които са привилегирани, и други, които чакат на опашката. Това няма да направи Европейския съюз по-силен. Време е за обединение.

Andrzej Halicki (PPE). – Panie Przewodniczący, zbliżamy się do końca tej debaty i trzeba jeszcze raz powiedzieć, o czym ona jest. To nie jest debata o Polsce, tylko o bezpieczeństwie Wspólnoty Europejskiej – największej zdobyczy, którą mamy dzięki Solidarności, Ojcu Świętemu Janowi Pawłowi II, Lechowi Wałęsie i wszystkim tym milionom Polaków, którzy również walczyli o tę wspólną Europę bez granic. Wy je naruszyliście, to bezpieczeństwo, i dzisiaj niszczyście tę wspólnotę.

Mówię o tym dlatego, że używacie terminu „my, Polska”. Nie, to nie jest atak na Polskę. To jest atak na skorumpowany rząd, na klub milionerów, bo miliony Polaków wyglądają inaczej. Wyglądają tak jak w Warszawie – uśmiechnięci, bez agresji – i oni rzeczywiście będą decydować o naszej przyszłości i o przyszłości Polski. Nie zakrzyczycie prawdy, bo ten skorumpowany proceder, który rzeczywiście naruszył bezpieczeństwo Europy, trzeba zlikwidować, zamknąć i rozliczyć. Mówię z tego miejsca raz jeszcze: Polska to nie wy. Polska jest inna. Natomiast bezpieczeństwo Europy leży właśnie w interesie Polaków. Jeżeli to niszczyście, to znaczy, że nie jesteście po stronie Polaków. Jesteście skorumpowani, jesteście partią, którą Polacy rozliczą.

Leszek Miller (S&D). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie komisarzy! Padło tu wiele pięknych i trafnych słów, ale słowom powinny towarzyszyć skutki.

12 września razem z dwoma moimi kolegami, panami Cimoszewiczem i Belką, zwróciłem się do przewodniczącej Komisji Europejskiej Ursuli von der Leyen z kilkoma pytaniami, uznając, że ta sprawa jest – tak jak przed chwilą tu powiedziano – sprawą całej Unii Europejskiej. Pytaliśmy, czy Komisja Europejska i podległe jej służby dysponują informacjami na temat skandalu wizowego, w tym dotyczącymi pogłosek o korupcyjnym charakterze tego procesu, i czy mogą je ujawnić. Czy na rynku pracy innych państw członkowskich wzrosła liczba osób poszukujących pracy i legitymujących się wizami wydanymi przez polskich urzędników? Wreszcie, jeżeli Komisja Europejska może potwierdzić, że takie zjawisko miało miejsce, jakie w związku z tym działania są podejmowane lub planowane?

Z wielką uwagą, panie komisarzy, czekałem na to, że pan na ten temat coś powie. Dowiedziałem się, że cały ciężar wyjaśnienia tej sprawy Komisja Europejska składa na barki polskiego rządu. To są złudne oczekiwania, panie komisarzy. To są złudne oczekiwania dlatego, że same polskie władze twierdzą...

(Przewodniczący odebrał mówcy głos)

Vlad Gheorghe (Renew). – Domnule preşedinte, haideţi să spunem nişte lucruri despre Uniunea noastră, ca să priceapă inclusiv unii colegi de aici, din Parlament. O Uniune în care unii sunt mai egali decât alţii încalcă valorile europene şi o Uniune în care România şi Bulgaria sunt lăsate în afara Schengen nu respectă tratatele. O uniune cu cetăţeni de mână a doua este discriminare. O Uniune cu mai multe viteze dă cea mai mare viteză extremiştilor. O uniune cu graniţe interne în 2023 este slabă şi lipsită de credibilitate. O Uniune care acceptă şantajul şi tolerează dictaturii e la mâna duşmanilor.

Unii cer ziduri ca să câştige alegeri, alţii cer bani ca să continue să îl plătească pe Putin. Alţii cer suveranism, dar vând vize europene. Dacă nu pedepsim nici în al 12-lea ceas şpăgarii, corupţia, anul viitor ne uităm cu toţii la Parlamentul European de acasă. Cetăţenii europeni nu sunt proşti. Văd foarte bine că Uniunea Europeană vorbeşte foarte mult, dar face foarte puţin. Cetăţenii simt discriminarea, ipocrizia, populismul şi ne urăsc din ce în ce mai tare pentru toate chestiile astea. Aşa că dacă nu plătesc corupţii, vom plăti noi. Treziţi-vă şi fiţi liderii de care are nevoie Europa!

Janina Ochojska (PPE). – Panie Przewodniczący! Jedną rzecz chciałam sprostować. Jeśli chodzi o kryzys migracyjny, to nie Angela Merkel wywołała kryzys migracyjny, tylko wojna w Syrii, a Angela Merkel otworzyła drzwi tym ludziom, żeby mogli znaleźć miejsce, w którym do dzisiaj żyją. To jest jedna rzecz.

Druga rzecz: nie wiem, skąd moi koledzy z ECR-u wzięli dane, ale ja chciałabym się posłużyć danymi z Eurostatu. Eurostat wykazuje jednoznacznie, że w 2020 roku Polska wydała ponad 50% wszystkich wiz pracowniczych w Unii Europejskiej. Był tutaj podany przykład Niemiec. W 2021 roku Niemcy wydały 18 322 takich wiz. Natomiast Polska w tym samym czasie – proszę mi nie przerywać – w 2021 roku wydała 790 tysięcy wiz. To są dane Eurostatu. To nie są dane, które ja wymyśliłam. Szanujmy granice Schengen i korzystajmy z wolności, a nie ograniczajmy ją!

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, stimați colegi, sincer, nu am înțeles mesajul dumneavoastră, domnule comisar, și am să vă explic de ce. Ați început prin a spune că spațiul Schengen este cea mai mare realizare a Uniunii Europene, după care spuneți că nu funcționează spațiul Schengen, după care spuneți: „A, ne lăudăm, am avut 485 000 de turiști”. Când spuneți adevărul? Vă place să fie un spațiu Schengen în care se circula liber? Dacă vă place, fiți gardianul tratatelor.

Ce ați făcut cu România și Bulgaria? Cum vă lăsați umiliți de un om din Austria? Dacă până în decembrie România și Bulgaria nu intră în spațiul Schengen, fiți sigur că veți fi decretat de cetățenii europeni ca un gropar al proiectului european. Nu se poate, gardian al tratatelor, să acceptați ca un stat membru să încalce un regulament în funcțiune, să fie clar. Avem un regulament al migrației și avem un regulament Schengen. Regulamentul Schengen este încălcat fără un motiv juridic.

Ce ați făcut în calitate de gardian al tratatelor? Veniți să spuneți aici că vreți dintr-o dată să analizați corupția. Dar corupția din Comisia Europeană legată de procesul doamnei președinte cu achizițiile publice, ce faceți cu ele? Cum doriți să fiți credibil? Cum doriți să crească încrederea cetățenilor europeni în Uniunea Europeană? Dacă nu vă schimbați atitudinea, sigur, anul viitor va fi un dezastru în alegerile pentru Parlamentul European.

Eugen Tomac (PPE). – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, eu regulat consult rapoartele Consiliului Uniunii Europene cu privire la nerespectarea de către statele membre a Regulamentului Schengen și putem observa că multe state care dau lecții de democrație, de stat de drept tratează cu foarte multă neglijență problematica Schengen și vă invit să consultați aceste rapoarte pe care le emite Consiliul Uniunii Europene. Vreau însă să cer Comisiei acțiuni concrete pentru respectarea tratatelor Uniunii Europene, pentru că este inadmisibil ca noi, cetățenii români și bulgari, de 12 ani, să fim ținuți la frontierele Uniunii Europene. Este de neînțeles și de neexplicat acest comportament și acest blocaj generat de unele state care ne dau lecții, dar sunt sancționate de Uniunea Europeană tocmai pentru că nu respectă legislația Schengen.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Margaritis Schinas, Vice-President of the Commission. – Mr President, let me reiterate what I said at the beginning of this debate – *repetitio est mater studiorum* – Schengen is a success story. We will preserve it and we will expand it. Ms Grapini must have lost something because she addresses one of the most outspoken proponents of Schengen enlargement to Romania and Bulgaria. I don't know what you are so nervous about, but certainly you are preaching to the converted. Now, a well-functioning Schengen area requires an effective and efficient application by all participating states of the Schengen *acquis*. And this, in turn, translates into building mutual trust among participating states. Trust is difficult to build, but easy to destroy. And when it comes to the application of EU law, let me assure all wings of this Assembly that the Commission is colour-blind. We are colour-blind when we apply EU law. We take this issue very seriously and we expect full cooperation from the Polish authorities in order to address it.

Let me finish on a personal note. I came into politics as an 18 year old student. Inspired by *Solidarność*. It was the struggle of Gdańsk, the shipyard in Gdańsk that made a young Greek student get into politics. The only shouts I was listening to at the time were shouts for freedom, for democracy, and for help from Europe. And it saddens me to hear the shouts of hate against each other, denouncing fellow Member States and fellow Europe citizens. It saddens me. And I want to share with you this feeling of sadness.

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ: ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΠΑΠΑΔΗΜΟΥΛΗΣ

Αντιπρόεδρος

Πρόεδρος. – Η συζήτηση έληξε.

12. Arzneimittelknappheit und strategische Autonomie im Gesundheitswesen in der EU (Aussprache)

Πρόεδρος. – Το επόμενο σημείο στην ημερήσια διάταξη είναι η συζήτηση επί της δήλωσης της Επιτροπής σχετικά με τις ελλείψεις φαρμάκων και στρατηγική αυτονομία στον τομέα της υγειονομική περιθαλψής στην ΕΕ ((2023/2877(RSP))).

Stella Kyriakides, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, first of all, I want to thank you for inviting me today and for the opportunity to discuss medicine shortages and the need for strategic autonomy in health.

The continued availability of safe and effective and affordable medicines for all European patients has been a top priority for many of us since the very beginning of this mandate. This is the foundation of a strong European Union in health that we have been building. Last winter was a strong reminder that we need to act to make Europe's medicine supply chains more resilient.

When EU action is necessary to manage critical shortages, the Commission steps in to support Member States, working closely with the European Medicines Agency. We use all tools available under the Agency's extended mandate regulation to manage and mitigate those shortages and engage with the industry so that medicines can reach all those that need them across the EU.

But we are also taking steps to prevent shortages. Our pharmaceutical reform aims to enhance security of supply and addresses shortages of medicines beyond crisis situations. Key elements include a new European alert system so that we have an earlier notification of shortages and withdrawals by companies, harmonised reporting criteria, shortage prevention plans and coordinated management of shortages by EMA.

These measures will equip us better to anticipate and mitigate shortages, avoid national export restrictions, and ultimately achieve what we are all trying to do, and that is ensure that medicines are available for all patients. But they are more structural in nature and more for in the long term.

This is why in the coming weeks, we will be putting forward a communication, including short- and mid-term actions, to enhance the security of supply and make the supply chains of medicines more resilient. This responds to calls from the public, from this House and from the Member States for more immediate actions on availability of medicines ahead of the winter seasons because we saw what we had to face last year.

This communication will complement our regulatory efforts by encouraging Member States to anticipate the many relevant steps under the pharmaceutical reform. We will also adopt a Union list of critical medicines for the first time. We will institutionalise the voluntary cooperation and establish the European Solidarity Mechanism to support Member States to tackle the shortages of medicines this winter in a coordinated but also in a timely way.

Finally, we are going to be building on the strategic relations with all our international partners to achieve supply chain diversity and global solidarity. In line with the Council recommendation, we are also stepping up the fight against AMR. One concrete example is the creation and implementation of a Union multi-country pool incentive scheme for antibiotics.

Dear Members, I have stood here many times and we have discussed the issue of availability of medicines for all EU citizens, no matter where they live in the EU, and shared that this needs to be what we are working towards. This is our joint political responsibility. No matter where a citizen lives across the EU, whether it is in a big or small Member State, they need to have access to medicines.

I assure you that this Commission will continue to take very concrete and collaborative steps to achieve these goals. But the success ultimately depends on all our joint efforts with the stakeholders, with the public authorities, at European level, at national level. And I will count on your strong support to move forward with the pharmaceutical reform in a rapid way and with other initiatives which aim to deliver medicines to all citizens.

Tomislav Sokol, u ime kluba PPE. – Poštovani predsjedavajući, povjerenice, kolegice i kolege, nestašice lijekova predstavljaju sve veću prijetnju javnom zdravlju u EU-u, naročito u slabije razvijenim i manjim državama članicama.

Posljedice takvih nestašica uključuju smanjenu kvalitetu liječenja i stvaraju nejednakosti među pacijentima, ovisno o zemlji u kojoj žive. U razdoblju od 2017. do 2019. obavijesti o nestašici lijekova u Uniji su se povećale za čak 60 %, a pritom lijekovi za liječenje raka, infekcija i poremećaja živčanog sustava čine više od polovine lijekova kojih nema dovoljno, što je apsolutno nedopustivo.

Nadam se i vjerujem da će revizija EU zakonodavstva o lijekovima pomoći u rješavanju problema istinskih nestašica u svakom trenutku. Novim zakonodavstvom moramo poboljšati praćenje i ublažavanje nestašica lijekova, osobito onih kritičnih.

Odredbe prema kojima će farmaceutska poduzeća morati brže izvješćivati o nestašicama lijekova te biti obvezne uspostaviti planove za sprečavanje nestašica generalno predstavljaju korak u dobrom smjeru, mada svakako ima prostora za poboljšanje, posebno vezano uz rokove. Pri tome je ključno da svi građani Unije imaju jednak pristup lijekovima, a ne da imamo građane prvog i drugog reda kao što je sada slučaj, što je u svakom slučaju neprihvatljivo.

S druge strane, sve što se događalo u posljednje tri godine pokazalo je da EU mora ozbiljno poraditi na vlastitoj strateškoj autonomiji u području zdravstva ukoliko ne želimo da netko drugi u budućnosti odlučuje o našim životima i našem zdravlju.

Prije nekoliko desetljeća Europa imala vrlo jak položaj u istraživanju i inovacijama u zdravstvu, ali je u velikoj mjeri tu prednost izgubila. Danas, unatoč nekim iznimkama, većina inovacija i inovativnih tvrtki nalazi se negdje drugdje. EU sve više zaostaje u razvoju i proizvodnji inovativnih lijekova u usporedbi sa SAD-om.

Ako pored toga uzmemo u obzir eksplozivan rast Kine, vidimo da je situacija izuzetno zabrinjavajuća i dugoročno strašno opasna. Moramo stvoriti okruženje koje privlači, a ne stvara prepreke proizvođačima novih inovativnih lijekova, posebno zahtjevnim područjima poput rijetkih dječjih bolesti gdje smo najslabiji.

To uključuje poticaje, zaštitu intelektualnog vlasništva, ali i mjere industrijske politike koje idu puno šire od samog farmaceutskog paketa o kojem u posljednje vrijeme toliko raspravljamo.

Birokratizacija i regulatorni tereti koji su, nažalost, sve veći ne smiju postati toliki da naruše temelje naše zdravstvene zaštite, smanje dostupnost lijekova, na taj način ugroze ljudske živote.

Sve u svemu, mislim da je farmaceutska reforma koju je predložila Europska komisija korak u dobrom smjeru. Mislim da ona adresira one ključne probleme s kojima se moramo suočiti, ali, naravno, postoji prostora za napredak.

Međutim, ono što je posebno važno je da to nije jedino rješenje, da postoje druga područja europskog zakonodavstva o kojima se mora razmisliti, poput direktiva o transparentnosti, poput revizije propisa o prekograničnoj zdravstvenoj zaštiti, kako bismo stvorili ono što želimo, a to je jedinstveno tržište, doista jedinstveno tržište lijekova u Europskoj uniji i kako bi se omogućilo da doista svi građani Europske unije imaju dostupnost lijekova na isti način u istom trenutku.

Imamo još puno posla. Europska unija doista tu može pružiti dodanu vrijednost u odnosu na situaciju kakvu imamo sada kada je puno toga još uvijek fragmentirano, ali moramo svi skupa djelovati zajedno kako bismo doista omogućili da naši pacijenti dobiju one lijekove koje trebaju, da dobiju najkvalitetnije lijekove u najkraćem mogućem roku i da svi imaju pravo na jednaku zdravstvenu zaštitu.

Nicolás González Casares, *en nombre del Grupo S&D*. – Señor presidente, señora comisaria, gracias por responder a nuestra petición de debate y venir hoy al Parlamento.

Lo cierto es que en la Unión Europea faltan medicamentos. Se informa de desabastecimientos en todos los Estados miembros y la situación ha ido a más en los últimos años: ha habido un empeoramiento incluso desde 2022. Tenemos una gran dependencia de países externos, como China o la India, que producen hasta el 80 % de los principios activos y el 40 % de los medicamentos que consumimos en Europa. Y que no se nos olvide la situación crítica durante la pandemia.

Por otro lado, en la Unión Europea también estamos perdiendo la iniciativa en investigación e innovación y nos estamos quedando a la zaga de los Estados Unidos y de China. Nos faltan medicamentos esenciales y eso se traduce en miles y miles de pacientes que no pueden acceder a sus medicamentos, en niños que no pueden recibir exactamente los medicamentos y las fórmulas pediátricas que necesitan, en problemas para los pacientes con enfermedades raras, o en antibióticos que no son exactamente los prescritos por el médico y que pueden aumentar las resistencias a los antimicrobianos.

La Comisión ya señaló en su Estrategia Industrial de 2021 que los principios activos farmacéuticos eran uno de los seis elementos clave en cuanto a las dependencias de la Unión. Y, aunque hemos propuesto legislaciones o medidas de apoyo, por ejemplo, en relación con los semiconductores o las baterías, no lo hemos hecho en el ámbito farmacéutico. Necesitamos un esfuerzo inversor en este campo y estrategias dedicadas a aumentar nuestra producción y a reducir nuestra dependencia farmacéutica de otros países. Se notifican desabastecimientos y la nueva legislación farmacéutica contempla un seguimiento al respecto. Eso está muy bien: ya lo defendimos durante la reforma de la Agencia Europea de Medicamentos, en la que fui ponente.

Pero necesitamos algo más, y por eso, señora comisaria, le hemos hecho esta pregunta conjunta entre varios grupos: ¿cuáles son las iniciativas de la Comisión en este campo? ¿Cómo vamos a solventar de verdad, mediante nuestra producción industrial, los problemas de desabastecimientos? ¿Cómo vamos a aumentar la transparencia? ¿Cómo hemos visto estos días que ese elemento que es la Autoridad de Preparación y Respuesta ante Emergencias Sanitarias —que no podemos controlar desde este Parlamento— está renegociando por su cuenta y favoreciendo que solo haya una solución vacunal para los próximos años en lo que tiene que ver con la COVID-19? Queremos respuestas, señora comisaria.

Susana Solís Pérez, *en nombre del Grupo Renew*. – Señor presidente, señora comisaria, traemos un debate muy importante a este Pleno porque la escasez de medicamentos, como pueden ser antibióticos o medicamentos para niños, es un problema recurrente y crónico. Y la situación empeora cada vez más.

Pero, además, la Unión Europea depende ya de forma peligrosa de muy pocos fabricantes y regiones, especialmente de China y de la India, y sufrimos una pérdida constante de competitividad en un sector en el que hemos sido líderes. Vamos encaminados hacia una situación vulnerable. Y no podemos limitarnos solo a mitigar las carencias actuales: hay que prevenir. La Comisión ya ha reconocido que esta área es clave para nuestra autonomía estratégica. Lo que pedimos es actuar; lo que pedimos es una política clara para apoyar la innovación y la producción de medicamentos esenciales *made in Europe*.

Esto no solo es clave para nuestra resiliencia ante futuras crisis, sino que también acelerará el acceso a tratamientos para nuestros pacientes, garantizará la sostenibilidad de nuestros sistemas de salud, impulsará un sector biotecnológico en el que Europa era líder, y generará empleos y prosperidad para todos.

Tilly Metz, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE*. – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, comme mes collègues, je pense qu'il est crucial d'aborder la question de l'action européenne pour faire face aux pénuries de médicaments. Je me réjouis que la Commission prépare une communication sur le sujet et j'attends des actions fortes, notamment sur trois points.

Premièrement, demander la transparence des chaînes de production auprès des entreprises qui nous approvisionnent. Nous avons besoin de mieux comprendre où se situent les problèmes sur les chaînes de production. Bien sûr, la transparence signifie aussi être informés suffisamment tôt des pénuries et de leurs raisons. Si une entreprise interrompt la production d'un médicament pour des raisons commerciales, cela devrait être notifié pour permettre à d'autres producteurs intéressés de poursuivre la production.

Deuxièmement, relocaliser la production des médicaments. C'est une mesure cruciale pour permettre un meilleur contrôle des chaînes d'approvisionnement. C'est aussi une mesure naturelle au vu des avantages reçus par les entreprises pharmaceutiques en Europe pour soutenir l'innovation. Ce serait donc juste que cela soit conditionné à la production en Europe.

Enfin, troisièmement, la création d'une infrastructure publique européenne des médicaments, dotée de capacités de recherche et de développement, mais également de capacités de production de médicaments essentiels, et ce, pour assurer un filet de sécurité pour l'approvisionnement des Européens. Nous ne pouvons pas nous reposer uniquement sur l'industrie pharmaceutique. Nous l'avons vu pendant la pandémie et nous devons agir en conséquence. Le Parlement a demandé à la Commission d'évaluer la faisabilité de créer une telle agence dans son rapport sur le COVID. Quand la Commission prévoit-elle de publier cette étude? Et la Commission prévoit-elle d'intégrer cet aspect dans sa communication fin octobre?

Joanna Kopcińska, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Szanowna Pani Komisarz! Problem braku leków nie jest nowym wyzwaniem, a obecna debata nie jest pierwszą próbą wymiany poglądów, aby przeciwdziałać tej ryzykownej dla pacjentów sytuacji.

Wszystkie kraje członkowskie doświadczają problemów związanych z brakami leków. Brakuje leków kardiologicznych, leków stosowanych w chorobach układu oddechowego, antybiotyków oraz zaawansowanych leków stosowanych w chemioterapii i monoterapii chorób onkologicznych. Dodatkowym problemem stają się również leki pediatryczne, o które pytałam Komisję już w sierpniu bieżącego roku, na długo zanim została zaplanowana obecnie trwająca debata.

Jestem przekonana, że Komisja, której przysługuje inicjatywa, musi aktywnie zająć się bieżącymi problemami, nie składając ich rozwiązań tylko na karb obecnie procedowanej reformy prawa farmaceutycznego. Potrzebne są doraźne i natychmiastowe działania, przygotowane w ścisłej konsultacji z państwami członkowskimi i ich ekspertami narodowymi, które realnie włączyłyby krajowe programy poszukiwań rozwiązań problemu braku leków w bardziej skoordynowane i ukierunkowane działania.

Sylvia Limmer, *im Namen der ID-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, verehrte Kollegen! Erstens: Laut Vertrag von Lissabon ist Gesundheit Sache der Mitgliedstaaten und hat nichts in den Händen einer EU-Kommission zu suchen, gegen die übrigens Ermittlungen laufen wegen erheblicher Unregelmäßigkeiten, womöglich sogar wegen Korruption, bei der Beschaffung der sogenannten Corona-Impfstoffe, und geschwätzte Verträge, zu teure, zu viele Impfstoffe und mehr Impftote als Corona-Tote sind das Resultat. Ich will keine Wiederholung!

Zweitens: Die rohstoff- und energieintensive Arzneimittelproduktion braucht eine starke chemische Industrie, aber deren Wettbewerbsfähigkeit zerstören Sie gerade mit Ihrem unsäglichen Grünen Deal. Bürokratie und Kostendruck – zum Beispiel durch Energiepreise – führt eben zur Abwanderung in Drittstaaten.

Also hören Sie auf zu jammern! Sie alle sind Mitverursacher, wenn es um Arzneimittelengpässe geht.

Kateřina Konečná, *za skupinu The Left*. – Pane předsedající, vážená paní komisařko, vážení kolegové, já se ptám: Co kromě diskuse se reálně udělalo pro to, aby naši občané měli dostupné byť jen základní léky? To, jaký postoj k tomu má Komise, se ukázalo, když její předsedkyni léková krize nestála ani za to, aby ji zmínila ve svém projevu o stavu Unie. Dovolte mi vás tedy nahradit, paní předsedkyně.

Stav ohledně nedostatku léků prakticky již dnes ve všech lékových skupinách je naprosto tragický. Dnes aby se člověk vůbec bál v Evropě onemocnět. Co se udělalo pro návrat výrobců API a generik zpět do EU, který Komise vyhlásila slavně už před třemi lety? Před třemi lety! Našly se na to peníze na úrovni členských států nebo snad EU? No nenašly. Zůstalo to prostě jen u vzletných plánů. Sliby, sliby a lidé trpí. Koneckonců nemusím chodit daleko, stačí vzpomenout na komedii s představením farmaceutického balíčku. Prostě na zbraně peníze najdete vždycky, když to zbraňový sektor potřebuje, ale vážená paní komisařko, tohle vám občané sečtou ve volbách. Ale co je horší? Díky tomu občané prostě v Evropě trpí, díky vaší neschopnosti.

Viktor Uspaskich (NI). – Gerbiamas pirmininke, pirmininkaujantis, gerbiami kolegos. Aš šiek tiek kitokių rakursu. Aš pateikiau rezoliuciją dėl platesnės alternatyvios medicinos taikymo. Su visa pagarba žiūriu į tradicinės medicinos specialistus ir tikiu, kad jie padaro tai, kas kartais neįmanoma. Bet žvelgdamas iš savo šalies perspektyvos, matau, kad vyriausybė daro viską, kad tradicinės medicinos gydymo įstaigas vis labiau izoliuotų nuo savo pacientų. O susirgusiam žmogui patekti pas gydytoją tampa ne pasveikimo ir ramybės procedūra, o tikras žygdarbis ir naujos gal net ligos įgijimu. Tad primenu, kad alternatyvi medicina pacientą ne atstumia, o priima. Šioje medicinoje naudojamos tik natūralios medžiagos ar priemonės gydymui. Jos taikymas motyvuoja žmones vis labiau įsitraukti į savo sveikatos gerinimą, į sveiką gyvenimo būdą. Domėtis ir rūpintis savimi. Prisiimti didesnę atsakomybę už savo sveikatą. Visur, kur taikoma tokia metodika, pasiekta labai gerų rezultatų. Tad raginu Parlamentą ir Komisiją, kad ši idėja neužstrigtų (žodžiai, kurių nesigirdi) stalčiuose.

Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, on behalf of the PPE Group. – Mr President, issues related to availability, accessibility and affordability of medicines, as well as manufacturing dependency on third countries outside of the EU and disruptions or other situations along the whole supply chains, are routes for the shortages of medicines, and these circumstances is weakening our healthcare systems and hindering sustainable access to medicines for patients.

In this context, I would like to congratulate Commissioner Kyriakides and I welcome the European Commission proposal to review the pharmaceutical legislation and also to address in this revision a few of the main concerns as regards shortages.

But we need to do more than that. We need to be aware that we need to implement all the proposals in the pharma strategy. Therefore, we need financial instruments and to build on Europe's success of unlocking medicines for vulnerable patients. I think we need to strengthen global supply chains and keep them open, reduce import dependencies by diversifying sources of supply, creating incentives for R&D and production in the Union, and last but not least, bringing back the production in our Union. There are many Member States that could make a change in this regard, and I would like to mention my country, Romania, where there is great potential to deploy production and manufacturing for medicines. We have seats, we have regions that could benefit economically, and we have also the necessary human resource in order to do that.

So, dear Commissioner, it is very important to find also the appropriate financial instruments at EU level and national level in order to fight efficiently against shortages.

Sara Cerdas (S&D). – Senhor Presidente, Comissária, Colegas, na União Europeia, nove em cada dez mortes são atribuídas a doenças não transmissíveis. Milhões de cidadãos europeus dependem de medicamentos essenciais. E, se não queremos sobrecarregar os sistemas de saúde que já estão em stress, importa garantir uma estratégia europeia que garanta o acesso a estes medicamentos a curto, a médio e a longo prazo.

Com a pandemia, nós aprendemos que a compra conjunta é uma ferramenta poderosa e pode ser implementada imediatamente para os medicamentos essenciais que estejam em escassez. A médio prazo, temos de reduzir a nossa dependência externa para a produção destes medicamentos, dado que a União Europeia tem a capacidade tanto científica como tecnológica para os produzir.

E, por último, a importância de diversificarmos os locais de produção nos vários países da União Europeia e garantir cadeias de abastecimento mais fortes e mais resilientes a longo prazo.

Saúdo, assim, a proposta da Comissão de um mecanismo de identificação dos pontos de rutura e de estabelecer mecanismos de resposta à altura. A regulamentação farmacêutica é bem-vinda e as negociações devem acautelar estas propostas para uma verdadeira União Europeia para a Saúde.

Frédérique Ries (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, 3 000 médicaments au total ont manqué à l'appel en Belgique l'année dernière, des molécules les plus banales, le paracétamol, à celles qui sauvent des vies. On frôle ici l'urgence sanitaire. Les pénuries sont endémiques et la tendance est alarmante dans trois États membres sur quatre. La communication que vous venez d'annoncer, Madame la Commissaire, sur les mesures contre les pénuries va évidemment dans la bonne direction, notamment pour les achats groupés. L'HERA doit y prendre toute sa part, vous connaissez notre position, nous ne cessons de la répéter.

Mais on doit aller plus loin, bien évidemment aussi avec une véritable stratégie industrielle. L'Europe est largement dépendante des substances actives venant d'Asie et une sur deux affiche moins de cinq fabricants dans le monde. Une politique industrielle donc, qui est nécessaire, c'est ce que vous demandez en mai dernier et à l'initiative de la Belgique 21 États membres en appelant à un acte européen pour les médicaments critiques. Un véritable mécanisme aussi de solidarité entre les États membres.

Ce que je viens de dire ici en une minute, quasiment mot pour mot, nous sommes très nombreux ici à le répéter depuis cinq ans, depuis six ans. Alors, il est urgent, Madame la Commissaire, maintenant, de passer de l'incantation à l'action.

Michèle Rivasi (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, on se retrouve sur le problème de la pénurie des médicaments et l'autonomie stratégique en matière de soins de santé dans l'Union européenne. Alors, cela fait quand même plus de dix ans que le problème est devenu chronique. Tout à l'heure, ma collègue parlait de trois mille médicaments en pénurie en Belgique, il y en a plus de trois mille aussi en Italie.

Et que fait l'Europe? C'est vrai que, et là je suis d'accord avec vous, c'est de la compétence de l'Europe. Alors qu'est-ce qu'on a fait? On a augmenté les compétences de l'Agence européenne des médicaments en disant c'est à vous à faire un catalogue de médicaments essentiels. Eh bien, écoutez, j'ai regardé sur leur site, on a entre 20 et 40 médicaments essentiels. On a fait des groupes de travail, le SPOC, le MSSG, pour essayer de voir l'offre et la demande, mais on n'a pas fait grand-chose.

Alors il faut ouvrir la boîte à outils. Dans la boîte à outils, c'est vrai qu'il peut y avoir des incitations financières, vous avez raison. Mais quand je regarde les labos, qu'est-ce qu'ils demandent les labos? Ils disent qu'il faut augmenter le prix des médicaments. Et pour les médicaments qui ne sont plus couverts par rapport à un brevet, eh bien qu'est-ce qu'ils veulent? Qu'on augmente le prix. Et ça coûte très cher au niveau de la sécurité sociale.

On peut avoir aussi ce qu'on appelle des notifications obligatoires, c'est à dire, quand un labo décide de ne plus fabriquer un médicament, il faut qu'il en informe une entreprise et qu'il lui donne les autorisations de mise sur le marché.

Et dernière chose, il faut faire un établissement public. Ils ne veulent pas le fabriquer. Très bien. Eh bien on fait un établissement public, ça existe aux États-Unis, Madame la Commissaire, ça s'appelle Civica. Et je vous assure qu'il serait bien que vous y alliez parce que c'est très intéressant, ils fabriquent des médicaments.

Margarita de la Pisa Carrión (ECR). – Señor presidente, señora comisaria, señorías, la inquietud de los padres fundadores de la Unión Europea fue conciliar la paz a través de acuerdos que garantizaran el suministro de energía y materias primas. Pero hoy vemos como nuestro mercado único no está dando la respuesta necesaria por estrategias o legislaciones ideologizadas que han comprometido nuestra competitividad. Dependemos de bienes básicos como los principios activos y los componentes de medicamentos. Dependemos de terceros países como la India y China. Dependemos de tratamientos contra el cáncer, antibióticos para niños o para el diagnóstico, como el yodo. Se ponen en riesgo la salud y la vida de los pacientes si se nos limita o corta el suministro. No sé si se dan cuenta del daño que nos pueden provocar. Es un problema de seguridad.

Hoy la Agencia Española de Medicamentos informa de 954 medicamentos con problemas de suministro. Muchos, sin alternativa. No se resolverá este grave problema si no se corrigen las legislaciones que perjudican a nuestra industria. Y, la verdad, no vemos intención de hacerlo. La Comisión ha presentado una propuesta de legislación farmacéutica que desincentiva por completo la innovación en nuestro espacio. Corrijamos este rumbo y luchemos por la seguridad y la salud que todos merecemos.

Rosanna Conte (ID). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, non abbiamo abbastanza farmaci nell'Unione europea. Ormai da vent'anni a pagare le spese di queste carenze strutturali sono i cittadini, che solo in Italia hanno sofferto la totale assenza di quasi 900 farmaci lo scorso inverno. Sono numeri che devono farci riflettere non solo sulla carenza di farmaci, ma anche sulla dipendenza da Stati terzi.

È per questo che diversificare la produzione non basta. Bisogna soprattutto sostenere al più presto una nuova politica industriale che concentri in Europa la realizzazione dei principi attivi di cui abbiamo bisogno. La speranza è che queste soluzioni arrivino dalla prossima strategia farmaceutica, da cui tutti ci aspettiamo un deciso cambio di approccio.

Con la stagione invernale alle porte non possiamo più permetterci di ripetere gli stessi errori del passato e dipendere ancora da altri, specialmente quando si parla della salute dei nostri cittadini.

Marisa Matias (The Left). – Senhor Presidente, Senhora Comissária, o problema da escassez de medicamentos só deixará de ser um problema quando o acesso aos cuidados de saúde for colocado à frente do negócio, dos interesses e do lucro das farmacêuticas. Não bastam pensos rápidos na legislação europeia. Já sabemos o que acontece com esses: mais cedo ou mais tarde acabam por cair e expor as feridas do sistema.

Do que nós precisamos é de mudar de abordagem: precisamos de sistemas públicos e universais de saúde, precisamos de um controlo público sobre a produção de medicamentos, não só para prevenir a escassez, mas também para garantir que todas e todos os que deles necessitam têm acesso aos medicamentos, independentemente do seu rendimento ou de terem ou não terem doenças raras.

E tudo isto é ainda mais urgente no momento de crise económica que vivemos, em que as pessoas têm de escolher entre pagar a casa, comer ou comprar medicamentos. Quando enfrentamos um problema de escassez de medicamentos nesta região do mundo, na região mais rica do mundo, é porque claramente o negócio foi posto à frente da saúde pública.

Edina Tóth (NI). – Elnök Úr! Két nap, két magyar Nobel-díj. A beszédemet azzal szeretném kezdeni, hogy sok szeretettel gratulálok Karikó Katalinnak és Krausz Ferencnek a rangos elismeréshez.

Az elhúzódo gyógyszerhiány veszélybe sodorja a betegeket, és óriási kihívást jelent a nemzeti egészségügyi rendszerek számára. Mivel az egyik legsúlyosabb probléma az, hogy a gyógyszergyártáshoz használt hatóanyagok nagy része a Távol-Keleten, Kínában és Indiában készül, ezért úgy gondolom, hogy az EU gyártási és ellátási folyamatainak megerősítésére kiemelt figyelmet kell fordítanunk.

Ez azonban nem lehetséges az Európai Unió területén már meglévő gyógyszergyárak gyártási kapacitásának növelése és új gyártók bevonása nélkül, amely során elengedhetetlen az egyenlő földrajzi elosztás érvényesülése. A közép- és kelet-európai régió nem lehet az EU mostohagyereke, és fontos, hogy az itt található korszerű gyártókapacitásokat is bevonjuk a termelés növekedése és a minket sújtó gyógyszerhiány megfékezése érdekében.

Στέλιος Κυμπουρόπουλος (PPE). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, αγαπητή κύρια επίτροπε Κυριακίδη, αγαπητοί κύριοι συνάδελφοι, τα τελευταία χρόνια έχουμε δει μια ανησυχητική αύξηση της συχνότητας των ελλείψεων φαρμάκων σε ολόκληρη την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, την ίδια στιγμή που η εξάρτησή μας από μικρό αριθμό παρασκευαστών ευρισκόμενων εκτός της Ένωσης γίνεται, δυστυχώς ακόμα μεγαλύτερη. Είναι, λοιπόν, αδιαμφισβήτητα στρατηγικής σημασίας η αύξηση της στρατηγικής αυτονομίας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στον χώρο του φαρμάκου και η απεξάρτησή της για πρώτες ύλες από τρίτες χώρες.

Στην πρότασή της για την αναθεώρηση της φαρμακευτικής νομοθεσίας, η Επιτροπή, για την αντιμετώπιση των ελλείψεων, ζητά έναν κατάλογο κρίσιμων φαρμάκων της ΕΕ, ενισχυμένη λογοδοσία και αυξημένο ρόλο του ENL στην παρακολούθηση και τον συντονισμό των προμηθειών. Για να αντιμετωπιστούν, ωστόσο, αποτελεσματικά οι ελλείψεις και να εξασφαλιστεί η στρατηγική αυτονομία της ΕΕ, κλειδί αποτελεί η ενίσχυση της έρευνας και της εσωτερικής παραγωγής, ενώ ένα σύστημα παρακολούθησης, κοινής χρήσης περισσότερων συγκεντρωτικών δεδομένων και άμεσης ενημέρωσης των ελλείψεων ή της μειωμένης διαθεσιμότητας στα κράτη μέλη, μπορεί να αντιμετωπίσει το πρόβλημα στη ρίζα του.

Για τον σκοπό αυτό, πρότυπο πρέπει να αποτελεί η καινοτομία της ελληνικής κυβέρνησης με τη δημιουργία ενός online μηχανισμού, με τον οποίο δημόσιοι και ιδιωτικοί φορείς, πολίτες και επαγγελματίες στον τομέα της υγείας θα μπορούν να ενημερώνονται άμεσα, εύκολα και με διαφανή τρόπο για σκευάσματα που δεν είναι διαθέσιμα. Έτσι, θα επιταχυνθεί η πρόσβαση των ασθενών σε θεραπείες και θα καταστούν τελικά βιώσιμα τα συστήματα υγείας.

Monika Beňová (S&D). – Pani komisárka, neobmedzený prístup k cenovo dostupným liekom pre našich občanov pokladám za prioritu pre záver tohto legislatívneho obdobia. Je škoda, že sa tomu venujeme až v posledných mesiacoch. Pre občanov členských štátov Európskej únie je prístup k liekom existenčne dôležitá téma a ako spravodajkyňa pre revíziu všeobecných pravidiel o liekoch chcem spraviť všetko preto, aby sme raz a navždy zaviedli dlhodobé riešenia na predchádzanie nedostatku liekov.

Slovensko je bohužiaľ dlhodobo na chvoste Európskej únie v dĺžke uvádzania inovatívnych liekov na slovenský trh. Slovenskí občania musia čakať v priemere 2 roky na už schválený liek, ktorý je bezpečný a efektívny.

Európska únia môže, a musí, urobiť viac v spolupráci s národnými inštitúciami, aby zabezpečila, že členské štáty, ako je napríklad Slovensko, budú mať prístup k inovatívnym liekom pre deti, pre onkologických pacientov alebo pacientov so zriedkavými chorobami vrátane generických liekov.

Rovnako vyzývam farmaceutický priemysel a inštitúcie Únie a národné orgány, aby zasiahli pri nekontrolovanom reexporte liekov. Pretože nečinnosť vedie k zvyšovaniu cien, ale hlavne k rozšíreniu nedostatku, či už v členských štátoch Európskej únie, iných, alebo aj u nás na Slovensku.

Hovorím to aj ako mama. Chýbajú nám lieky pre deti, takže musíme s tým niečo urobiť. Lieky nemajú byť na kšeftovanie. Majú byť na to, aby slúžili ľuďom v Európskej únii.

Catherine Amalric (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, nous avons tous pris conscience, partout en Europe, que le modèle actuel ne nous garantit plus l'accès aux médicaments, mêmes essentiels, en toute situation. Dans l'objectif de l'autonomie stratégique que vous soutenez, Madame la Commissaire, une loi européenne sur les médicaments critiques servirait notre ambition de préserver, dans une égalité de droits, chaque Européenne, chaque Européen d'une perte de chances face à la maladie par manque de médicaments.

Cette loi est à élaborer en lien étroit avec l'importante révision de la législation pharmaceutique européenne que nous entamons aujourd'hui. Ainsi, avec un portail européen de traçabilité des flux de médicaments apte à permettre, en cas de pénurie, une répartition solidaire des stocks entre les États membres, par des achats conjoints négociés à l'échelle européenne, mais aussi par la relocalisation de principes actifs critiques en Europe, tout en allant vers une production décarbonée en cohérence avec le pacte vert, par l'harmonisation des procédures d'essais cliniques et de mise sur le marché, par la multiplication de «bio clusters», d'écosystèmes d'innovation en Europe et un soutien fort à l'innovation et à la recherche, ces textes devraient construire une nouvelle politique du médicament attractive pour une Europe souveraine, solidaire et durable.

Nicolae Ștefănuță (Verts/ALE). – Domnule președinte, doamna comisară, doresc mai întâi să transmit un mesaj Guvernului României din partea a 782 de farmacii independente care cer să le fie facturile restante plătite. Bruxelles, avem o mare problemă: nu toți pacienții sunt tratați la fel. Un doctor din România așteaptă în medie doi ani mai mult decât un medic din Germania pentru a putea prescrie cel mai nou și cel mai bun medicament de pe piață. Mă gândesc la prietenii mei, la Ion și la Carmen, care sunt pensionari în București, și nu vreau să știu că au nevoie de ceva și noi nu le dăm în timp util acel medicament. Salvarea unei vieți în Europa nu ar trebui să fie o loterie în funcție de unde te-ai născut în Europa.

Doamna Kyriakides, în aprilie ați spus că pacienții din statele occidentale au acces în măsură de 90 % la cele mai noi și cele mai bune medicamente, pe când în Est abia 10 %. Ei bine, aveți competențe, sunteți comisară pe sănătate, aveți competențe și în privința pieței unice. Ce ați făcut? Ce veți face așa încât toți să aibă acces la aceleași medicamente în același timp? Haideți să facem Europa egală din nou. Haideți să o facem sănătoasă din nou.

Kosma Złotowski (ECR). – Obecnie aktywne składniki farmaceutyczne stosowane w lekach produkowanych w Unii Europejskiej pochodzą głównie z Chin i Indii. Także znaczna część wszystkich leków sprzedawanych w Europie pochodzi z wyżej wymienionych krajów, co wydłuża łańcuchy dostaw i wywołuje nagłe niedobory oraz wzrosty cen w sytuacji problemów z transportem. Każdy taki kryzys to poważne zagrożenie dla zdrowia publicznego. Nadal nie doczekaliśmy się odpowiednich inicjatyw na szczeblu unijnym, które zachęcałyby producentów do inwestowania w produkcję API w Europie.

Potrzebujemy dedykowanych rozwiązań, takich jak w przypadku rynku mikroprocesorów. Mamy i silny sektor farmaceutyczny, także w Polsce, który byłby gotów podołać temu zadaniu przy odpowiednim wsparciu. Czy Komisja planuje przyjęcie odrębnej strategii relokacji produkcji API do Unii Europejskiej uwzględniającej zmiany przepisów, uelastycznienie norm środowiskowych i środki finansowe dla firm farmaceutycznych pragnących produkować aktywne składniki farmaceutyczne w Europie?

João Pimenta Lopes (The Left). – Senhor Presidente, a dramática realidade de escassez de medicamentos, cada vez mais frequente, é um problema, em primeiro lugar, para o doente que vê comprometido o seu tratamento.

Trata-se de uma situação indissociável da crescente concentração do setor farmacêutico, indústria que atua não em prol da saúde pública, mas antes da acumulação de lucros cada vez maiores, mesmo que por via da especulação, de restrições à produção ou dos elevados custos dos medicamentos.

A COVID-19 espelhou bem esta realidade, como o conluio das instituições da União Europeia com as multinacionais farmacêuticas. É precisa outra política para o medicamento, garantindo a soberania e independência dos Estados e que as patentes não sejam uma barreira à produção e ao abastecimento.

Em Portugal, são necessários mais meios para o Laboratório Nacional do Medicamento para garantir a produção dos medicamentos de maior utilização em rutura ou com falhas de abastecimento, alargando a produção de medicamentos genéricos, contribuindo para o autoaprovisionamento, reservas e medicamentos mais baratos, gratuitos até, para maiores de 65 anos, para quem tenha carências económicas ou para os doentes crónicos.

Λευτέρης Νικολάου-Αλαβάνος (NI). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, παρά τα εκατομμύρια των νεκρών από την πανδημία στην Ευρώπη, δεν ιδρώνει το αυτί της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και των κυβερνήσεών της. Πυξίδα σας έχετε το φάρμακο-εμπόρευμα, τα νοσοκομεία που λειτουργούν με όρους πληρότητας —λες και είναι ξενοδοχεία—, ενώ σήμερα μπορεί να υπάρξει ενιαίο, αποκλειστικά κρατικό σύστημα υγείας με κριτήριο τη δωρεάν πρόληψη, περιθαλψη και αποκατάσταση της υγείας του λαού, όπως και κάλυψη των αναγκών για φάρμακα όταν τα χρειάζεται ο λαός, τόσο σε συνθήκες αυξημένης ζήτησης όσο και σε έκτακτες συνθήκες.

Αυτές οι υπαρκτές δυνατότητες προσκρούουν στην ευρωενωσιακή στρατηγική εμπορευματοποίησης του δημόσιου συστήματος υγείας, στην κερδοφορία των ιδιωτικών μαγαζιών υγείας και των φαρμακευτικών κολοσσών που κατέχουν τις πατέντες, ανταγωνίζονται σκληρά μεταξύ τους, κερδοσκοπώντας σε βάρος της υγείας του λαού. Οι εργαζόμενοι δεν πρέπει να επιτρέψουν να γίνεται η ζωή τους θυσία στο καπιταλιστικό κέρδος. Να παλέψουν για κατάργηση των πατεντών, παράλληλων εξαγωγών φαρμάκων, για δωρεάν φάρμακα τη στιγμή που τα χρειάζονται, για σύγχρονο, εξοπλισμένο, στελεχωμένο δημόσιο σύστημα υγείας, χωρίς επιχειρηματική δράση, για προσωπικό με μόνιμη σταθερή δουλειά και μισθούς με βάση τις σύγχρονες ανάγκες.

Alexander Bernhuber (PPE). – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrte Frau Kommissarin! Über 50 % - ja, Sie haben richtig gehört: mehr als die Hälfte – der Medikamente, die wir dringend benötigen, sind einfach nicht verfügbar. Medikamente zur Krebstherapie, Impfstoffe und Arzneimittel zur Behandlung von schweren Nervenkrankheiten wie Epilepsie, Parkinson sind Mangelware.

Das ist einfach inakzeptabel, und es geht so nicht weiter. Wir müssen wirklich unbedingt, wenn es darum geht, die Abhängigkeit speziell von Drittländern – China, Indien sind hier hervorzuheben – zu verringern, stark eingreifen und handeln. Es braucht endlich wieder ein klares Bekenntnis zur Produktion von Arzneimitteln in Europa.

Nur ein kleines Beispiel: In meinem Heimatland Österreich sind derzeit 577 Medikamente nicht oder nur schwer verfügbar und eingeschränkt erhältlich, speziell Arzneimittel für Kinder. Hier brauchen wir unbedingt einen gemeinsamen Ansatz.

Frau Kommissarin, hier sind wir jetzt wirklich gemeinsam am Zug: Schaffen wir endlich Bedingungen, unter denen wir die Produktion von Arzneimitteln wieder zurück nach Europa holen können, damit diesen Lieferengpässen, die wir derzeit über Europa hinweg haben, endlich entgegengewirkt wird.

Milan Brglez (S&D). – Gospod predsednik, spoštovana komisarka, kolegice in kolegi!

Motnje v preskrbi z zdravili so zaskrbljujoče, postajajo kar običajne v Evropski uniji. Z administrativnimi ovirami in težavami v proizvodnji in pri uvozu se srečujemo predvsem na manjših trgih, kot je recimo slovenski, kjer primanjkuje 300 zdravil.

Posebej problematično je pomanjkanje osnovnih antibiotikov in zdravil za zdravljenje redkih bolezni in bolezni najmlajših. Ker je nedopustno, da tržni mehanizem nadvlada nad dostopom do osnovnih zdravstvenih storitev, se sam zavzemam za podporo proizvodnji zdravil v Evropski uniji ter skupna javna naročila za zdravila za otroke, starejše in kronično bolne.

Menim, da imamo na ravni Evropske unije primerne mehanizme. Za ta namen smo recimo dali dodatna pooblastila Evropski agenciji za zdravila in ustanovili Evropski organ za pripravljenost in odzivanje na izredne zdravstvene razmere.

Zato jih pozivam, da v okviru svojih pristojnosti storijo vse, kar je treba, ter s tem prispevajo k družbeni odpornosti in strateški avtonomiji zdravstvene oskrbe v Evropski uniji.

Dolors Montserrat (PPE). – Señor presidente, el desabastecimiento de fármacos es un grave problema en toda Europa, que está repercutiendo directamente en la salud de los europeos. Por ejemplo, en España hay escasez de más de 900 fármacos. Por eso, denunciamos que la Unión Europea no haya puesto en marcha ya una política de apoyo para la producción de principios activos y de medicamentos, un ámbito que quiero recordar que ya está incluido en la Estrategia Industrial como ámbito clave de dependencia.

Dentro de esta Estrategia Industrial, la Comisión está apoyando, por ejemplo, la producción de materias primas, baterías, hidrógeno limpio y semiconductores, así como la digitalización. Todos ellos son ámbitos estratégicos, pero también lo es la producción de activos farmacéuticos y de medicamentos.

Así pues, seguimos dependiendo de terceros países para adquirir los principios activos. Esto significa que tenemos escasez, que tenemos desabastecimiento y, por tanto, que somos más vulnerables. Y, sobre todo, los más vulnerables son los más pequeños en Europa, nuestros hijos.

Sabemos que la demanda de medicamentos seguirá aumentando. ¿Por qué? Por el envejecimiento de nuestra población, y también debido al aumento de las enfermedades crónicas. Y por ello no podemos perder más tiempo. Exigimos medidas inmediatas y también que las incluyamos en el paquete legislativo farmacéutico. Porque necesitamos un sector farmacéutico europeo fuerte, competitivo y, sobre todo, que sea considerado estratégico.

Por eso, desde el Parlamento y todos sus grupos políticos, hemos pedido a la Comisión que presente con urgencia medidas para garantizar la producción de medicamentos. Aplaudo la próxima Comunicación que presentará la Comisión, pero es muy importante incluir esas medidas en el paquete legislativo.

Tudor Ciuhodaru (S&D). – Domnule președinte, vreau ca toți pacienții din România să beneficieze de medicamente ieftine și suntem pe un teren minat. Peste 3 000 de medicamente esențiale au dispărut din farmacii și multe dintre ele sunt esențiale, care salvează vieți, iar este pentru prima dată când la nivel european, amoxicilina și paracetamolul nu au fost disponibile.

Accesibilitate înseamnă disponibilitate și preț. Demersul meu de astăzi este legat de o Uniune Europeană a sănătății și în acest domeniu, iar cele cinci obiective prioritare pentru mine, pe care le-am depus deja ca prim-vicepreședinte al Comisiei de Sănătate, înseamnă o veritabilă revoluție în ceea ce înseamnă politica farmaceutică și fiecare cetățean vulnerabil din această Europă să beneficieze de medicamente ieftine atunci când are nevoie.

Ele sunt practic crearea unei liste de medicamente esențiale, standarde europene de calitate în sănătate, o strategie unitară de producție bazată inclusiv pe resuscitarea capacităților de producție existente. Vă invit, doamna comisară, să susțineți Institutul „Cantacuzino” din România. Poate deveni oricând o soluție la problemele strategice ale Europei.

Pe de altă parte, vorbesc despre reducerea sau chiar eliminarea taxelor pentru medicamente generice. Deja le-am susținut în fața doamnei comisare, iar pe de altă parte, o farmacie de urgență, pe modelul „rescEU”, în care producătorii să fie obligați să aibă 10 % din vânzările anuale pe stoc, ca să poată răspunde atunci când vorbim despre solicitări crescute sau lanțuri dificile de aprovizionare. Sănătatea se tratează cu soluții concrete și sper să mă susțineți și în acest demers. Vă invit, doamna comisară, să vedeți și Institutul „Cantacuzino” din România.

Beatrice Covassi (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, questo dibattito lo dice chiaramente: l'allarme carenza farmaci è sempre più acuto in Europa; solo in Italia mancano all'appello più di 3 000 medicinali. Un fenomeno ormai strutturale, con carenze aumentate del 60 % negli ultimi anni, e che richiede risposte urgenti, a partire dalla riduzione della dipendenza da pochi produttori extra europei per i principi attivi necessari a fabbricare i medicinali.

Ma attenuare le carenze non basta. Dobbiamo puntare alla prevenzione con un coordinamento europeo tra i diversi anelli della catena distributiva e azioni per garantire ai nostri cittadini e alle nostre cittadine sempre le migliori cure.

Per questo chiedo a gran voce alla Commissione europea di attuare iniziative e strumenti, anche finanziari, che favoriscano la produzione europea di medicinali essenziali, principi attivi e trattamenti innovativi.

Collegli, la risposta comune alla pandemia ci ha insegnato l'importanza dei sistemi sanitari, ma in troppi, a partire dal governo del mio paese, sembrano aver dimenticato, ancora una volta sacrificando la spesa sanitaria. Allora, che il diritto alla salute resti la nostra priorità e lavoriamo insieme da oggi per avere un'Unione europea della salute.

Kathleen Van Brempt (S&D). – Voorzitter, mevrouw de commissaris, twintig jaar geleden produceerde de EU de helft van haar eigen geneesmiddelen en vandaag de dag is dat nog maar een kwart. Voor verschillende medicijnen die we heel erg nodig hebben, zijn we voor 100 % afhankelijk geworden van China en India. We hebben vandaag de dag op Europese bodem nog maar één fabriek die antibiotica produceert en die waren we bijna kwijt.

Stelt u zich voor dat er morgen een superbacterie opduikt en dat Europa zelf niet in staat is om antibiotica te produceren, zodat we dus in volle pandemie moeten wachten op een levering van – jawel – China. Dat doet wel een belletje rinkelen, want in de pandemie hebben we moeten wachten op de mondmaskers. En als we één ding geleerd hebben uit die covidpandemie, dan is het dat de Europese Unie zich beter moet leren wapenen tegen gezondheidsrisico's en pandemieën. Dat doen we dus níét als we geen afdoende antwoord hebben op een medicijntekort.

Ik heb een voorstel, mevrouw de commissaris. U hebt een mededeling aangekondigd. Wel, België heeft de "Critical Medicines Act" gelanceerd, gesteund in de Raad en gesteund in het Parlement en zal dat met het Belgische voorzitterschap ook extra onderstrepen. Ik hoop dat u dat opneemt in uw mededeling.

IN THE CHAIR: ROBERTS ZÎLE

Vice-President

Catch-the-eye procedure

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Domnule președinte, doamna comisară, stimați colegi, sigur, discutăm o situație care ține de viața oamenilor. Hrana, apa, medicamentele asigură viața oamenilor până la urmă.

Nu pot să nu spun că sunt de acord cu ce ați prezentat, doamna comisară, dar întrebarea mea firească este: eu sunt în Parlament din 2014, de ce o listă a medicamentelor critice pe care spuneți că vreți să o faceți, o facem pentru prima dată? Acum am aflat că sănătatea este prioritate? E bine că o facem. Problema e: când ajungem să avem acele stocuri de medicamente esențiale pentru toți cetățenii? Tot dumneavoastră ați spus că indiferent unde trăiește un cetățean, și așa este, trebuie să aibă acces la medicamente.

În țara mea, să știți că primesc petiții săptămânal, nu lunar. Lipsesc medicamentele pentru epilepsie, medicamentele pentru tiroidă, medicamentele pentru cancer. Medicii din România trebuie să aleagă cui dau un tratament și pe cine abandonează. Este cumplit ca un medic să decidă soarta, din motiv de penurie de medicamente.

Spuneți că avem măsuri, dar iată, 60 % a crescut penuria. Ce facem concret? Pentru că lucrurile trebuie rezolvate acum și nu în viitor, pentru că viața oamenilor nu așteaptă să rezolvăm noi problemele. Sănătatea este prioritate.

Susanna Ceccardi (ID). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, si parla spesso di sovranità energetica e di sovranità alimentare, ma dovremmo parlare di più di sovranità farmaceutica, un settore trainante per le economie nazionali ed europee.

La maggior parte dei principi attivi, come è stato detto, è prodotta in Cina e in India. Questo dato è allarmante per la nostra sicurezza farmaceutica. Se avessimo una crisi mondiale, per esempio, molti dei farmaci salvavita che conosciamo, per esempio quelli antidiabetici, non potrebbero salvare la vita a milioni di persone in Europa.

E purtroppo negli ultimi vent'anni l'Unione europea ha perso il 25 % dei finanziamenti, perché altri paesi hanno investito di più: l'Arabia Saudita, la Cina e gli USA.

La proposta della Commissione europea svantaggia gli Stati comunitari perché rischia di aumentare le delocalizzazioni. Quindi no alle delocalizzazioni. Proteggiamo la proprietà intellettuale e gli investimenti.

Marc Botenga (The Left). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, des milliers de médicaments manquent dans l'Union européenne, pays par pays, des médicaments qui peuvent sauver des vies, et les médicaments disponibles sont souvent trop chers. Les États paient des prix absolument dingues. Mais il faut aussi oser dire pourquoi c'est le cas. L'explication, la raison est claire: vous avez décidé de laisser tout le pouvoir aux grandes multinationales pharmaceutiques. Ce sont elles qui décident quoi produire, quand produire, combien produire et à quel prix vendre. Certaines d'entre elles ont même le numéro personnel de M^{me} von der Leyen.

Alors, si vous êtes sérieuse par rapport au besoin d'avoir des médicaments accessibles, abordables, il faut faire deux choses. Tout d'abord, arrêtez de donner de l'argent gratuit sans condition à ces multinationales. Mettons des conditions claires. Demandons que le médicament soit effectivement accessible, effectivement abordable. Deuxièmement, développons une infrastructure, une entreprise publique pour la recherche et le développement et pour la production de médicaments. Vous savez, cela existe au Canada, aux États-Unis et même à Cuba, petit pays sous blocus qui a réussi à développer des vaccins.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Stella Kyriakides, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, this has indeed been a very interesting debate on many points that have been raised here. I believe that we find ourselves on the same page, but I also believe that this is an opportunity for myself, standing in front of you, to put forward again some of the points that we have frequently debated upon and why we are all discussing this today.

It was in fact, I think MEP Socal, who started off today saying that there should be no first and second class citizens in access to medicines. One of your other colleagues – and in many ways you have all said this – said that we all need to work together to address shortages, but also to make sure that not only do we address shortages, but patients have access to affordable medicines and have access to innovation.

So in order to do this, I have said from the beginning we need to have all players on board. We need to have industry on board. We need to have supply chain holders or stakeholders on board. We need to have Member States and their health systems on board. And, of course, we need to have all the EU and the institutions on board.

Now in the pharmaceutical reform that we have put forward – and this needs to be absolutely clear – we are looking at strengthening our pharmaceutical sector in Europe and to keep it as a global frontrunner and keep it as a frontrunner in innovation. So I will not agree with the statement that I have heard saying that our reform will be discouraging innovation. I believe that we can collectively feel proud of what we have achieved in the last three or four years, in putting together a strong European health Union.

Let's just remind ourselves what we have done together and with your support. And I think that this always needs to be said. We have extended the mandate of the European Medicines Agency, which allows them really to be able to be proactive. Now in the area also of shortages, we've created a new agency or authority HERA, which comes to support the efforts that we are doing. And we have put forward a new proposal on a pharma reform.

Now, I mentioned in my opening remarks that we are coming forward with a communication. I wanted to just say in two seconds what this will be, because it is important that you're aware of this. This is going to be a toolbox of actions which will be enhancing the availability and security of supply of medicines at all times. It will have short-term measures to present, prevent and respond to critical shortages, with the solidarity Member States, for which the Member States have been calling for a long while.

We're going to have an earlier adoption of the list of critical medicines. Many of you have asked, What are we doing with that? I just wanted to say that this will be prepared and we will be putting this forward by the end of this year. It will also be looking at guidance on procurement of medicines, but it will also be looking at what we're going to be doing in the long term with additional measures that we need to do to have structural change, building the right environment for investment and the right structures through, for example, EU FAB, so that we have solidarity.

We will be looking at the possibility of stockpiling in our communication and also a revision of the joint procurement. So I'm looking forward to this communication coming forward and being able to present it to you and discussing it with you.

In terms of the re-shore of production of all critical medicines to the EU, I want to just say two words. Open strategic autonomy is a major political objective of the Commission, and I think it is also a major lesson learned from the COVID crisis, and we want to de-risk, but we do not want to decouple from the global economy. The vulnerabilities analysis of the Union list of critical medicines will be informing us, because you need to see this as a toolbox on which medicines we need to diversify in terms of supply or reshoring. There is no one size-fits-all-approach, so we really need to base ourselves on medicines. We are going to have, and this is already in the reform that I hope that you will be debating as quickly as possible, we have proposed a new European alert system. We need to have earlier notification of shortages and of withdrawals so that we can have prevention plans of shortages and stronger EU coordination and mechanisms.

In terms of APIs, many of you have said this and I will not repeat myself, but in order to ensure this, we need to have a healthy environment for the pharmaceutical and the biopharmaceutical industries in the EU. We need to look at manufacturing flexibility and skilled labour, and this can help us build up the situation that we are working towards to have more secure supply chains and local EU production in order to enable a healthy environment.

On funding, a lot of financial instruments can already support strong medicines production, for instance, from the Recovery and Resilience Facility at the EU level and the recently proposed STEP mechanism supports innovative biotechnology, and also national funds can be made available.

Because there was a very clear question on the issue of the Critical Medicines Act – and I don't want to not answer that, I'm sorry I have gone over time, but so much has been said – we are open to explore a new approach for the Critical Medicines Act. I've said this before, but this legislative initiative requires very thorough preparation. We need to assess the industrial, the trade and the commercial dimensions and the immediate legislative priority for us – and I think for all of us now – is this pharmaceutical reform, which proposes a toolbox to address shortages and boost our security of supply in a structured way.

This is what we need in a European Health Union. We have achieved over the past 20 years – and the last time there was a reform I think was 19 years ago – is to have safe and effective medicines in the EU. But what we have not achieved is to have a single market for medicines and that's what we are putting forward in our pharmaceutical reform.

I'm counting on your support for a swift discussion and adoption of this legislation, because ultimately it is the best way forward to mitigate shortages and to ensure that all medicines reach all patients whenever they need them. That's what we're all committed to do here.

President. – The debate is closed.

Written statements (Rule 171)

Josianne Cutajar (S&D), in writing. – Between 2017 and 2019 there has been a 60% increase in shortage notifications for essential medicines and active pharmaceutical ingredients in our Union, with the situation only having gotten worse in 2022. What is clear for all to see is that medicines shortages are a real threat to the wellbeing of our citizens, with a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable among us.

For this reason, the status quo is simply intolerable.

We need to foster effective strategic healthcare autonomy. For this reason we must not only focus on mitigating drug shortages, but also on implementing a preventive strategy and increasing production and innovation with the EU.

I urge the Commission to work towards a coherent and robust support policy, which aims to bolster our resilience in the face of possible health crises, boost the European pharmaceutical industrial ecosystem, make healthcare systems sustainable and increase access to treatments for patients.

One does not choose to get sick, but it is indeed our common political choice and responsibility to address medicines shortages, and ultimately ensure accessible and affordable cures for all Europeans.

Romana Jerković (S&D), napisan. – Lijekovi za ublažavanje simptoma prehlade i gripe, sirupi protiv kašlja, lijekovi za regulaciju visokog krvnog tlaka su samo neki u nizu od lijekova koji nedostaju.

Uzroci nestašice su različiti, a ishod je isti – naši sugrađani nemaju pristup prijeko potrebnim lijekovima i antibioticima. Zajednički proeuropski odgovor je ključni faktor kojim možemo poduzeti adekvatne mjere.

Europska zdravstvena unija predstavlja temelj naše budućnosti. Proračunom od 5,3 milijarde eura EU jasno prioritizira zdravlje. Ako nas je pandemija COVID-a 19 naučila išemu, onda je to sigurno međusobna suradnja.

Pokretanjem proizvodnih pogona istovremeno bismo djelovali na dvije razine. S jedne strane smanjili bismo ili onemogućili nestašicu lijekova, a s druge strane otvorili bismo brojna nova radna mjesta. Shodno tomu, reducirali bismo uvoz lijekova iz Kine.

Zajednička nabava cjepiva protiv koronavirusa uvelike je doprinijela njegovom suzbijanju. Jučer je to bila korona, a sutra tko zna što. Ne možemo i ne smijemo si dopustiti ponavljanje istog scenarija. Moramo prioritizirati jačanje zdravstvenih sustava na razini EU-a.

Dužni smo omogućiti našim pacijentima pristup lijekovima koji su im potrebni po pristupačnim cijenama. Trebamo utvrditi koji lijekovi nedostaju. Moramo imati europsku farmaceutsku strategiju kako bi Europa bila autonomna.

Pristup lijekovima ne može se ograničavati u slučajevima nestašice, rata ili inflacije.

César Luena (S&D), por escrito. – La Delegación Socialista Española impulsó un debate exigiendo a la Comisión una legislación de apoyo dirigida a desarrollar una autonomía estratégica europea en materia de principios activos farmacéuticos (APIs) y medicamentos.

La escasez de medicamentos es un problema crónico y sistémico en Europa, que se ha agravado en los últimos años. Este año, sin ir más lejos, todos los Estados miembros reportaron desabastecimientos, especialmente de analgésicos y formas farmacéuticas pediátricas, que pusieron en riesgo a los pacientes europeos. Asimismo, la UE ha perdido competitividad en investigación e innovación en las últimas décadas, pasando de ser un líder global a quedarse a la zaga frente a países como China o Estados Unidos.

Necesitamos medidas legislativas, más allá de lo considerado en la revisión de la legislación farmacéutica general, en línea con lo publicado para las otras 5 áreas de dependencia definidas por la Comisión (materias primas, baterías, hidrógeno limpio, semiconductores y tecnologías Edge and Cloud).

Nuestro objetivo debe ser aumentar la cuota de mercado europeo en la producción de medicamentos esenciales, APIs y medicamentos innovadores, para fortalecer la resiliencia y la sostenibilidad de los sistemas sanitarios, impulsar la industria europea y mejorar el acceso a los tratamientos para los pacientes.

Alin Mituța (Renew), *in writing*. – European citizens want more competences at the EU level to deal with health problems and future crises, as they expressed during the Conference on the Future of Europe. Despite the fact that we have a single market, there remains significant disparities among member states when it comes to access to healthcare services and medicine. Introducing minimum quality standards for healthcare could be the first step in ensuring equal access to adequate medical treatment for all European citizens, regardless of where they live, work, or travel in Europe and need medical help. This could entail the introduction of a unified set of criteria established by EU legislation. An important step in ensuring access to life-saving medicines for all European citizens should be the adoption of an EU list of essential medicines. Furthermore, we should address medicine shortages by establishing strategic stocks, but also by encouraging member states to collectively negotiate prices when purchasing equipment and medicine. Moreover, the European Union's industrial strategy should give special attention to building strategic autonomy and resilience in this sector.

Sirpa Pietikäinen (PPE), *kirjallinen*. – Olemme Euroopassa isojen kysymysten äärellä. Mikä on paikkamme maailmassa? Kenestä olemme riippuvaisia? Kenen hyväntahtoisuudesta ja yhteistyöstä riippuu yritystemme, teollisuutemme ja yhteiskuntiemme toiminta, jopa kansalaistemme terveys? Venäjän hyökkäyssota Ukrainassa, globaali kahtiajako ja geopoliittiset jännitteet ovat syystäkin avanneet silmämme strategisen autonomian vahvistamisen tarpeelle.

Yhteistyö ja keskinäisriippuvuudet voivat olla paitsi mahdollisuus myös uhka. Keskinäisriippuvuudet alkavat näkyä nyt negatiivisesti myös terveyden saralla ja lääkkeissä. On haitallista, että EU on lääkkeiden valmistuksessa ja toimituksessa vakavasti riippuvainen kahdesta jättiläisestä: Kiinasta ja Intiasta. Jos lääkeyhtiöiden toiminta näissä maissa vaarantuu tai toimitusvirrat tyrehtyvät, lääkkeitä riippuvaisten eurooppalaisten terveys on vaarassa. Monen kohdalla kyseessä voi todella olla elämän ja kuoleman kysymys.

Nyt, kun EU:n lääkelainsäädäntöä uudistetaan, on oikea hetki varmistaa, että teemme lainsäädäntöä, joka rohkaisee lääkealan innovaatioita ja tutkimusta Euroopassa sekä tuo myös tuotantoa EU:n ulkopuolelta takaisin Eurooppaan. EU:n täytyy olla nykyistä isompi tekijä lääkepuolan taltuttamisessa ja parantaa myös terveydenhuollon strategista autonomiaa ja turvallisuutta. On aika siirtää katseemme lääkeomavaraisuuteen sekä innovaatioissa, tutkimuksessa että tuotannossa. Meidän täytyy vahvistaa Euroopan lääkeomavaraisuutta, jotta turvaamme potilaidemme hyvän hoidon jatkossakin.

13. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung

Sēdes vadītājs. – Ir pieejams vakardienas sēdes protokols un pieņemtie teksti.

Vai ir kādas piezīmes?

Protokols ir apstiprināts.

14. Fragestunde mit Kommissionsmitgliedern – Handelsbeziehungen EU-China

Sēdes vadītājs. – Nākamais darba kārtības punkts ir jautājumu laiks (Komisija) (Reglamenta 137. pants).

Šajā jautājumu laikā laipni lūdzu piedalīties priekšsēdētājas izpildvietnieku Valdi Dombrovski.

Jautājumu laika temats: "ES un Ķīnas tirdzniecības attiecības".

Šis jautājumu laiks ilgs aptuveni 90 minūtes.

Kā ierasts, jautājuma uzdošanai būs viena minūte, savukārt atbildes sniegšanai – divas minūtes.

Runātājiem pirmajā kārtā būs iespēja uzdot 30 sekunžu garu papildjautājumu ar divām minūtēm atbildes sniegšanai.

Atgādinu, ka iespējamo papildjautājumu var uzdot tikai tad, ja tas ir cieši saistīts ar galveno jautājumu un nav jauns jautājums.

Ja vēlaties uzdot jautājumu, aicinu jūs to reģistrēt jau tagad, izmantojot brīvā mikrofona funkciju jūsu balsošanas iekārtā pēc tam, kad būsiet tajā ievietojuši savu balsošanas karti.

Jautājumu laikā uzstāšanās notiks no vietas, un aicinu visus runātājus ievērot piešķirto uzstāšanās laiku.

Kolēģiem, iespējams, vajadzēs dažus brīžus, lai reģistrētu savu pieprasījumu uzdot jautājumu, izmantojot balsošanas iekārtu. Tāpēc vēlreiz aicinu jūs savu pieprasījumu iesniegt tagad, un mēs sāksim ar pirmo jautājumu.

Francisco José Millán Mon (PPE). – Señor presidente, señor Dombrovskis, la cooperación con China para afrontar retos globales es imprescindible. Además, este país es un importantísimo socio comercial. No podemos ignorar a China, pero también tenemos que ser conscientes de que China se comporta cada vez más como un competidor y un rival.

Yo coincido con el enfoque de la presidenta Von der Leyen, que también ha hecho suyo el G7: tenemos que reducir los riesgos en nuestras relaciones con China. No se trata de desacoplarnos, lo que resultaría imposible. Nuestros objetivos tienen que ser corregir el gravísimo y creciente desequilibrio en nuestras relaciones comerciales, proteger la exportación de tecnologías avanzadas, y reducir nuestras dependencias excesivas en cuanto a cadenas de suministro y materias primas fundamentales. Y China tiene también que jugar limpio para que nuestras empresas no sigan sufriendo una falta de reciprocidad, de transparencia o de igualdad en las condiciones de juego.

Señor Dombrovskis, usted estuvo en China hace pocos días. ¿Cómo cree que han recibido en China las tesis occidentales —ya del G-7 y de la Unión Europea— de reducción de riesgos? ¿Qué reacciones ha visto en sus contactos con las autoridades chinas?

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Honourable Members, indeed, as regards EU relations with China, those are very complex relations. As described in our policy documents, we see China at the same time as a cooperation partner in a number of areas, but also as an economic competitor and, in some areas, as a systemic rival. So, we need to navigate this complexity of our relations with China.

It's worth noting that China is our second-biggest trading partner so, as President von der Leyen has underlined, we are not seeking decoupling from China. We are working on de-risking and de-risking, exactly as you mentioned, to address our strategic dependencies, notably on critical mineral supplies, where on a number of critical minerals, we see that China is a dominant supplier. So, we need to work indeed to address those dependencies.

Similarly, obviously we need to work on market access barriers, seeking more reciprocity in our trade relations. Last week I was in China for a high-level economic and trade dialogue and also for bilateral engagements, where I was raising those topics very prominently with Chinese counterparts. We also secured some openings from the Chinese side. Of course, it's now important that those are properly followed through and that we enjoy more balance and reciprocity in our trade relations.

Francisco José Millán Mon (PPE). – Señor presidente, me gustaría saber esto: ¿qué reacción tuvieron ellos en estos contactos que usted tuvo la semana pasada sobre esa idea de la reducción del riesgo? ¿Podría ser un poco más preciso?

Y, aquí, la presidenta Von der Leyen, hace unos días, en el debate sobre el estado de la Unión, nos anunció la apertura de una investigación contra los subsidios chinos a los vehículos eléctricos chinos. Me gustaría saber si ha habido alguna reacción por parte de sus interlocutores chinos contra esa investigación sobre el posible *dumping*.

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Indeed, so as I was mentioning, I was raising this question of de-risking obviously with Chinese counterparts, and they were also coming back on this topic. Clearly, they see this with a degree of concern, so they want to understand what exactly we mean by de-risking. In a sense, we have to be clear that de-risking is not another word for decoupling, but that we are having our economic security strategy. Globally speaking, in this more conflictual global geopolitical context, it's clear that we need to assess and address our risks – something we are doing, something the US is doing, something China itself is doing. So it's about finding this new balance as we are addressing this topic of de-risking. But in the case, clearly, the Chinese side was raising certain concerns.

And on your second question, as regards the announcement of anti-subsidy investigation on battery electrical vehicles, indeed, this topic was featuring quite prominently from the Chinese side. Also, when I was raising market access barriers, which we have for EU towards China, one of the reactions often was exactly on battery electrical vehicles. So I was explaining that this is going to be facts-based and a fact-based process and in line with applicable EU and WTO rules.

Kathleen Van Brempt (S&D). – Mr Commissioner, when we look at China and our relations, I think it is extremely important that we also have a close eye on the legislative issues within China and that we can see that they have a very broad understanding of the concept of national security. It is not confined, as we do, to conventional concerns such as terrorism and extremism, and it deals with a very large topic such as culture, technology, data and cyber security.

There is now a new proposal under the counter-espionage law that gives the Chinese Government large powers to override economic activity in the interest of national security. They can freeze assets, seize data, and they can conduct arrests within that framework. And this makes it, of course, increasingly difficult and dangerous for the EU business to be active in China. But equally important, it will lead to a huge implementation problem for our autonomous measures such as due diligence, deforestation and the ban on forced labour.

Did you have a talk on that when you were in China? How do you address these issues? And specifically when it comes to our autonomous trade measures, what is your assessment, Mr Commissioner?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Thank you for those questions. Maybe first, also during my visit to China I was engaging extensively with EU businesses in China, with the EU Chamber of Commerce in China, which exactly in that week published its annual report, where two thirds of EU companies are reporting that business environment is getting more complicated in China and many of them cite exactly the topics you raised – laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, regarding cross-border data flows, regarding anti-espionage law.

So indeed, those were topics we were raising intensively in various meetings and in the High-Level Economic Dialogue itself, because those are topics of systemic importance. Indeed, it makes it much more difficult for European businesses to conduct cross-border business, forces them either to diversify to other jurisdictions or to localise data and other elements in China.

Many of the concepts are very vague in the legislation. For example, there is a notion of 'important data' without clarification of what exactly important data is. So therefore, indeed we were making the point that we need clarifications on how exactly those laws are going to apply so that businesses can understand what is exactly expected from them.

There we were building on some openings we saw in the EU-China digital dialogue where there was an opening to set a dedicated mechanism between the EU and China to deal specifically with those data flows and related issues to provide clarity for European businesses as to what is expected according to those new legislations.

Kathleen Van Brempt (S&D). – Thank you very much for that answer. You approached very much how difficult it becomes for business to do business in China. But I think we also have to assess, and maybe you cannot answer today, but we have to assess what will be the implication of that counter-espionage law in China on our own autonomous measures, because if we ask our businesses to implement, for instance, due diligence or if it's the forced labour regulation, they will have to choose: will we implement EU law when we do business in China or do we just neglect it and try to do business in China if they face, for instance, an arrest?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Yes, indeed, this was also one of the concerns actually raised by European businesses.

Indeed, we have important pieces of legislation in the pipeline, like due diligence, like forced labour, and this will require European businesses to make sure that their value chains are not sourcing goods or products which are made with environmental or labour rights violations, so this interplay will be very important. So when we're going to address those topics now with Chinese authorities, obviously this is one of the topics which we will need to discuss and have clarity for the businesses.

Also, I would say the generally, the relatively uncertain formulations and strict sanctions for the businesses, for board members and so in this regard is certainly a difficulty. It is it is already acting as a deterrent as already a number of businesses are looking at their options: what and how to do, to which extent they are localising in China, to which extent they are maybe moving outside of China.

We are already seeing actually that it has an impact on FDI inflows into China, and this was a point I was also making with Chinese counterparts that it is also in China's interest to provide information to investors. What are the rules? What is expected? Because otherwise it has also a negative effect on inward investment, especially for SMEs, which are finding it is increasingly impossible to navigate this landscape.

Marie-Pierre Vedrenne (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Vice-président exécutif, vous revenez donc de Chine. J'aurai plusieurs questions. Tout d'abord, sur les matières premières critiques. Nous avons voté ici même notre ambition: sortir de la dépendance. Et en Chine, vous avez annoncé vouloir poursuivre les discussions sur un éventuel mécanisme de transparence pour des chaînes d'approvisionnement entre l'Union européenne et la Chine. Que pouvez-vous nous dire sur ce futur mécanisme?

Par ailleurs, dans un discours en Chine, vous avez évoqué et qualifié notre stratégie pour notre sécurité économique de «country agnostic». Que voulez-vous dire par là? Et comment voulez-vous «dérisquer» notre économie sans regarder les pays qui nous font face, notamment la Chine?

Je viens de voir à l'instant sur les réseaux sociaux la publication de la liste des technologies critiques. Y figurent notamment l'informatique quantique, l'intelligence artificielle, c'est une bonne chose. Mais là aussi, comment comptez-vous avancer dans la présentation des nouveaux instruments? Et je pense notamment au contrôle des investissements sortants.

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Well, yes. So, on the first question, on supplies of critical minerals, raw materials from China, as I was mentioning already before, China is actually a major supplier of a number of critical minerals, and in a number of positions, China is actually a dominant supplier, with some 80-90% of share of supplies. So that's why on one hand, we need clarity in terms of, well, on one hand, we need obviously to work on the de-risking, which we are already discussing and diversifying our supply chains and making sure that we are not having strategic dependencies from one dominant supplier. But on the other hand, indeed, we need to work with China also in ensuring the security of supply. And that's where this mechanism to discuss supplies of critical raw materials is coming in.

However, it was not decided at the current high-level economic dialogue. Some more work is needed regarding the exact scope of this mechanism. So this is something we agreed to follow up on China, but given its importance as a supplier, of course, it's important that we are engaging and to the extent possible, also ensuring predictability of supplies and early warning should there be some disruptions of supplies for whatever reason.

On economic security, well, indeed, generally speaking, like all our legislation that we are saying, quite often, it's country agnostic. We are not writing laws against this or that country. We are writing laws based on our principles and values, and they are applying them in a case of concrete countries as and when necessary.

Marie-Pierre Vedrenne (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, très rapidement, je reviens justement sur la sécurité économique et les nouveaux instruments pour que M. le vice-président exécutif puisse un peu plus détailler. Effectivement, ce n'est pas une volonté seulement de cibler la Chine, c'est plus large, c'est pour l'Union européenne, ce n'est pas contre qui que ce soit, mais c'est pour nous. Là encore, que ce soit vraiment sur les investissements sortants, comment comptez-vous avancer et comment comptez-vous porter aussi l'unité au sein des États membres?

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – On economic security strategy, we have several elements which are of relevance. One is that on economic security strategy we need to be focused, precise and risk-based. So first we need to do the risk assessment, so what are the risks we are going to address, what are the issues which need to be dealt with? Then on the basis of that assessment we need to see how we use our existing toolbox, which is another important element, and also how we are developing our toolbox. In this sense, work is ongoing. For example, we are working on the review of the FDI screening mechanism, which is now in application for a few years. We have announced that by the end of the year we would come with an initiative on outbound investment.

Obviously on all those topics we also need to work closely with Member States because here we are working on intersection between economy and national security, and national security is a competence of Member States, and in a sense Member States are guarding this competence, so we need to find the right balance and to do so with engagement from Member States, but in any case we see value in greater cooperation and coordination of those efforts at the EU level.

Heidi Hautala (Verts/ALE). – Dear Executive Vice-President, we have seen that there are massive Chinese investments in Indonesia in steel production, precisely on the first stages of steel production based on the Indonesian massive nickel resources. At the same time, Indonesia has enforced an export ban for nickel and this is now at stake when the EU, the Commission, is introducing the Enforcement Regulation to counteract this.

So what I would like to know is this: could the Global Gateway be an answer to counteract these kinds of investments by China in other countries using its belt and road framework? Could our Global Gateway be a more fair way to bring added value to countries like Indonesia?

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Thank you for this question. Indeed, this is something we are following closely. Also the question on China's investments and subsidies in other countries and whether it also creates difficulties for the EU market.

In this case, the question is about, on one hand, when we are confronted with dumping or subsidies, we can launch our anti-dumping or anti-subsidy investigations, but we can also do so in case of cross-border situations, where there are, for example, as you mentioned, China's subsidies in Indonesia still creating distortions to the level playing field. We still can use our TDI toolbox.

You mentioned the restrictions which Indonesia had put on nickel exports. This is something which we had been challenging at the WTO, and we have a WTO panel on this case with Indonesia. But, more broadly, indeed we need to see how we contract this kind of measures. Indeed, as you mentioned, Global Gateway is our main policy tool for doing so, and we are using it actively. We are using also this approach of Team Europe, meaning that we try and to focus and create a coherent policy of EU and EU Member States and EU development and financial institutions so that we are having maximum impact and indeed engaging with countries based on the principles of multilateralism and fair competition.

Heidi Hautala (Verts/ALE). – Thank you for the answer. Well, let's look at what's going on with Chinese investments on European soil, literally on soil. How much are you observing and watching, for instance, Chinese investments in, say, battery factories in Hungary or now we have one in Finland? There is Chinese investment in battery production on the south coast of the Gulf of Finland in our country, which raises a lot of questions, not least because we are not sure that the investment is done in a socially and environmentally sound manner and it might add to the dependencies that we want to reduce. So, what is your take on this type of investments in Europe?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – On this question of China's investment in the EU, well, generally speaking, we are open to foreign investment, but this openness is not without limits. So that's why we have the FDI screening regulations, where we can do the screening of the possible transactions irrespective of the country of origin of the investor, to protect the security, improving economic security and public order in the EU.

Well, as regards respect to labour and human rights and environmental standards, this is something which each investor in the EU – regardless of country of origin, and regardless of whether it's an EU or foreign investor – has to follow. And it's the duty of competent national authorities to enforce that EU rules and regulations are being followed on the European soil.

Geert Bourgeois (ECR). – Voorzitter, mijnheer de commissaris, de aanpak van de Commissie lijkt mij de juiste. Niet ontkoppelen van China, wel de risico's afbouwen. Geen protectionisme, wel open strategische autonomie en vooral faire handel gebaseerd op gelijke spelregels.

En daar knelt het schoentje. Ik ken bloeiende Vlaamse bedrijven met honderden werknemers die ten onder dreigen te gaan door dumpingpraktijken van China. Massale invoer van producten tegen dumpingprijzen. De Commissie moet daar kordaat tegen optreden en vooral sneller. De gewone procedure duurt een tot anderhalf jaar. Welnu, in deze periode gaan die bedrijven kapot en komen honderden mensen op straat te staan.

Mijn vraag is dus wat u gaat doen om dergelijke drama's te vermijden en om kordaat, maar vooral veel sneller op te treden tegen die dumpingpraktijken.

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – That's a very valid question. Well, first of all, I would say what's important in cases like this is for companies themselves to come forward as quickly as possible to the European Commission so that we can start reacting in a timely manner. Of course, from the Commission side, we are not running any delays and we're willing to move fast in cases like this. But of course, it is also true that the procedural timelines are set in the legislation and we need to respect those procedural timelines and, so to say, need to give due consideration to the rights of all stakeholders in this investigation.

So it is something also when we are looking at the legislative process, when we are legislating on different instruments, I think timelines is one of the elements which we need to look at and to streamline as much as possible, because I fully agree, the faster we react, the better we can protect our companies. But still, in this procedure, we need to gather necessary evidence to build the case properly so that we can also, depending on specific procedure, is under the EU court or under the WTO panels, under the WTO rules.

Geert Bourgeois (ECR). – Mijnheer de commissaris, u moet inderdaad de termijnen respecteren, maar er is ook een snelle procedure.

Ik vraag meer toepassing te geven aan die snelle procedure om drama's te vermijden en ik vraag u ook om op de EU-China-top heel klare, duidelijke taal te spreken ter zake. Faire handel? – Ja. Dumping? – Neen.

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – On this question, I didn't quite understand from the translation which procedure exactly you meant with a quicker procedure, but probably we can follow it up bilaterally if there is procedures under which we can move forward quicker. We are certainly open to discuss and, if this procedure is applicable in the given case, to use the quicker procedures.

And as regards this question of rebalancing of fair trade, of effects on industrial subsidies, indeed those were topics I was raising with my Chinese counterparts. Also, at the beginning, I was raising the fact that our trade relations are very imbalanced. Last year we were running almost EUR 400 billion trade deficit. So, therefore, we put a lot of emphasis in our engagement with Chinese counterparts on specific market access barriers, seeking better access for our businesses, for our investment, so that we can address this imbalance.

Silvia Sardone (ID). – Signor Vicepresidente, Pechino ha in mano il 60 % della produzione globale di auto elettriche e più del 60 % delle batterie in circolazione è «Made in China». Per produrre le auto elettriche la Cina usa l'energia data da centrali a carbone.

Le stime dell'Eurostat sulle emissioni di anidride carbonica nei paesi dell'Unione europea nel 2022 registrano un calo del 2,8 % rispetto al 2021, però la Cina, invece, registra un aumento del 4,2 % e nei primi mesi del 2023 un altro aumento del 4 %. In Cina il consumo di petrolio è salito del 5,5 %, di carbone 3,6% e di gas dell'1,4 %.

Quindi, le mie domande. La prima è: la linea dell'Unione europea è davvero, con la scusa dell'ambiente, quella di impoverire l'Europa a favore dell'economia cinese? Perché questo è quello che sembra risultare. E poi vorrei sapere: l'Unione europea sta valutando nuovi incentivi per l'acquisto di automobili che tengano conto delle emissioni di anidride carbonica sprigionate nel loro processo di produzione e distribuzione?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Thank you for this question. Indeed, we are well aware of the massive production capacities in China of battery electrical vehicles and also on China's energy mix. So certainly something which we need to address. And that's why in her State of the Union speech President von der Leyen announced the launch of anti-subsidy investigation on battery electric vehicles from China. So we are now moving forward with this investigation.

So it's clear we are open for competition in the EU, including in electrical vehicles sector, but this competition must be fair and not distorted by production-side subsidies and also, if we note that in the last two, three years, market share of Chinese brand battery electric vehicles has increased from less than 1% to 8%. It has been exponential growth. It clearly also presents a risk of injury for European industry. So that's why we are currently conducting this investigation and making sure that we are addressing the market distortions which may be there as a result of the production-side subsidies in China.

Silvia Sardone (ID). – Il tema è che qui la concorrenza non è tanto quella dell'Unione europea. Noi ci stiamo facendo concorrenza da soli favorendo paesi, come la Cina, extra Unione europea. Io quindi vorrei capire, proprio operativamente negli accordi commerciali con la Cina, se e come avete intenzione di agire.

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Well, to come back to your last question on trade agreement with China, it must be noted that the EU does not have a trade agreement with China. Correspondingly, we are conducting trade according to the WTO rules and on Most Favoured Nations basis. That's the basis of our trade engagement with China. Obviously, we then expect China to also respect the WTO rules.

I already mentioned how we are specifically reacting in the battery electric vehicle sector with the launch of an anti-subsidy investigation. However, this is also a topic that we are raising more broadly in the context of a well-functioning WTO, which is able to address 21st-century challenges, and a WTO, which needs to be able to address issues like industrial subsidies, the role of state-owned enterprises and their competitive neutrality, as well as the traditional topic of intellectual property rights. So we are raising all those topics in the context of WTO reform.

This obviously also requires China's engagement, but it's clear that China has benefited massively from its more than 20 years of WTO membership, and it's also in China's interest to preserve the functioning WTO, so expect China's engagement in this matter.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Commissioner, we have a lot of reports and legislation designed to disrupt EU-China relations. We have the 'economic coercion by third countries' instrument, which will ensure the EU engages in reckless tit-for-tat restrictive measures with China and other rivals to US hegemony.

We have the report on China's influence on critical infrastructure in the EU, full of overblown rhetoric about the Chinese military's aims to take over the world.

The EU-China relations text is currently going through AFET. It throws all kinds of unfounded accusations and threats of China, while simultaneously maintaining that we need to work closely on global challenges like climate change.

Is this not the crux of the matter? The EU, under pressure from the US, is cooking up reasons to disengage from China precisely at a time when we need increased cooperation to fight runaway climate disaster.

Do we want to sacrifice the sustainable future of life on earth for the hegemony of US imperialism? Or do we choose international cooperation and the survival of humanity? Commissioner, which is in the best interest of the EU?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – (start of speech off mic) ... to start with a more broad question. Well, from the EU side, from the Commission's side, we had been very consistent in our response that we remain committed to multilateralism, that we remain committed to a rules-based international system and not the system where might is right, because we believe that the rules-based international system, at the end of the day, serves better for everyone. And that's why we are engaged on multilateral activities in the WTO reforms. That's why we actively engage in global fight against climate change. And we see indeed, as you mentioned, China as a cooperation partner in those areas.

We also remain committed to open and free and fair trade. But the word 'fair' is also important in this regard. So we need to be able to react if other countries are not playing by the rules. That's why we have our TDI toolbox. If there are subsidies, if there is dumping, if there are other issues which are threatening EU injury, we need to be able to react. That's why we have anti-coercion instrument. And actually, I welcome the fact that earlier today the European Parliament approved this anti-coercion instrument with a large majority. So thank you for this. But also, the anti-coercion instrument is first and foremost there to engage with other countries to be able to address the problems if economic coercion is taking place before taking further steps on possible rebalancing measures. So we also believe that anti-coercion instrument will help us as kind of as a deterrent type of instrument.

So yes, we are committed to multilateralism. We are going to be multilateral as much as we can, but we stand ready to act unilaterally if we must.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – In your response, Commissioner, you say that you are committed to the international rules-based system. And I suppose my question to you is that given that the international rules-based order is something that Western powers have come to invent over the last while, rather than referring to the UN charter, which is really the international system, and that the rules-based international order is a system that's actually designed to protect US hegemony. And do you not think, I mean, China insists that it adheres by the UN Charter, it respects the sovereignty of other nations and hasn't bombed a country in 40 years. The Americans who we call our partner haven't gone a year since 45 without bombing anybody. What are we committed to, Commissioner?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – First of all, I would say many of those questions go beyond my area of competence in the European Commission, but clearly a rules-based international order will also mean respect for the UN Charter.

For example, I was raising this prominently with the Chinese authorities, seeking their more active engagement in a situation where Russia is blatantly violating the UN Charter through its aggression against Ukraine and its violation of the UN rights enshrined in the UN Charter. War crimes are being committed and China, having its geopolitical clout, can play a more active role, for example, in restoring the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which is there to provide food security and food affordability for developing countries, something which China itself emphasises as an important issue to be addressed, and in dealing with questions on the circumvention of sanctions on high-priority battlefield items not reaching Ukrainian battlefields. Clearly, geopolitical clout also comes with certain responsibilities.

Fabio Massimo Castaldo (NI). – Commissioner, thank you for being here today with us for discussing a matter of pivotal importance such as the future of our trade relationship with China, a country that we see as a partner in the fight against global challenges, an economic competitor and also a systemic rival.

Last week you spoke at Tsinghua University and you rightfully insisted on the concept of reciprocity. Also, in light of the fact that our trade relations with China are becoming more and more unbalanced, how can we reverse this trend? Is there any action plan for reducing this trade gap? What about critical technologies and rare earths? These are two fields in which China has a remarkable advantage at the global level.

Furthermore, as stated by the President Ursula von der Leyen during the State of the Union, the Commission will launch an investigation over Chinese state subsidies in the production of electric vehicles. I believe that the result of the investigation will be pretty clear and straightforward. Therefore, I would like to ask you whether you are already working on a plan to counter these distortions of the market.

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – On the first question, indeed, I was raising the topic of reciprocity in a Tsinghua University speech, but also in my bilateral contacts and in high-level economic dialogue.

The question is how to address this huge trade deficit we are facing with China, which last year was almost EUR 400 billion. First of all, of course, we are not, so to say, seeking trade balance with every country in the world. That's not practical. That's not how international trade functions. But having this huge trade deficit is certainly raising concerns and raising headlines so we need to look at the underlying factors.

As regards underlying factors, we see lots of market access barriers for EU companies to do business and enter China. Therefore, in our high-level economic dialogue, we were focusing on addressing these market access barriers. If we look at the EU Chamber of Commerce in China, it lists more than 1 000 market access barriers. Obviously, I was not able to raise all of them in my contacts, so we chose to focus on maybe on some five or six most relevant of highest economic value. We secured some commitments on some of those market access barriers from the Chinese side. Of course, it will be important now to follow up that the Chinese side is actually properly implementing those commitments.

On the battery electrical vehicles investigation, well, indeed, we have sufficient *prima facie* evidence of presence of the subsidies and that was a reason of launching this investigation. Of course, at this stage, I cannot prejudge the outcome of the investigation because it has to be facts-based and we also need to give opportunity for Chinese authorities and Chinese companies to provide evidence. It's actually in their interest to provide this evidence also from their side, because otherwise we act on based on information which we have, and only then we arrive at the outcomes of the investigation.

Fabio Massimo Castaldo (NI). – Thank you, dear Commissioner, for your answers. I would like to go a bit further in detail into some considerations on the recent Chinese ban on the export of gallium and germanium metals and all final products that contain these elements. Two months after this ban, what is your evaluation on the effects it had on the market? Also, do you believe that it has negatively impacted our capacity to acquire products that contain these minerals?

Looking at the future, what is the way ahead for coping with these limitations, considering the fact that China has a stronghold over the global production of gallium and germanium? Do we have credible alternatives?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Well, that is exactly the example why we need diversification, why we need diversified and resilient supply chains and why we need to pursue this policy of de-risking.

So far, we do not have some definite response from EU companies or the Chinese authorities. There are some EU companies which were requesting import licences for gallium and germanium. They have not been, at this stage, either confirmed or denied, so they are being processed.

In my contacts with the Chinese authorities, they were making reassuring noises that those licences are going to be granted, but this is something we need to monitor very closely and we will be monitoring very closely. So whether China actually restricts exports by failing to approve those licensing applications. So that's something we will need to see in the coming weeks and months.

But that's why we took initiatives more broadly on the Critical Raw Materials Act to alleviate the EU's dependency on single suppliers. That's why we are coming forward with this initiative of a critical raw materials club bringing together consuming and resource-rich countries around the world for win-win partnerships, because clearly access to raw materials in a context of green and digital transition is something which we need to ensure.

David Lega (PPE). – Trade is one of our strongest EU tools for influence and partnership, and the EU has tried to cooperate with the People's Republic of China, now we need to confront. On trade the Chinese Communist Party does not play fair and at the same time, both at home and abroad, it increasingly undermines democratic values and represses human rights. And I love free trade. But the Chinese regime has not earned the windfall profits which finalisation of the Comprehensive Agreement on Investment would bring. In June 2022, on my initiative, this Parliament recognised crimes against humanity and serious risk of genocide being perpetrated in Xinjiang by the Chinese Communist Party. I then asked High Representative Borrell what steps were being taken to either prevent or punish such atrocity. So now the question to you: how does the European Parliament's assessment of genocide against Uyghurs affect the Commission's mix of carrots and sticks in EU relations with China?

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Thank you for this question. Indeed, this is a question which is prominently on the EU agenda. There are dedicated formats for discussing human rights with China – notably the Human Rights Dialogue, which was most recently held on 17 February 2023 – at which we are raising a number of issues at the highest level with Chinese counterparts, including the situation in Xinjiang, but not limited to that.

Clearly, this is something that is on the EU's agenda. As regards trade, as you know, we are currently developing our autonomous tools in this regard. For example, questions or initiatives related to due diligence, which is there to ensure that European companies are not sourcing goods and services derived from labour rights or environmental violations. This also concerns specific legislative proposal on forced labour, which foresees a market ban on products made with forced labour in the EU single market.

Generally, in cases where we are engaging with countries in bilateral trade agreements – this is not the case with China – we are always insisting on ambitious trade and sustainable development chapters, addressing once again labour rights and environmental issues.

Inma Rodríguez-Piñero (S&D). – Señor presidente, nuestras relaciones económicas y comerciales con China se basan en una competencia desleal provocada por la falta de reciprocidad existente. Hay que reconocer que esta situación se ha producido porque se lo hemos permitido y se lo hemos puesto demasiado fácil durante mucho tiempo. China ha expandido sobremanera su influencia en el contexto económico mundial a costa, en parte, de la economía europea, cuyas excesivas dependencias deben corregirse. Por tanto, sin duda alguna, el gran objetivo respecto a nuestras relaciones económicas y comerciales con China debe ser conseguir una relativa equivalencia de las condiciones.

Por eso creo que es muy positivo que haya usted viajado a China, porque creo que a través del diálogo se puede avanzar. Pero es necesario actuar y me gustaría tener algunos detalles más precisos del resultado de su viaje. ¿Qué considera lo más positivo y lo más preocupante después de haberse reunido con nuestras empresas que están allí y con las autoridades chinas? ¿Cree usted que China, después de esto, va a acercar posiciones hacia unas reglas del juego más equitativas o que, al menos, se puede abrir una vía de acercamiento en ese sentido? ¿Qué resultados espera usted obtener del grupo de trabajo creado sobre cooperación tecnológica y regulación financiera?

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Thank you very much for those questions. So maybe on the outcomes of High-Level Economic Dialogue, I will be quite telegraphic because it covers a broad range of areas. So as I was saying, from our point of view, we were raising issues which are related with market access barriers. And one of the systemic issues, which is a relatively new issue, concerns Chinese data laws, especially regarding cross-border data flows. So we agreed to work on the mechanism to ease cross-border data flows, building on a commitment which was reached already in a high-level digital dialogue, which was held earlier in September and providing more clarity for European companies on how to apply those new data laws. And those are indeed systemic issues. We had some specific deliverables on specific sectors, like, for example, on cosmetics commitments from China to create so-called white lists that would exempt European companies setting a working group on cosmetics, on infant formula, addressing the backlog of pending registrations of infant formula by Member States. Chinese authorities committed to start this work already as of mid-October, restarting the discussions and restarting the work on the wines and spirits working group, setting up a working group on the financial sector, focusing on a number of priorities, including also specifically on data flows in the financial sector, restarting our macroeconomic dialogues. So there were a number of concrete deliverables. I

would say they probably do not amount to breakthroughs, but those are useful steps forward and we need to build on this and we need to make sure that while we are addressing some market barriers, new market barriers are not emerging.

Daniel Caspary (PPE). – Herr Präsident! Wenn wir heute über die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen der Europäischen Union und China sprechen, dann sollte es darum gehen, wie wir diese Beziehungen angesichts der politischen Lage in China im Interesse der europäischen Bürgerinnen und Bürger neu gestalten können. Aber offenbar vertreten nicht alle Mitglieder dieses Hauses auch die Interessen der Europäer. Wie dieser Tage in deutschen Medien zu lesen war, etablierte der Spitzenkandidat der AfD, Herr Maximilian Krah, hier ein chinesisches Lobbynetzwerk. Nach den Medienrecherchen sollen finanzielle Zuwendungen aus Peking an Herrn Krah und an sein Umfeld geflossen sein. Dass Herr Krah beispielsweise gegen die China-Entschließung stimmte und „die angebliche Ausbeutung und Internierung von Uiguren“ in China anzweifelte, erscheint vor diesem Hintergrund in neuem Licht.

Offenbar fungiert der Kollege als Außenstelle der kommunistischen Führung Chinas hier im Europäischen Parlament. Während sich die AfD in Deutschland also nationalpatriotisch zeigt, verkauft sich ihr Abgeordneter hier für kleines Geld an China. Meine Frage an die Kommission ist: Sind Ihnen diese Berichte bekannt? Sehen Sie die Einflussnahme Chinas auch hier im Europäischen Parlament? Und wie stehen Sie zu diesen Vorwürfen?

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – I am aware of press reports regarding this specific situation and this specific Member. Well, clearly it's something which we need to monitor very closely: what is a foreign influence in European politics and how it's being used. And we know examples from China, we know examples from Russia. So it's something which we need to follow very closely in the EU.

Well, on the specific questions you raised, I think those are questions for the German authorities to look into and to follow up.

Γεώργιος Κύρτσος (Renew). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, έχουμε μείνει πίσω στον ανταγωνισμό με την Κίνα. Είναι δικαιολογημένη η κριτική που κάνουμε στους Κινέζους, αλλά βέβαια έχουμε κι εμείς ευθύνες γιατί χάσαμε χρόνο. Έχω δύο ερωτήματα, αν μπορούμε να καλύψουμε αυτό τον χρόνο με διάφορες συμμαχίες, και καταρχάς στα microchips τα οποία είναι στρατηγικής σημασίας. Οι παγκόσμιοι πρωταθλητές δεν είναι οι Κινέζοι, αλλά οι Ταϊβανέζοι.

Το ερώτημα, λοιπόν, προς τον Αντιπρόεδρο της Επιτροπής είναι: υπάρχει ένα σχέδιο συνεργασίας Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης-Ταϊβάν σε έρευνα, επενδύσεις και κοινές προσπάθειες που έχουν σχέση με τα microchips, τα οποία παίζουν τεράστιο ρόλο, και ιδιαίτερα τα εξαιρετικά αναπτυγμένα; Και το δεύτερο: καθώς το Global Gateway έχει μείνει πίσω από το Belt and Road αλλά οι Ιάπωνες έχουν το δικό τους πρόγραμμα, το οποίο είναι πιο εξελιγμένο από το δικό μας· υπάρχει η δυνατότητα συνεργασίας σε αυτά τα ζητήματα, δηλαδή στο Global Gateway, με τους Ιάπωνες;

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Thank you for those questions. So first you raise the important question of microchips, indeed, and semiconductors, it's obviously now drawing lots of attention at the EU level. So we have our own Chips Act to also boost the production of microchips in the EU and once again ensuring the resilience and diversification of supply chains. And indeed there are various work strands related to supply chains with Taiwan across the Commission, including with DG Trade, DG Connect, DG Grow, DG RTD. And also specifically, to come back to your question, at last year's trade and investment dialogue, we launched a dedicated workstream on semiconductors. So this is something which is featuring quite prominently in our relations with Taiwan.

As regards our cooperation with Japan, obviously we are engaging closely in many areas across different sectors. Actually, later this month I will be travelling to Japan for a G7 meeting, but also use this occasion for bilateral engagement with my Japanese counterparts and obviously as like-minded partners we are working closely across a range of policy areas.

Lucia Vuolo (PPE). – Signor Vicepresidente, durante l'ultimo discorso sullo stato dell'Unione europea la Presidente Ursula von der Leyen ci ha informato di un'indagine sulle auto elettriche cinesi.

Egredi colleghi, la verità è che dovremmo prendere decisioni su quanto la Cina sistematicamente compie ai nostri danni, o meglio ai danni dei nostri imprenditori. Sappiamo o no che esistono aiuti di Stato che gli imprenditori cinesi ricevono e che sono finalizzati a un'esportazione a prezzi assolutamente non competitivi? È nel rispondere a questa domanda che l'Unione europea deve fare la differenza.

Vorrei soffermarmi sull'articolo 5 del regolamento (UE) 2016/1036. Secondo questo articolo, se un imprenditore volesse promuovere un'inchiesta antidumping, dovrebbe rappresentare il 25 % della produzione totale del prodotto realizzato dall'industria europea. Una percentuale troppo alta, quasi impossibile da raggiungere per le piccole e medie imprese. Capisco che il 25 % sia un numero ponderato con l'Organizzazione mondiale del commercio, ma questo numero esclude proprio le fasce più esposte: le piccole e medie imprese.

La domanda è questa: è possibile considerare nuovi strumenti antidumping specifici per le piccole e medie imprese o considerare una revisione dell'articolo 5?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Thank you for this question. Indeed, as you mentioned, President von der Leyen announced this anti-subsidies investigation on battery electrical vehicles. And it must be said that the Commission is launching this investigation ex-officio, meaning on its own initiative. So we are not waiting for a complaint from industry, but are acting based on the data and information which we are having. And that possibility of ex-officio investigations exists also in other TDI instruments and can be used more frequently. Sometimes, indeed, it also may be useful in cases, as you described, that if there is No 25% of European industry which is filing as a specific complaint – because indeed it's true, it's a problem for SMEs, it's a problem for smaller Member States, if it's a regional problem, if it's not a problem across the whole EU. So we must look indeed how to make those possibilities more effective to be able to launch those investigations. But also I'm just drawing attention to the ex-officio option we have.

José Manuel Fernandes (PPE). – Senhor Presidente, um cumprimento ao Senhor Comissário pela sua disponibilidade permanente para aqui estar. Nós temos um défice em termos de balança comercial que se tem agravado. São já mais de 400 mil milhões de euros.

A União Europeia reage lentamente quando deveria ser proativa e os governantes têm muita responsabilidade. A pergunta é: não considera que deveríamos ter investimentos em projetos estruturantes comuns para reforçar a autonomia estratégica da União Europeia?

Acha que o STEP vai ser aprovado e tem a garantia de que os Estados-Membros que tanto defendem a autonomia estratégica da União Europeia a vão reforçar? É que isto também ajuda a diminuir este défice da balança comercial.

Por fim, o acordo Mercosul não seria extremamente importante para reduzirmos as nossas dependências face à China? E os acordos, por exemplo, com África? Não nos estamos a esquecer destes dois continentes, a África e a América Latina?

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Well, first of all, indeed, as I have been repeating quite a few times, and as you already know, this imbalance in our trade relations is a cause of concern. This figure of almost EUR 400 billion is certainly speaking for itself.

So we need to seek more reciprocity by addressing market barriers, which we do in a targeted way, as I was describing, but indeed also by developing strategically our own industry, our own production capacities, and indeed the STEP initiative will help us in this regard. So we need to work, I would say, on both strands seeking more reciprocity from China, but also strengthening our own industrial and production base.

I will not now go into the specifics of our trade relations with Mercosur and Africa as indeed it's outside of today's topic of discussion, but it's true that we need to seek diversification of our trade and investment relations around the world, strengthening our trade relations with Africa and the EU's neighbourhood countries. It's something which is outlined also as a priority in our trade policy strategy.

Our stronger engagement with Latin America, including Mercosur, is also of major importance in this regard, both economically and geopolitically. Because it's true that if we will be absent from those regions, China will be there to fill the void – so it's better we act proactively and engage productively with those regions.

Bart Groothuis (Renew). – I was glad that you raised the issue of espionage and also cyber security in China and Beijing. Well, last week an EU institution, ETSI, which sets technological standards here in Europe, here in France, said very quietly, very silently, it was hacked. It didn't say anything about criminal intent, ransomware intent. It was very quiet on that. Together with the cyber security agency of France, ANSEE, it made public that it was hacked.

Of all states, of all adversarial states, only China has a clear strategy to influence sector tech standards, to influence it, and to become less free and to introduce censorship in our technology.

What I would like to hear from you and my question to you, therefore, is do you have any technical artefacts from that hack, that point towards China? Is there any indication that China was involved in this cyber operation? Because if it was, it is unfair, like you said. It is unfair trade and competition. It is espionage, and it is another example on how the European Union and Commission should act towards China to reverse the low cost, low risk, high reward for China and actually do something about it.

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Well, thank you for this question, but I must say I am not aware of this specific case and, well, this broader question of cybersecurity. Cyber resilience is not part of my portfolio on European Commission, so I will not be able to provide more detailed comments on a specific case. But I am sure that the colleagues who are working with the specific files will be in a position to comment.

But in any case, the angle of engagement with China on this was through their data-flow laws, which are intertwined with cybersecurity laws, with their anti-espionage laws, which present systemic barriers for making business for European businesses in China and which creates substantial difficulties in cross-border data flow. So that was the angle through which I was addressing this issue with China. But as you know, those broader cyber-resilience, cybersecurity issues feature prominently in the EU agenda.

And clearly it's something where we need to be on alert, where we need to strengthen our cyber resilience, our cybersecurity, because it is true that in a more digitalised world, in a more digitalised economy, this will become more and more important, both from security and from economical point of view. And we know that there are malign actors of different character in the world which are willing to undermine our cybersecurity, cyber resilience, and therefore we need to be ready and protected.

Susanna Ceccardi (ID). – Signor Commissario, l'Unione europea è un grande partner commerciale della Cina: il terzo per le esportazioni e il primo per le importazioni. Quindi capiamo, è evidente, che la Cina ha intenzione di vendere, ma meno di comprare, chiede le frontiere aperte ma tiene chiuse le proprie frontiere. È una globalizzazione a senso unico e questo deve cambiare.

Per esempio, l'Italia, con il governo del Movimento 5 Stelle, firmò il memorandum della *Belt and Road Initiative* e, da allora, abbiamo aumentato le esportazioni di 3 miliardi, ma la Cina le aumentate di 26.

Quindi, il dumping commerciale che tutta l'Unione europea ha subito in questi anni, a danno delle imprese e a danno dei lavoratori, con la nuova strategia per la transizione *green* non potrà che aumentare, perché la Cina non ha alcuna intenzione di cambiare la propria politica commerciale o anche sulla transizione ecologica. Quindi, che cosa avete intenzione di fare per evitare che il dumping aumenti?

Poi, ha già parlato, giustamente, dell'indagine che ha annunciato anche Ursula von der Leyen, ma non ce ne potevamo accorgere prima? Perché così tardi?... (*il Presidente toglie la parola all'oratrice*)

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Thank you for those questions. Well, indeed, the issue of trade imbalance with China is there, and as I have been outlining before, that was one of the key topics we were addressing, both in the high-level economic dialogue with China, but also in bilateral engagements with our Chinese counterparts. We are making some progress in addressing some of the trade barriers, but clearly more work will be needed in this regard.

Indeed, I would say in a generally more conflictual geopolitical situation, we need to be able to defend ourselves, defend our companies, when other countries are not playing by the rules. That's why we have been developing in recent years our autonomous toolbox to deal with situations like this. That's also why, when you look at the European trade strategy, it has three key words open, sustainable and assertive. So in this case, I would emphasise this word 'assertive' – that will be pursuing a more assertive trade policy in defending our interests and rights.

On the anti-subsidy investigation on battery electric vehicles, there are two elements which are important for launching the investigation. One element is the presence of trade-distorting production-side subsidies, and the second element which is important is threat of injury for EU industry. Maybe a few years ago, as I was mentioning before, the market share of Chinese brand electrical battery electric vehicles in the EU was below 1%. So it was not a threat of injury for EU industry. But now it has raised rapidly already to 8%. So the threat of injury for the EU industry is there and we are immediately reacting.

Puhetta johti HEIDI HAUTALA

varapuhemies

Miriam Lexmann (PPE). – Thank you, Commissioner, for being with us. I have two questions. The first question is, after our ban of combustion engines by 2035, Chinese electric vehicles have flooded our markets and you have already answered to a couple of colleagues what measures the EU is taking in order to protect our interests. But my question is, is the Commission ready to review this ban? Should this be the only way how to protect our economic interests?

Second, Beijing has quashed Hong Kong's freedoms and autonomy, which also has a major impact on its standing as a financial and trade hub. There is even strong evidence that Hong Kong is being used by Russia to circumvent our sanctions. Isn't it time to finally review Hong Kong's autonomy, as was requested by this House on multiple occasions, including the agreement on customs matters, the status of Hong Kong's office in Brussels or its membership in the World Trade Organisation.

Valdis Dombrovskis, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Thank you for those questions. On the first question on battery electric vehicles: as I was mentioning, in a matter of a few years, Chinese-brand battery electric vehicles' share in the EU market has increased to 8%. If you do not act, this poses a threat of injury for EU industry. That's why we launched this anti-subsidy investigation, which we are now going to pursue, and we will take decisions in line with the findings of this investigation. It is clear, *prima facie*, that there is evidence that we need to act on this situation.

As regards the 2035 deadline for combustion engine vehicles, it's something which has been decided by co-legislators. So at this stage, I would not focus on reopening those discussions and reopening those deadlines, but rather focus on ensuring fair competition in the EU market, in which European companies are not at the risk of injury due to unfair practices by other countries. That would be my focus in this specific regard.

On the question of sanctions circumvention, indeed, that is something that we were also raising with our Chinese counterparts during my recent visit. In the 11th sanctions package, we had three companies based in China and Hong Kong, owned by Russian nationals, which will be identified as special vehicles for the circumvention of our sanctions. Those companies are now subject to more stringent export restrictions on dual-use and advanced technologies.

We are also working with Member States' customs authorities to identify other entities that have been circumventing our sanctions through China or Hong Kong.

Seán Kelly (PPE). – Valdis, míle buíochas as ucht teacht chun ár gceisteanna a fhreagairt.

It was said during the recession that some banks were too big to fail. I suppose paraphrasing that we could say some countries are too big to ignore, and China is obviously number one. For that reason, I welcome the EU-China High-Level Economic Dialogue.

Now for my country, the Irish dairy industry is hugely important and it has been exporting infant formula to China for some time. But I think that is somewhat under threat now. So in your discussions with the Chinese, how did the discussions on the infant formula market go and what is the likely direction of travel in the near future? Because I saw an interview yesterday with the Ambassador to Ireland from China, Mr He, saying we should concentrate more on an ageing population rather than infants.

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Thank you for this question. So indeed, when I was mentioning that we are focusing on specific market access barriers in our meetings, infant formula was one of those issues we had been raising. It may sound relatively niche, but actually the EU is covering around 75% of China's market in infant formula, and it constitutes around 18% of our total agricultural exports to China. So actually it is a major issue, and that's one area where Chinese authorities committed to work on dealing with a backlog of applications from EU companies in this sector and to start this work already as of mid-October and do also the necessary on-the-ground inspection.

So hopefully in a matter of few months this backlog of applications can be clarified. I think there we have a good commitments from the Chinese side. Now it is important that those commitments are properly implemented and properly followed through.

Mauri Pekkarinen (Renew). – Arvoisa puhemies, komissaari Dombrovskis oli hyvä, että kävitte Kiinassa. Teidän asenteenne matkallanne oli mielestäni oikea. Täystörmäys Euroopan unionin ja Kiinan kesken ei ole hyvästä. Olen samaa mieltä kuin Yhdysvaltain valtiovarainministeri Janet Yellen, hän sanoi tämän saman. Täystörmäys Kiinan kanssa ei ole hyväksi Amerikalle, ei liioin Euroopan unionille.

Kun von der Leyen käytti puheen täällä EU:n tilasta, hän samalla kertoi, että ryhdytään toimiin, joissa katsotaan, miten Kiina tukee omia yrityksiään. Kiina oli jo reagoinut vähän aikaisemmin siinä, että germaniumin tuonti Eurooppaan, siihen Kiina pani esteitä. Kiina suunnittelee myös kestopagneetteja, jotka ovat muun muassa tuulivoiman ja sähkömoottoreiden kannalta ihan avainasemassa olevia raaka-aineita ja tuotteita, myöskin niiden rajoitteita. Saitteko minkälaisen vaikutelman? Onko odotettavissa, että Kiina käyttää uusia tällaisia rajoitteita? Ja kun puhuitte yritystuista, niin muistittekö sitä, että Euroopan komissio on myöntänyt 4 tuhannen miljardin edestä jo poikkeuksia valtion tukiin Euroopassa?

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Well, first of all, indeed, as you mentioned, given China's role in the global economy as the second biggest economy in the world, given China's role as the EU's second biggest trading partner, it is important that we stay engaged with China, that we have a dialogue and that we are seeking solutions also to difficult questions we need to deal with.

You mentioned the US administration. It must be said that also from the US side, maybe some time ago there was lots of talk about decoupling, but actually following the EU statements that we are not seeking decoupling, we are seeking de-risking, we see that the US is also now talking about de-risking their relations with China and there has been also some high-level US-China engagement in recent weeks and months.

On the specific question on germanium and gallium, as I already was mentioning before, we have indications that EU companies have requested licenses to export germanium and gallium. Those licenses are currently being processed and we are monitoring this development closely to see whether it actually ends up as an export restriction from the Chinese side.

When I was raising this topic with Chinese counterparts, all in all, they were making reassuring noises that companies need to apply and that companies will be getting those export licenses. So now we need to see whether this is indeed the case. But also it is important that we look at the broader diversification of our supply chains.

Barry Andrews (Renew). – Commissioner, I have a question that relates to the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive. As you know, European companies are preparing for this directive, especially companies with supply chains in China.

Many of these European companies rely on ethical trading audits. These audits are carried out by third-party companies, and many of these companies hire Chinese nationals to carry out on-site visits at factories that are within their supply chains. As you can imagine, it is very difficult for Chinese nationals to call out human rights abuses that they may identify in these on-site visits. It therefore underlines the deficits associated with these ethical trading audits.

As we transition from the soft guidelines in this area to the statutory obligations in the Directive, I wonder if the Commission is aware of these deficits in ethical trading audits and what supports you can give, and reassurance, to European companies that rely on these audits.

Valdis Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Thank you for this question. Well, indeed, the due diligence legislation is currently with the co-legislators, so we are working on this. Of course, we need to see what the exact outcome of the legislative work is going to be in this regard. But it's clear that we also need to engage with EU industry to see how to ensure meaningful compliance for EU industry, to have a possibility to comply, to make sure that it does not end up as an excessive administrative burden for EU companies. So we are clearly ready to engage also with European companies on all those aspects to make sure that we have a smooth application of this due diligence regulation.

Puhemies. – Kyselytunti on päättynyt.

15. Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (Aussprache)

Puhemies. – Esityslistalla on seuraavana neuvoston ja komission julkilausumat tilanteesta Vuoristo-Karabahissa Azerbaidžanin hyökkäyksen jälkeen ja Armeniaan kohdistuvasta jatkuvasta uhasta (2023/2879(RSP)). Hetken odottellemme, neuvosto on tulossa. Aivan lyhyt tauko.

Pascual Navarro Ríos, presidente en ejercicio del Consejo. – Señora presidenta, señorías, señora comisaria, hace dos semanas Azerbaiyán lanzó una operación militar en Nagorno Karabaj. La Unión Europea ha condenado la operación militar de Azerbaiyán y lamenta las víctimas y la pérdida de vidas ocasionadas por la escalada del conflicto. Hemos tomado nota el 21 de septiembre de los anuncios de un alto el fuego con la esperanza de que se mantenga.

Nuestra principal preocupación desde el inicio de la crisis es la situación de la población civil en Nagorno Karabaj y la asistencia que puede prestarles la comunidad internacional. Como bien saben, más de 100 000 personas han llegado a Armenia desde Nagorno Karabaj a lo largo de los últimos días. Tanto estas personas como otros grupos vulnerables que permanecen en Nagorno Karabaj necesitan ayuda urgente, así como una garantía de que se respetarán sus derechos y su seguridad. Por eso, la Unión Europea ha pedido a Azerbaiyán que permita el pleno acceso de la ayuda humanitaria a la población civil necesitada y que reabra plenamente el corredor de Lachín. La Unión Europea ha incrementado su ayuda humanitaria en cinco millones de euros en respuesta a la situación actual.

La Unión Europea también ha pedido a Azerbaiyán que entable un diálogo amplio y transparente con la población armenia del Karabaj. Ya se han celebrado reuniones y esperamos que estas culminen pronto en resultados concretos y compromisos por ambas partes. Aunque la prioridad es resolver la actual situación humanitaria y de seguridad, también hemos pedido que se reanuden las negociaciones entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán en relación con todas las cuestiones pendientes, con el objeto de celebrar un tratado de paz. El respeto de la soberanía y la integridad territoriales, tanto de Azerbaiyán como de Armenia, es una cuestión fundamental para alcanzar una solución duradera, y la Unión Europea espera de todas las partes implicadas que respeten estos principios.

La Unión Europea considera que tanto Ereván como Bakú deben aprovechar la posible reunión en Granada, en el marco de la cumbre de la Comunidad Política Europea, para reiterar públicamente su compromiso mutuo con la integridad territorial y la soberanía de la otra parte, en consonancia con los acuerdos alcanzados anteriormente en Praga y Bruselas. Seguimos decididos a facilitar el diálogo entre todas las partes con el fin de garantizar una paz global y duradera que redunde en beneficio del conjunto de la población de la región.

Stella Kyriakides, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, honourable Members, thank you for raising this crucial topic at the European Parliament plenary today.

The European Union is closely following the worrying developments in Karabakh and remains engaged at the highest level to help alleviate the humanitarian impact on civilians. The EU has condemned Azerbaijan's use of force in Nagorno-Karabakh against its earlier assurances and commitment to seek a diplomatic solution. The use of force over diplomacy is never justified. As of this weekend, more than 100 000 Karabakh Armenians have left their homes and sought refuge in Armenia. It remains unclear how many will remain in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The EU expects Azerbaijan to address the needs of Karabakh Armenians that remain on the territory of Azerbaijan and provide them with the necessary humanitarian assistance and security. Those who fled to Armenia need to be able to return to their homes in safety. The cultural heritage and property rights also need to be insured and protected by Azerbaijan.

The EU has stressed that there is a pressing need for transparency and access for international humanitarian and human rights actors. We support the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and we are awaiting the findings of a UN mission visiting Karabakh. It is urgent to ensure continuous, unimpeded humanitarian support both to those who are still in Karabakh and to those who have left for Armenia. The European Commission has announced additional funding of EUR 5 million to those in need. We are working closely with the government agencies of both Azerbaijan and Armenia, as well as with our local partners, so that the basic needs of Karabakh Armenians in both countries are covered, including food, hygiene items and shorter-term shelter. Thereafter, the financial assistance, housing and socio economic assistance has to be provided.

We welcome that Armenia has activated the Union civil protection mechanism. The EU and its Member States stand ready to provide humanitarian assistance in line with identified needs. Honourable Members, as expressed by the Council rotating presidency, it remains crucial that Armenia and Azerbaijan return to dialogue and show positive steps towards border delimitation, security, connectivity, humanitarian issues and the broader peace treaty. Concrete action and decisive compromise solutions are needed on all tracks of this normalisation process, coupled with genuine efforts from all those involved. The EU stands ready to support this process.

Željana Zovko, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Madam President, Madam Commissioner, as the European Parliament's standing rapporteur on Azerbaijan, I strongly condemn the pre-planned and unjustified military attack of Azerbaijan against Nagorno-Karabakh's people. I call on the EU and Member States to immediately offer all necessary assistance to refugees and to deal with the influx of refugees and to help Armenia in the subsequent humanitarian crisis.

Azerbaijan remains fully responsible for ensuring the rights and security of the remaining Karabakh Armenians, including the fundamental right for those displaced to return to their homes. We need tangible international presence in Nagorno-Karabakh to monitor the situation on the ground and the independent investigation into alleged crimes committed against the ethnic Armenian community.

Furthermore, I strongly urge Azeri authorities to grant an unrestricted access to the UNESCO mission to the heritage site to establish the current state of the heritage that we have of ethnic Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh.

We remain committed to supporting the ongoing peace negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan and welcome the next high-level meeting scheduled for 5 October in Granada within the framework of the European Political Community. However, any attempts by Azerbaijan to exploit this situation to destabilise Armenia or engage in military actions on its territory will be deemed unacceptable. In the event of such actions, we will conduct a true re-evaluation of our relationship with Azerbaijan, and I call then to impose restrictive measures.

Marina Kaljurand, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Madam President, Commissioner, Council, dear colleagues, once again we are discussing the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh. We will vote on a resolution and I would like to make a couple of points.

First, the EU should reconsider its relations with Azerbaijan and make them conditional. We have to stop with appeasement. There must be immediate consequences for the Aliyev regime. A year ago, Commission President von der Leyen was in Baku, standing next to President Aliyev and praising Azerbaijan for being EU's reliable economic partner. Today, the Commission must make it crystal clear that Azerbaijan's actions – starting from military actions and concluding with forced displacement of the population of Nagorno-Karabakh that de facto constitutes ethnic cleansing – are not acceptable.

The EU should stand behind its core values, international law, and rules-based international order. The High Representative promised a strong response. And colleagues, we have leverage. The response should include sanctioning of responsible Azerbaijani authorities, halting negotiations on a new EU-Azerbaijan agreement, halting the Visa Facilitation Agreement, and termination of the gas deal.

Second, Armenia needs today the EU's substantial political and financial support more than ever before. The EEAS should increase the capacity of the EU monitoring mission in Armenia and convince Azerbaijan to expand it to Azerbaijan's territory. This can be crucial for preventing a new escalation on the Armenia-Azerbaijan border.

It is time to upgrade SEPA and start discussing a visa facilitation regime with Armenia. And yes, Armenia should be given a clear European perspective in a longer run. I know it's not easy, and Armenia has to face some challenging questions from Customs Union to the Collective Security Treaty Organisation.

And finally, I hope that the human suffering we all have witnessed will have an impact on the coming meetings in Granada and in particular on the political will of President Aliyev to conclude a peace agreement that will bring peace and stability to the region, as well as protect the human rights of Armenians residing in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Nathalie Loiseau, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, les absents ont toujours tort. Que le haut représentant soit absent pour ce débat est regrettable. Cela reflète malheureusement une autre absence, bien plus grave, celle de l'Europe pendant tous ces mois où les Arméniens du Haut-Karabakh ont été encerclés, affamés et finalement attaqués par l'Azerbaïdjan.

Bien sûr, Bakou est le premier responsable du nettoyage ethnique qui vient d'être commis. Il devra en être comptable et nous demanderons que le régime d'Ilham Aliyev soit sanctionné. Bien sûr aussi, la médiation européenne a échoué parce qu'elle a voulu, de manière obsessionnelle, rester neutre. Desmond Tutu nous avait pourtant prévenus: si vous êtes neutres dans les situations d'injustice, vous avez choisi le camp de l'agresseur.

Notre Parlement avait aussi alerté à plusieurs reprises sur la tragédie qui couvait, sans être entendu. Alors je vous ai écoutés, Madame la Commissaire, et vous aussi, Monsieur le Secrétaire d'État. Vous observez, vous espérez, vous vous réjouissez, vous restez prêts. Mais enfin, dans quel monde vivez-vous? Aujourd'hui, je vous demande de nous écouter, Madame la Commissaire. Une autre catastrophe menace. L'Azerbaïdjan et la Turquie n'ont pas renoncé à rogner la souveraineté de l'Arménie. Vladimir Poutine n'a pas renoncé à abattre le gouvernement démocratique de Nikol Pachinian.

Jusqu'à aujourd'hui, l'Europe est restée passive pour le plus mauvais des calculs. Tarder à défendre une démocratie attaquée au prétexte que nous avons besoin de gaz, cela vous rappelle quelque chose? Vous avez raison, cela ressemble à l'Ukraine. Ne reproduisons pas nos erreurs. Sauvons notre honneur! Sauvons l'Arménie!

Markéta Gregorová, *za skupinu Verts/ALE*. – Paní předsedající, o Náhorním Karabachu a konfliktu mezi Arménií a Ázerbájdžánem jsme na této půdě hovořili už mnohokrát. Nyní situace dramaticky eskalovala kvůli útoku a drzosti Ázerbájdžánu. Důsledek je přes sto tisíc prchajících etnických Arménů z Náhorního Karabachu a vynucená kapitulace lokální obrany. Všichni víme, že mírová jednání šla ázerbájdžánským směrem jen za jedné podmínky, aby mohli etničtí Arméni zůstat. Jak si tedy máme vykládat tenhle útok a porušení všech dohod? Je jen jedno vysvětlení. Alijev se snaží o etnickou čistku Arménů v Náhorním Karabachu. Ázerbájdžán se osmělil. Přesně jako jsme někteří varovali. Evropská unie začala od diktátora Alijeva dovážet ropu a plyn, protože: Co by se mohlo pokazit, když nahradíte závislost na jednom diktátorovi jiným? Tím si EU svázala ruce. Ale ne všichni tomu jenom hodláme přihlížet.

Dnes jsem šla podpořit před Parlamentem rodilé Arménky a Armény, kteří žijí ve Francii a přišli orodovat za své blízké. Nechápu, jak můžeme dále provozovat tuhle pokryteckou zahraniční politiku. Jak můžeme jednu zemi bránit před útoky a druhou nechávat napospas. Já zde tedy za ty protestující venku i všechny prchající obyvatele Náhorního Karabachu oroduji. Komise, Rado, členské země, už ne další tragédii jako na Ukrajině, už ne další ustupování diktátorům!

Anna Fotyga, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Madame President, even applied on internationally recognised territory, use of force raises our legitimate high concern. In the case of the Azerbaijani offensive of 19 September, the exodus of Armenians living in Nagorno-Karabakh reached over 100 000 people, leading to effective depopulation of the territory. We look forward to talks on 5 October. Yet I think that engagement of the international community in this case should be much higher, including engagement of the European Union. The presence of Vladanka Andreeva, the UN representative in Azerbaijan and her team was too late, probably, and not sufficient. We need much broader and actually constant presence in order to ensure rights of people and security of both historic heritage and private and public property.

Jordan Bardella, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Madame la Présidente, mais où sont passées les valeurs de l'Europe? Des images déchirantes nous parviennent du Haut-Karabakh où, jour après jour, la région se vide de ses habitants, jetés sur les routes de l'exode par la force militaire, celle d'un État azéri qui a décidé de rendre toute vie arménienne impossible sur son sol.

Ce dénouement tragique n'avait rien d'inéluctable. Il n'est que le produit du renoncement à soutenir le droit d'un peuple à vivre sur la terre de ses ancêtres, quand bien même le hasard de l'histoire en aurait confié la souveraineté à d'autres.

Le Haut-Karabakh, attribué de manière arbitraire à l'Azerbaïdjan par Staline, est incontestablement un foyer de la civilisation arménienne. Sur les hauts plateaux de l'Artsakh, des cités arméniennes ont été fondées il y a plus de deux millénaires et le christianisme y a très vite trouvé une terre d'élection.

À l'heure où nous nous parlons, l'offensive de l'Azerbaïdjan, avec la bénédiction de la Turquie, menace de tout effacer. Un peuple qui s'en va, c'est une identité qui s'éteint. Demain, c'est peut-être l'intégrité territoriale de l'Arménie qui sera contestée, son territoire ayant déjà été violé par les troupes azéries en 2022.

Très tôt, nous vous avons alerté sur ce péril. Force est de constater que l'Union européenne préfère le gaz azerbaïdjanais au sang des Arméniens. L'Arménie est seule, prise en étau entre les prétentions turques et un voisin russe qui n'entend plus assurer sa protection. L'honneur de l'Europe est mis à l'épreuve. Oserions-nous continuer à être les spectateurs de la disparition d'un peuple, frère et ami? Comme beaucoup ici, je m'y refuse.

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, *en nombre del Grupo The Left*. – Señora presidenta, durante treinta años los intentos de traer estabilidad y paz al Cáucaso han fracasado. Han sido tres décadas en las que la Unión Europea no solo ha mirado hacia otro lado, sino que ha alentado la agresividad de Azerbaiyán.

Un ejemplo muy claro es lo sucedido el año pasado: tras aumentar la cantidad de gas y petróleo azeríes que importa Europa, Von der Leyen definió a Azerbaiyán como un socio fiable y creíble. Este socio fiable y creíble sobornó a personal europeo para salir bien parado ante denuncias sobre la situación de sus presos políticos. Este socio fiable y creíble firmó un acuerdo de cooperación diplomática y militar con Rusia cuarenta y ocho horas antes de la invasión de Ucrania. Este socio fiable y creíble vulnera sistemáticamente los derechos humanos y el Derecho internacional. Y, desde que atacó Nagorno Karabaj, más de 100 000 personas han huido ante el riesgo de una limpieza étnica.

Sin embargo, ahora, Europa no ha desplegado ni la solidaridad ni la ayuda que otros países sí han recibido. Y hoy quiero preguntarle a la Comisión: ¿sigue siendo Azerbaiyán un socio fiable y seguro, un socio fiable y creíble? Díganlo. Esta Cámara, la ciudadanía europea y también la ciudadanía armenia merecen saberlo.

Martin Sonneborn (NI). – Frau Präsidentin! Herzlichen Glückwunsch! Der EU-Führung ist zur Abwechslung mal etwas gelungen. Sie hat unserem Wertepartner, dem Irren aus Baku, dabei assistiert, die Demokratische Republik Arzach vollständig auszulöschen. Ratspräsident Michel und Frau von der Leyen haben Aserbajdschans Diktator Aliyev so lange den Rücken gestärkt, bis dieser vollendete Tatsachen schaffen konnte: 120 000 Menschen bombardiert und vertrieben – das dürften mehr sein, als noch an die EU und ihre Werte glauben.

Mit Billigung der Borrells und Baerbocks wurde das Völkerrecht missbraucht, um eine kleine Demokratie unter die Herrschaft einer primitiven Diktatur zu zwingen, deren Soldaten jetzt vor laufender Kamera mit Messern in der Hand Jagd auf Armenier machen. Was die wohlfeilen Worte und Krokodilstränen angeht, die sie alle auf einmal vergießen, so wird sich zeigen, was sie wert sind, wenn Aliyev sich, wie angekündigt, den Rest Armeniens einverleibt. Werte, Werte, Werte, Poperte.

Rasa Juknevičienė (PPE). – Madam President, dear colleagues, Armenians are facing a humanitarian crisis. The EU must help Armenia to take care of its people. The EU must also be prepared to impose sanctions on Azerbaijan if its military moves into Armenia's territory. The EU can help set up the Nakhchivan transit scheme, building on the good practice of the Kaliningrad transit. But Armenians also must learn to live in a new reality.

Many in Armenia already realise that relying on imperial Russia was a strategic and painful mistake. I therefore call on all responsible political forces in Armenia to find the strength and instead of fighting among themselves to start a debate on the future of Armenia. I would very much like to hear Prime Minister Pashinyan speaking from this podium. The EU must be ready to support a European future for Armenia if Armenians wish for it.

Isabel Santos (S&D). – Senhora Presidente, não podemos dizer que os ataques militares continuados perpetrados pelo Azerbaijão contra o Nagorno-Karabakh nos últimos dias são uma surpresa. Depois da guerra de 2020, a retórica inflamada de Aliyev, as constantes provocações na fronteira com a Arménia e o bloqueio do corredor de Lachin em dezembro de 2022 faziam antever o que está a acontecer.

Apesar disso, o cheiro do gás e do petróleo fizeram a presidente Von der Leyen nomear o Azerbaijão um parceiro confiável. Não há autocratas nem ditadores confiáveis. E os valores da União Europeia e os valores da democracia e dos direitos humanos não são passíveis de venda.

Os acordos com o Azerbaijão para fornecimento de gás têm de ser imediatamente suspensos. É necessário apoiar os refugiados e deslocados arménios, abrir o corredor de Lachin e reforçar a missão de monitorização da UE e enviar esforços para o estabelecimento de um acordo de paz sustentável.

Em 1915, não tínhamos os meios de comunicação que temos hoje nem Internet. Agora todos vemos, ouvimos e lemos. A União Europeia não pode ficar em silêncio nem cruzar os braços.

Hilde Vautmans (Renew). – Voorzitter, collega's, commissaris, een etnische zuivering is bezig op ons continent en ik heb echt het gevoel dat Europa erbij staat en dat we ernaar kijken.

Is dit werkelijk de geopolitieke Unie die we nastreven? En is Azerbeidzjan werkelijk zo'n betrouwbare partner waarvan we gas kunnen kopen? Die afschuwelijke beelden snijden door ons hart. Bijna de hele Armeense bevolking heeft het gebied verlaten, waaronder 20 000 onschuldige kinderen.

We hebben onze mond vol van een Unie met waarden en normen. Laten we dan nu optreden. Europa moet dringend met noodhulp komen. We moeten in Armenië helpen om de vluchtelingen op te vangen en we moeten met sancties voorkomen dat Azerbeidzjan voortdoet. We moeten erop aandringen dat de blokkade van de Laçın-corridor wordt opgeheven, onderzoek voeren naar de oorlogsmisdaden, steun verlenen aan Armenië via de Europese Vredesfaciliteit. Als Azerbeidzjan blijft doorgaan met geweld, moeten we onze gas- en olieaankopen bevriezen. Dit moeten we doen voor onze waarden, maar vooral voor de onschuldige slachtoffers.

Sergey Lagodinsky (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin! Wir glauben nicht, wenn Aserbaidzjan sagt, dass Bergkarabach in ein multinationales Aserbaidzjan integriert wird. Wir können dem nicht glauben, wenn eine kulturelle Entfaltung und Bürgerrechtsschutz verbal versprochen wird. Nein, was wir sehen, ist eine kulturelle Auslöschung und eine ethnische Säuberung, wenn nicht durch nachgewiesene Gewaltanwendung – manche bezweifeln das –, dann doch sicherlich durch nachgewiesene Androhung der Gewalt und der physischen Auslöschung. Wenn das Anliegen von Bergkarabach als Terrorismus dargestellt wird, wird die gesamte Bevölkerung, jedenfalls die männliche Bevölkerung, zu Verbrechen degradiert und damit auch mit Tod bedroht.

Unsere Forderungen müssen sein, dass wir doch auch der armenischen Minderheit aus Bergkarabach eine Perspektive bieten, bis hin zu einer Möglichkeit, unter einer internationalen Garantie zurückzukehren. Jedenfalls muss die Zahlung der Entschädigung klar und deutlich gefordert werden. Und wir müssen die kleine Demokratie in Armenien unterstützen und den Armenen eine westliche, eine demokratische Perspektive anbieten.

Assita Kanko (ECR). – Voorzitter, wordt de EU de knecht van elke dictator op deze aardbol?

We hebben ons vastgereden in de regio. We zijn de dupe van president Aliyev geworden, die met zijn gas staat te zwaaien in ruil voor onze principes.

De EU heeft de signalen genegeerd dat Azerbeidzjan gebruik wilde maken van de verzwakte positie van Rusland in de regio om Nagorno-Karabach volledig onder zijn controle te brengen. We hebben geen rekening gehouden met mogelijke vergelding na de toenadering tussen Armenië en het Westen.

Het gevolg is dat de humanitaire noodsituatie die ontstond door de maandenlange blokkade van de Laçın-corridor, verergerd werd door de 200 doden en honderden slachtoffers van de militaire aanval door Azerbeidzjan op Nagorno-Karabach op 19 september en de uittocht, en dus ontheemding, van de overgrote meerderheid van Armeniërs uit Nagorno-Karabach.

Nu komt het einde van het zelfbestuur van Nagorno-Karabach in zicht. Per 1 januari 2024 heeft deze etnische minderheid geen thuis meer.

Nagorno-Karabach heeft veel meer dan humanitaire hulp nodig. De etnische zuivering moet stoppen. De rechten van de overgebleven Armeniërs in Nagorno-Karabach mogen niet verder geschonden worden. Het Armeens-christelijke erfgoed in Nagorno-Karabach moet beschermd worden.

De EU mag vooral geen tweede keer tekortschieten en territoriale aanspraken van Azerbeidzjan op delen van de Armeense republiek zelf niet negeren.

Wij moeten de soevereiniteit van Armenië steunen.

Anna Bonfrisco (ID). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, nel 2019 la Presidente della Commissione europea annunciava che sarebbe stata un'Unione europea più geopolitica. Ad esempio, abbandonare al loro destino più di 130 000 armeni è un'azione europea geopolitica, oppure, come la definirebbe l'Alto commissario Borrell, è la vittoria della legge della giungla sul diritto internazionale basato sulle regole? E come ha potuto la Commissione, solo un anno fa, concludere con l'Azerbaigian il memorandum d'intesa sul partenariato strategico nel settore dell'energia e non porre delle condizioni per proteggere le comunità armenie del Nagorno-Karabakh?

Dovevate scegliere la logica delle radici culturali, storiche e cristiane che legano noi e il popolo armeno, ma non lo avete fatto, accettando ancora la logica dei confini decisi da Stalin. Dovevate difendere il patrimonio politico di questo secolo, ovvero i diritti umani, la democrazia, lo Stato di diritto, avete invece scelto l'esercito azero, che con l'uso della forza e con i crimini di guerra smantella il millenario capitale artistico culturale armeno e le effigi religiose del Nagorno Karabakh, che sono parte delle radici dell'Europa. E anche per questo la storia vi giudicherà.

Γιώργος Γεωργίου (The Left). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, κυρία επίτροπε, αυτές τις ημέρες γινόμαστε μάρτυρες ενός συνεχιζόμενου ιστορικού εγκλήματος σε βάρος ενός πολύπαθου λαού, των Αρμενίων. Πέφτουν ξανά θύματα μιας εθνοκάθαρσης από τον κ. Aliyev, στενό συνεργάτη του κυρίου Erdoğan-δυστυχώς, όμως, και στενό συνεργάτη της ίδιας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.

Η κ. von der Leyen μόλις πρόσφατα αντάλλαξε χειραψίες με τον κ. Aliyev. Το αζέρικο φυσικό αέριο, διερρωτώμαι, μπαίνει πάνω από τις ζωές των ανθρώπων και τις υποκριτικές διακηρύξεις για δημοκρατία και ανθρώπινα δικαιώματα;

Μέσα από τις έντονες γεωπολιτικές αντιπαραθέσεις για έλεγχο των πηγών ενέργειας και των μεταφορών του, παραδοσιακοί φίλοι —ξέρουμε ποιοι είναι— αλλά και όψιμοι σύμμαχοι των Αρμενίων —Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες, NATO, Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση— έχουν εγκαταλείψει τους Αρμένιους στο έλεος του Aliyev. Κάπως έτσι αναδεικνύεται και η υποκρισία όσων μιλούν σήμερα για διεθνή έννομη τάξη, και εκείνο που μένει τελικά είναι τα δύο μέτρα και δύο σταθμά και οι τραγωδίες των λαών. Αυτές οι μέρες είναι μέρες θλίψης και πόνου.

Fabio Massimo Castaldo (NI). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, questa è la cronaca di una tragedia annunciata, di una nuova puntata del genocidio armeno, del *Medz Yeghern*, della quale siamo stati spettatori passivi.

Nonostante i numerosissimi passi intrapresi dall'Armenia per avvicinarsi sempre di più all'Europa – non da ultima l'odierna ratifica dello Statuto di Roma –, l'Unione si è voltata dall'altra parte mentre Baku teneva criminalmente bloccato il corridoio di Lachin. Non è bastata neanche la conclamata e solida alleanza tra Aliyev e Putin a farci aprire gli occhi. Semplicemente si è adottato un silenzio assenso, sacrificando la popolazione armena sull'altare della *Realpolitik*.

Sono raccapriccianti le scene di persecuzione che arrivano dal Nagorno-Karabakh. Chiedo ancora una volta, con forza, l'imposizione immediata di durissime sanzioni contro le autorità azere, autorità che si sono macchiate di questo atto barbaro e spregevole, dando seguito alla lettera che ho già inviato prima dell'ultima offensiva e che ha visto la co-firma di 51 di voi, colleghi.

E deve esserci anche un divieto totale di export di armi verso Baku. Lo chiedo chiaramente a tutti i governi, anche al governo Meloni, che, a quanto pare, sta negoziando, nonostante tutto, con la capitale azera.

Troppe volte abbiamo detto «Mai più», salvo poi limitarci a osservare, mentre le pagine più buie della storia si ripetevano sotto i nostri occhi. Non siamo riusciti a evitare che oltre 100 000 armeni fossero costretti a lasciare le loro terre ancestrali, mentre già Baku pianifica l'invasione dello Zangezur.

Sospendiamo subito ogni accordo con Baku, perché l'odore del gas e del petrolio non deve coprire il profumo della libertà. Viva l'Armenia libera, democratica ed europea!

Michael Gahler (PPE). – Madam President, colleagues, we are where we are: Azerbaijan's unilateral violent action has been widely condemned and rightly so.

Let us now take a people-centred approach: helping Armenia to address the humanitarian challenges resulting from more than 100 000 refugees, demanding the establishment of an international presence of observers to reassure the remaining population of their safety – the framework could be the UN, the OSCE, the Council of Europe or the Red Cross, all renowned organisations where Azerbaijan is a full member – and engaging President Aliyev by his own promises that those citizens can live safely in their homeland.

An international presence would be a prerequisite for that, and this guarantee must not apply only to those few who remained. We must demand that those who fled in panic are encouraged and reassured that it is safe to return home. Ethnic cleansing must not be the lasting and final result of this violent action.

Let us also signal to the democratically elected government of Prime Minister Pashinyan that if Russia abandons them, we will not. I think we should start negotiations on a visa-free regime. That could be a sign of hope that they are not alone.

Robert Hajšel (S&D). – Madam President, dear Commissioner, I am very concerned about the current worrying humanitarian situation after the attack of Azerbaijan on Nagorno-Karabakh. We have to recognise that EU has failed and was not able to prevent this to happen. It is another significant setback in the effort to build sustainable peace in the region.

Maintaining ceasefire is our key priority. Both sides should refrain from any further violence and engage in a comprehensive and transparent dialogue. We have to call on the Commission to reassess the relations with Azerbaijan, including EU partnership on the gas supplies, to increase humanitarian assistance and to help Yerevan face the challenge of nearly 90 000 refugees that are escaping or were evicted, and also to offer Armenia a European perspective.

Meanwhile, I welcome the arrival of UN mission on the ground and I believe that the UN Security Council should consider deploying a peacekeeping mission to protect civilians at risk of ethnic cleansing. I understand the situation is rapidly evolving. However, the EU must be firm and express strong commitment in favour of international commitments, long-term sustainable peace and the protection of civilians, in particular the minorities.

Karen Melchior (Renew). – Fru formand! Tak fru formand, tak til statssekretær for europæiske anliggender, kommissær. I 1902 rejste den danske lærer, Karen Jeppe, til Armenien for at hjælpe de fordrevne armenere. Det var i optakten til det armenske folkemord i 1915. Dengang svigtede det internationale samfund Armenien. Aserbajdsjan har igennem de seneste år overskredet, hvad der burde være Europas røde linjer i Nagorno-Karabakh, men vi har ikke set nogen handling fra EU. De seneste angreb har indtil videre fordrevet mere end 100.000 mennesker over grænsen til Armenien. Det vi ser, er en fordrivelse af det sidste armenske mindretal i området. Den geopolitiske situation med Ruslands aggressionsskrig i Ukraine virker til at have lammet EU. Det er tragikomisk, når von der Leyen og Borrell taler om EU som global aktør. Vi bliver nødt til at kunne reagere på mere end én ting ad gangen. Ellers bliver det alt for nemt at sætte EU på sidelinjen. Men samtidig skal Armenien også hjælpe os med at hjælpe dem. Vi har brug for, at Armenien engagerer sig fuldt ud i tæt partnerskab med EU. Vi kan tage det første skridt i denne retning allerede i dag. Statssekretæren for europæiske anliggender, Charles Michel, og Josep Borrell, bør invitere Armeniens premierminister, Pashinyan, og præsident, Khachaturyan, til mødet i Granada i overmorgen, hvor EU's statsledere er samlet. På den måde står EU sammen med Armenien i ønsket om en fredelig fremtid for Syd-Kaukasus med respekt for alle mindretal.

Jordi Solé (Verts/ALE). – Madame President, the mass exodus of Armenians from Artsakh, fleeing their homeland and leaving everything behind for fear of their lives is truly shameful and represents a massive failure. We did warn that the months long blockade of the Lachin corridor was only the prelude to a de facto ethnic cleansing. Azerbaijan, with all its anti-Armenian rhetoric, was never genuinely committed to diplomacy. Aliyev, who made assurances that he wouldn't once again use weapons to impose a solution, has mocked us, the international community and the agreement signed in 2020. Now he has what he has been dreaming of. A Nagorno-Karabakh without Armenians, another territorial conflict that ends with the use of force and not through negotiation and once again violating the right to self-determination.

We have to make it clear that behaving like Azerbaijan did with such unilateral actions must have consequences. Otherwise, autocrats feel emboldened. The EU must now provide all the necessary help to Armenia to face the refugee crisis, but also to consolidate its democracy with a European perspective.

Ангел Джамбазки (ECR). – Г-жо Председател, преди 110 години великият Яворов написа за арменците:

„Изгнаници клети, отломка нищожна

от всякога храбър народ мъченик,

дечица на майка, робиня тревожна

и жертви на подвиг чутовно велик ...“

Тези стихове бяха посветени на геноцида над арменския народ, извършен от младотурците в рамките на Османската империя. Сто и десет години по-късно тези събития се повтарят, този път извършени от техните първи братовчеди – азерите, пред очите на всички вас. И за това се знаеше, и за това се предупреждаваше, и беше ясно какво ще свърши диктаторският режим на Алиев.

Само че тук някой си правеше сметчици, че може да си прави геополитически игри, да си пазарува, да си търгува, да си купува газ, да си купува нефт, залагайки живота на арменците. Тук чувахме, че било жалко насилието над арменците, обаче, уви, те били на грешната страна на историята. Не може да има грешна страна на историята, когато става дума за геноциди. Не може да има грешна страна на историята, когато става дума за етническо прочистване. Или си на правилната страна, или си на грешната страна.

Този Парламент и тази Комисия, която ни слуша в момента и нещо си говори някакви техни работи, както обикновено, избраха отново да са на грешната страна и да си играят геополитически игрички. Жертвата арменците за пореден път. Никакви преговори и разговори няма да помогнат. Единственото нещо, което може да помогне и да изтрие срама и позора, оттук се оправдават, че някой не знаел, друг мислел, че Алиев го излъгал, трети не знам какво си Ами като ви е излъгал Алиев, оттук засрамвате се, гледате в земята и напускате.

Момент, г-жо Председател. Такива неща могат да се изкупят само и единствено със санкции. Санкции срещу Алиев и санкции срещу този позорен диктаторски режим. Иначе са хуморески историите, че щели да се върнат арменците. Глупости на хора, които нищо не разбират.

Jean-Lin Lacapelle (ID). – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, une véritable épuration ethnique se déroule à nos portes. L'éradication programmée sur une partie de son territoire historique d'une civilisation trois fois millénaire, celle du peuple arménien, première nation chrétienne de l'histoire. Cette qualification glorieuse ne pouvait qu'attirer le mépris de certains eurocrates qui, par leur insensibilité face au drame de la population du Haut-Karabakh, démontrent une fois de plus leur mépris de tout ce qui est chrétien et qui constitue les vraies racines communes de tous les peuples européens. Les Arméniens, peuple victime du premier des grands génocides du XX^e siècle, toujours nié de façon ignoble par la Turquie et qui vit disparaître dans des conditions atroces près d'un million et demi d'Arméniens.

Je tiens en ces moments douloureux à saluer nos compatriotes français d'origine arménienne qui, toujours attachés à leurs très anciennes racines, se sont pleinement assimilés à la France et à la République. Qu'ils sachent que leurs combats d'aujourd'hui de toujours sont ceux que nous portons dans notre groupe. Mais si l'Azerbaïdjan peut aujourd'hui mettre en œuvre de telles exactions, c'est parce que le régime de Bakou, appuyé par celui d'Erdogan, bénéficie de la complicité des instances dirigeantes de l'Union européenne.

Oui, la présidente de la Commission européenne doit rendre des comptes. Par le contrat de gaz passé avec l'Azerbaïdjan, Ursula von der Leyen a donné à l'autocrate Aliyev un permis de tuer et d'épurer dans le Haut-Karabakh. Elle s'est également engagée à verser au régime de Bakou 60 millions d'euros de fonds européens et jusqu'à 2 milliards d'euros en projets d'investissement. Cet argent, versé malgré eux par les contribuables européens, c'est celui du sang des Arméniens, sang que la présidente de la Commission européenne a désormais de manière indélébile sur les mains.

Emmanuel Maurel (The Left). – Madame la Présidente, depuis un an et demi, nous soutenons sans relâche et sans ambiguïté le peuple ukrainien agressé par le régime de M. Poutine. Nous ne laissons pas tomber les Ukrainiens.

Alors, je m'adresse à la Commission, pourquoi laissez-vous tomber le peuple arménien? La vérité, c'est que vous faites pire que les laisser tomber puisque vous avez signé en juillet 2022 un accord gazier avec l'Azerbaïdjan en vous félicitant en grande pompe, je cite M^{me} von der Leyen, de ce partenariat fiable, alors même que les nettoyages ethniques avaient déjà commencé au Haut-Karabakh.

Et aujourd'hui, la situation est catastrophique. On l'a dit, plus de 100 000 réfugiés, sur une population totale de 120 000, qui ont été jetés sur les routes de l'exode par M. Aliyev. Et on ne peut pas se contenter simplement de promesses d'aide humanitaire. C'est d'ailleurs ne pas connaître la situation puisque aujourd'hui, il y a un blocus qui fait qu'aujourd'hui la nourriture et les médicaments ne peuvent pas passer.

Il faut aller évidemment plus loin, et entendez, Madame la Commissaire, entendez les parlementaires européens qui vous disent non seulement d'arrêter cet accord gazier, mais de prendre des sanctions envers un régime qui aujourd'hui ne respecte aucun principe et que nous devons condamner sans aucune ambiguïté.

Nicolas Bay (NI). – Madame la Présidente, il y a quelques jours, l'Azerbaïdjan a envahi l'Arménie, annexant le Haut-Karabakh et contraignant à l'exode 100 000 réfugiés arméniens qui fuient aujourd'hui les vols, les viols, les pillages et la mort. L'Azerbaïdjan qui, comme toujours, se comporte en bras armé de la Turquie. La Turquie qui, après le génocide de 1915, poursuit inlassablement sa volonté de construire un grand empire ottoman musulman avec à la clé l'éradication pure et simple de la nation et du peuple arménien.

Mais quelle honte! Quelle honte de voir M^{me} von der Leyen se précipiter à Bakou, pactiser avec le dictateur Aliyev et affirmer qu'il s'agit d'un partenaire fiable. Et quelle hypocrisie à prétendre vouloir se défaire de la dépendance au gaz russe parce que la Russie a envahi l'Ukraine, bien sûr, et dans le même temps, acheter du gaz à l'Azerbaïdjan qui vient juste d'envahir l'Arménie.

Il est temps d'en finir avec les collusions et les connivences avec Erdogan et avec Aliyev et de mettre un terme aux relations commerciales avec l'Azerbaïdjan. Nous avons un devoir de solidarité à l'égard de l'Arménie, première nation chrétienne de l'histoire. Nous avons un lien historique qui nous unit. Les Arméniens, le peuple arménien a besoin de notre amitié, de notre soutien et de notre solidarité européenne.

Andrey Kovatchev (PPE). – Madam President, Commissioner, Minister, dear colleagues, I cannot hide I am very sad. We are witnessing a huge failure of the international community in the last decades. There were three basic principles, apparently agreed by Azerbaijan and Armenia, namely: non-use of force, the right of self-determination and territorial integrity.

Azerbaijan violated two of them by using force on multiple occasions and by continued refusal to let the population of Nagorno-Karabakh exercise their right to self-determination.

Currently, we are observing ethnic cleansing through the creation of dramatic conditions for the Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians. First, the blockade of the Lachin corridor led to lack of basic commodities and services and second, the hateful rhetoric and actions by all levels of the Azerbaijan Government created a poisonous atmosphere of fear and led to a mass exodus of the Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians.

The suffering of those people is the result of bigger geopolitical calculations, where Russia disregarded its obligations under the November 2020 trilateral statement and took the side of Azerbaijan to punish the Armenian Government for their steps in the way of deepening the EU-Armenian relations.

The EU must immediately and consistently support humanitarian aid for those suffering, and Azerbaijan has to guarantee the Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians' safe return and a safe life in Nagorno-Karabakh. These conditions need to be met by monitoring of the international community agreed by Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D). – Madame la Présidente, en deux jours, les Arméniens d'Artsakh ont connu un rebondissement tragique du conflit qui les oppose à l'Azerbaïdjan. Dans l'indifférence des soldats russes censés assurer la paix sur place, ils ont dû fuir leur terre, leur maison, toute leur vie. Ils sont plus de 100 000 à avoir tout laissé derrière eux. On a délogé un peuple de son histoire. L'Union a été impuissante à éviter un nettoyage ethnique. Il est en cours.

Beaucoup d'autres choses m'indignent dans cette histoire. Comment, par exemple, la Commission européenne peut-elle promouvoir et assumer un partenariat énergétique avec un gouvernement dont les exactions sont répétées? 15,6 milliards d'euros ont été distribués à Bakou l'année dernière, rien que pour son gaz. Alors, soyons clairs: il faut fermer le marché gazier et prendre des sanctions économiques contre le régime d'Aliyev.

Je soutiendrai cette résolution et j'appelle également à une aide humanitaire renforcée à l'égard des réfugiés d'Artsakh. L'Union doit réagir avant qu'il ne soit trop tard et que l'Arménie ne fasse elle-même les frais du cynisme politique.

Klemen Grošelj (Renew). – Madam President, dear colleagues, in the tragic events unfolding in Nagorno-Karabakh, once again people are forced to leave their homes and traces of their culture are being slowly but persistently erased. At the same time, what is more shocking and devastating is that the foundation of the modern rule-based international order is undermined again.

The ethnic cleansing of Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh cannot be justified either by the events of the past or by the claims of sovereignty of Azerbaijan. The fate of Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh is another stark reminder of how the world would look like if the rules-based international system, with all its deficiencies, were to be replaced by the brutal law of the jungle where the bigger, stronger and more powerful prevail.

For small nations, this would present an existential threat to their existence because the appetite of those who would like to play this game is endless. Today it's Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh. Who knows who will be next? This is why we, as the European Union, must react; we must support the Armenian people and their legitimate expectations and hopes.

Marie Toussaint (Verts/ALE). – Madame la Présidente, j'ai une minute, une petite minute pour parler d'une douleur qui dure depuis des siècles, celle du peuple arménien martyrisé, humilié et si peu défendu. Parler de l'exode en cours au Haut-Karabakh, c'est parler de notre responsabilité, de notre complicité, c'est parler du gaz que nous préférons importer plutôt que de nous opposer à une épuration ethnique en cours.

Détourner le regard n'est pas seulement une faute morale, c'est également une tragique erreur géopolitique. Car, quand il y a un agresseur et un agressé, on ne peut prétendre être neutre sans cautionner l'agression. N'avons-nous rien appris de l'histoire? Avons-nous oublié le génocide de 1915? J'ai honte de cette Europe qui sait mais ne fait rien.

Et nous le savons, le risque est aujourd'hui celui de l'atteinte à l'intégrité territoriale de l'Arménie. Alors oui, nous avons besoin de forces de paix, oui, nous avons besoin de sanctions commerciales et économiques. Oui, nous devons dénoncer immédiatement l'accord gazier honteux signé avec Aliyev. Il faut imposer un rapport de force si nous voulons protéger la paix et le peuple arménien. Nous ne pouvons pas faillir, sinon l'Europe aura du sang sur les mains.

Bert-Jan Ruissen (ECR). – Voorzitter, geachte commissaris, de Armeense bevolking van Nagorno-Karabach is vorige week historisch zwaar leed aangedaan door Azerbeidzjan. 120 000 Armeniërs die halsoverkop alles moesten achterlaten. Een misdaad, vlak voor de deur van de Europese Unie. En wat deden de lidstaten, wat deed de Raad, wat deed de Europese Commissie? Ze lieten het allemaal gebeuren.

De Europese Dienst voor extern optreden spreekt nog steeds over Azerbeidzjan als een betrouwbare partner. Onbegrijpelijk. Sterker nog, de Europese Unie faciliteert zelfs Azerbeidzjan door heel veel gas te kopen. Dit moet stoppen. Wie nu geen actie onderneemt, geeft Azerbeidzjan een vrijbrief om door te gaan met vijandelijke acties, ook op Armeens grondgebied. Ik heb daar grote zorgen over.

Ik vraag u daarom dringend om:

- 1) het opschorten van de gasdeal met Azerbeidzjan;
- 2) het instellen van sancties tegen de verantwoordelijken van de blokkade en de aanvallen;
- 3) een Unesco-missie om het culturele en christelijke erfgoed te waarborgen;
- 4) uitbreiding van de Europese missie in Armenië met toegang tot de Azerbeidzjaanse kant van de grens.

De heer Borrell beloofde vorige week een krachtig antwoord bij een gedwongen vertrek van de Armeniërs. Welnu, de regio is leeg. Maar waar blijft de Europese Unie? Dit is zorgelijk, temeer daar de inval niet als een verrassing komt.

Afgelopen zomer stond ik bij de grens tussen Armenië en Azerbeidzjan. Ik sprak er met mensen uit Nagorno-Karabach die vanwege de blokkade van de Laçın-corridor niet konden terugkeren naar hun familie en hun werk. Hun emotionele verhalen over de humanitaire situatie raakten me diep. Ik heb de wanhoop in hun ogen gezien.

Armenië heeft de Europese steun en daadkracht nu hard nodig. Ik reken op uw medewerking.

Gerolf Annemans (ID). – Voorzitter, collega's, als ik denk aan wat nu met Artsach gebeurt ... Met militaire macht en de bedreiging van – en de herinnering aan – eeuwen van genocide en etnische zuivering de volledige Armeense bevolking in dat deel van de Kaukasus laten weggagen, en dat omwille van gasleveringen zonder veel meer dan wat holle woorden laten gebeuren. De totale machteloosheid en de totale vernedering opleggen en laten opleggen aan de christelijke natie die Armenië in dat deel van de wereld is. Wetens en willens de andere kant opkijken, hoewel we vrezen dat de beide Ottomaanse autocraten Erdoğan en Aliyev in de verdere arrogante vertrappeling van Zuid-Armenië een eenheid zullen zoeken om hun imperium uit te breiden.

Als ik daar allemaal aan denk, dan schaam ik mij, want het Turkse lidmaatschap van de NAVO verblindt ons volledig. En iedere keer als ik Von der Leyen en de EU-elite nog hoor spreken over Europese waarden en mensenrechten, dan zal ik aan deze foto denken, aan Von der Leyen met een gascontract. Ik zal mij diep schamen in naam van Europa voor zoveel hypocrisie.

Puhemies. – Minun on todettava, että työjärjestyksen mukaan täällä ei voi esittää puhujapöntöstä kuvia eikä karttoja.

Antoni Comín i Oliveres (NI). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, nous ne pouvons rester impassibles face à ce drame humain que constituent l'agression et le nettoyage ethnique menés par l'Azerbaïdjan au Haut-Karabakh. Nous savons pourquoi cela s'est produit. D'une part, la Turquie, protectrice de l'Azerbaïdjan, lui a fourni l'armement nécessaire, mais aussi la Russie a puni l'Arménie pour son orientation pro-européenne et sa condamnation de l'invasion de l'Ukraine, retirant ainsi son soutien historique à ce pays.

La réponse de l'Union européenne n'est pas acceptable. La répression et le nettoyage ethnique au Haut-Karabakh ont commencé, vous l'avez dit, dès 2020 et malgré cela, l'Union a conclu le mémorandum énergétique avec l'Azerbaïdjan pour le gaz et cherche encore à conclure un accord de coopération plus complet. L'Azerbaïdjan s'arrêtera-t-il au Haut-Karabakh? Ou la prochaine cible sera-t-elle l'Arménie?

L'Union doit garantir la sécurité de l'Arménie en contribuant avec le nécessaire à son autodéfense. C'est conforme aux valeurs de l'Union mais aussi à ses objectifs géostratégiques. En effet, cela réduirait l'influence russe dans le Caucase du Sud en facilitant la sortie de l'Arménie de l'alliance militaire dirigée par la Russie. L'Arménie veut clairement s'orienter vers l'Europe. Aujourd'hui, elle a ratifié les statuts de la Cour pénale internationale. Agissons en conséquence, en commençant par sanctionner sévèrement les responsables de cet affreux nettoyage ethnique.

Andrius Kubilius (PPE). – Madam President, I will not repeat what others have said, but I would like to stress that the future of democracy in Armenia is at stake and is deliberately targeted by the Kremlin with assistance of Azerbaijan and partly by Turkey. That is why the EU needs to show its unwavering support to the democratically elected Pashinyan government, which clearly is making steps to distance Armenia from Russia. What is important now?

First, by the real perspective of very harsh EU sanctions Azerbaijan needs to be stopped from any attempts to build an extraterritorial transit corridor from Nakhichevan to Azerbaijan. There is a possibility to have a civilized transit arrangement, based on the example of the EU rules established for transit of Russian goods to Kaliningrad through Lithuania.

Second, the EU needs to be ready to be open for much stronger security and economic cooperation with Armenia. It is absolutely clear that Russia will go for painful economic sanctions against Armenia. The EU needs to be ready to assist Armenia and to upgrade the CEPA agreement into an Association and Free Trade Agreement. Also, Prime Minister Pashinyan should be invited by the Commission President to visit Brussels and to make a statement at our plenary session.

Brando Benifei (S&D). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, condanniamo con forza l'aggressione militare dell'Azerbaigian nei confronti della regione a maggioranza armena del Nagorno-Karabakh.

Sono più di 100 000 i profughi già arrivati in Armenia da una regione che era abitata da oltre 120 000 persone. Qualsiasi trasferimento forzato di persone e ogni possibile azione contro di loro per motivi etnici è e sarà da considerarsi un crimine contro l'umanità.

Preoccupa poi il fragilissimo quadro politico. L'autoproclamata repubblica che ha governato il Nagorno-Karabakh per oltre trent'anni ha infatti già annunciato che dal prossimo gennaio scioglierà le sue istituzioni. Il rischio è che questo vuoto venga colmato da attori esterni come Russia e Turchia.

La decisione dell'ONU di inviare per la prima volta una missione è una buona notizia, ma non basta. L'Unione europea non deve restare un attore defilato, ma deve agire attivando tutti i suoi strumenti diplomatici per far tornare il dialogo, per far convergere in un dialogo gli attori protagonisti di questa vicenda e garantire sempre la protezione della popolazione locale.

Petras Auštrevičius (Renew). – Madam President, Madam Commissioner, Council representative, dear colleagues, everyone would agree that for too long Nagorno-Karabakh has been associated with military conflict, deportations, human suffering and non-compliance with numerous ceasefire agreements.

The Soviet dictatorship's tradition of red pencil borders and Russia's policy of regional domination have fundamentally disturbed and crossed nations and peoples. Peace and stability in the region can only be achieved through genuine dialogue between Armenia, Azerbaijan and the people of Nagorno-Karabakh.

I call on the European Union to learn from past mistakes and take an active role in preventing the ethnic cleansing of Karabakh Armenians and their cultural heritage, and a new military escalation against Armenia.

Silvia Sardone (ID). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, dov'è l'Europa di fronte al dramma degli armeni che scappano dal Nagorno-Karabakh? Quasi 100 000 persone in fuga, spaventate dalle minacce dell'Azerbaigian.

Come mai l'Unione europea non s'indigna? Abbiamo visto bambini e anziani piangere andandosene dalle loro case, civili ridotti alla fame, chiese cristiane distrutte, un popolo abbandonare le proprie terre e la propria identità, che poi è anche la nostra, quella cristiana, il tutto nell'indifferenza delle istituzioni. Anzi, in questi anni abbiamo visto la Presidente von der Leyen definire l'Azerbaigian un partner affidabile.

Gli armeni sono stati abbandonati. L'Unione europea ha forse preferito i rifornimenti di gas alla vita di persone innocenti? L'Europa che cosa ha fatto in questi anni e negli ultimi mesi? Niente, non ha fatto niente. Ha lasciato intere famiglie nelle mani di un regime che mirava proprio a mandarli via.

Ora l'ONU promette fondi e aiuti economici per questa zona. A che cosa servono se sono quasi tutti scappati via e perché non ha fatto nulla prima?

David Lega (PPE). – Madam President, Armenian genocide, Holodomor in Ukraine, Holocaust, deportation and gulag, Srebrenica, Bucha: never again.

Right now in Nagorno-Karabakh, against ethnic Armenians, hunger is again being used as a weapon of ethnic cleansing. Attacked and outlawed, tens of thousands are being forced to discard their identity or else desert their homeland. Words have not worked. Our Union must act.

Hold Azerbaijan's fascist leaders accountable for their attacks against Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh. Sanction all those responsible for blocking the Lachin corridor. Use all the leverage we have. Step in and step up as an EU agent of peace. Save Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh from being wiped out before we witness another genocide in Europe. Never again.

Alessandra Moretti (S&D). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, immaginate di essere costretti a lasciare le vostre case, gli amici, i luoghi dove siete cresciuti. È quello che in poche ore è successo a circa 100 000 abitanti del Nagorno-Karabakh, una popolazione di cultura e tradizione armena che si trova però nei confini azeri. Non si tratta di migranti o profughi in fuga, ma di pulizia etnica, che costituisce un crimine contro l'umanità.

La comunità internazionale si è dimostrata impotente anche durante i nove mesi in cui gli azeri hanno bloccato il corridoio che collega il Nagorno-Karabakh con l'Armenia, unico possibile ingresso per cibo, medicinali e assistenza in questa sfortunata regione.

Per anni la Russia ha esercitato la sua influenza su questi paesi, fallendo nella missione di mantenere la stabilità. Non possiamo lasciare che attori come la Russia o la Turchia prendano il sopravvento. L'Unione europea deve dimostrarsi un attore credibile e determinante per la pace e la sicurezza.

Condanno l'aggressione militare ingiustificata da parte dell'Azerbaigian e i soprusi che da anni tormentano la minoranza. Serve ora passare ai fatti, offrendo assistenza umanitaria finanziaria, considerando sanzioni mirate e ripensando gli accordi per la fornitura di energia che vede molti paesi europei beneficiarne.

Miriam Lexmann (PPE). – Pani predsedajúca, čo dnes vidíme, sú etnické čistky kresťanského arménskeho obyvateľstva v Náhornom Karabachu zo strany azerbajdžanského režimu.

Takmer celé obyvateľstvo už utieklo. Zanechali za sebou domov a všetok svoj majetok. Je to obrovská humanitárna katastrofa a EÚ musí pomôcť.

Je však neakceptovateľné, aby EÚ vzhľadom na súčasnú bezprecedentnú situáciu stále považovala Azerbajdžan za strategického partnera. Preto opakovane vyzývam na revíziu našich vzťahov s diktátorským režimom v Azerbajdžane a na podporu arménskej demokracie a celkového úsilia Arménska o dosiahnutie mieru a bezpečnosti.

Zastávam názor, že ak by EÚ bola skutočným lídrom a naplno využila svoju strategickú pozíciu v regióne, tomuto veľkému ľudskému nešťastiu a utrpeniu sme mohli predísť.

Tonino Picula (S&D). – Madam President, nine months of blockade of the Lachin corridor were a clear warning of what, unfortunately, followed last month. We should denounce in strongest terms Azerbaijan's use of military escalation, preceded by deprivation of essential goods as a means to force the exodus of the local population.

This unfortunate course of events also uncovers the Russian peacekeeping forces' real political agenda in the region. We need a credible peacekeeping mission, and more humanitarian assistance and political support to Armenia as soon as possible.

We also support urgent sanctions against all wrongdoers and their facilitators. Furthermore, a thorough assessment of our policy towards Azerbaijan is a must. If we are so keen on making human rights a fundamental pillar of foreign affairs and trade policy, then we should reconsider our 'special partnership' and suspend all the ongoing negotiations. Otherwise, we once again continue falling into the trap of selling our values for gas and oil.

VORSITZ: OTHMAR KARAS

Vizepräsident

Massimiliano Salini (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, le dichiarazioni di Consiglio e Commissione preoccupano. Ahinoi manifestano una grave inadeguatezza rispetto a un dramma che non può essere gestito con l'artificio di questa finta diplomazia. Ci sono morti sul campo e un popolo che abitava la regione del Nagorno-Karabakh da millenni è stato stritolato e cacciato. Quindi, non è giustificato questo atteggiamento. O non sapete o fingete di non sapere.

Il silenzio delle istituzioni europee non può coprire la voce di questo Parlamento, che sta esprimendo con chiarezza quanto sia inaccettabile quel che è accaduto al popolo armeno. Ed è probabilmente solo l'inizio, perché l'atteggiamento di Russia e Turchia dimostra che probabilmente l'inizio del Nagorno-Karabakh si concluderà con un'aggressione dell'Armenia intera. Come si può pensare che un popolo come quello poi guardi all'Europa con interesse e predicare la possibilità di un allargamento?

Abbiamo il dovere di interrompere, anche ponendo sanzioni commerciali, le nostre relazioni con l'Azerbaijan fino a che non sarà chiarita la sorte del popolo armeno, cioè del popolo che rappresenta oggi anche la cultura europea, un popolo cristiano perseguitato.

François-Xavier Bellamy (PPE). – Monsieur le Président, est-ce que la Commission européenne comprend enfin maintenant pourquoi nous ne cessons d'alerter sur la gravité de la menace dans le Haut-Karabakh? Est-ce que les dirigeants de nos pays mesurent que l'inaction, les mots creux, le «nous appelons chaque partie», les prétextes toujours nouveaux pour toujours fermer les yeux, que tout cela a laissé un dictateur renverser le droit international aux portes de l'Europe, imposer un fait accompli qui nous menacera demain et détruire des vies.

Que répondra la Commission européenne aux parents de Nver et Mikaël, dix et huit ans, abattus par l'Azerbaïdjan, aux familles des centaines d'Arméniens tués en quelques jours dans cette opération antiterroriste? Est-ce que vous croyez vous aussi que c'est être terroriste ou séparatiste que de vouloir simplement demeurer en paix chez soi? Est-ce que vous savez que le peuple arménien n'est pas une minorité en Artsakh, où il vit depuis plus de 2 000 ans? Est-ce que vous laisserez ainsi se rétablir partout les frontières dictées par Staline?

Pourquoi? Pourquoi le moindre début de sanctions n'a-t-il pas encore été appliqué aujourd'hui, après des mois de siège inhumain au milieu de cette épuration ethnique assumée par Aliyev? Est-ce qu'acheter du gaz à Bakou est moins coupable que d'en acheter à Moscou? Et d'ailleurs, est-ce que ce n'est pas le même gaz? Que pensez-vous du fait que la première mesure des vainqueurs a été de donner à la rue principale de Stepanakert le nom d'Enver Pacha, organisateur du génocide des Arméniens en 1915?

Est-ce que ce camp-là est toujours le partenaire fiable de l'Europe? Est-ce que cette Europe-là se souvient encore qu'elle est née pour que plus jamais ne se répète un génocide? Ces questions appellent des réponses.

Anja Haga (PPE). – Voorzitter, Nagorno-Karabach is het thuisland van een van de oudste christelijke gemeenschappen ter wereld en de Armenen die daar dus al eeuwen wonen, zijn nu gewoon genadeloos weggestuurd uit hun land. En het ergste is dat Aliyev en ook Turkije dreigen verder te gaan met hun acties en dat moet echt voorkomen worden.

De EU heeft daarin een belangrijke taak en heeft tot nu toe gewoon te weinig gedaan. Het moet voorkomen worden dat die agressie verder gaat en daarom wil ik de Europese Commissie echt met klem vragen om vier dingen te doen:

- 1) stop met de gasdeal, want daarmee legitimeer je de agressie van Azerbeidzjan;
- 2) zorg voor een sterke internationale aanwezigheid in Armenië en breid de EU-monitoringmissie uit;
- 3) zorg voor het cultureel erfgoed. Zorg ervoor dat er een Unesco-missie komt;
- 4) heel belangrijk: zorg voor de Armenen die zijn moeten vluchten en help hen hun leven weer op te bouwen. Maak daar voldoende geld voor vrij. 5 miljoen is mooi. Is er meer nodig? Dan meer.

Ik verzoek met klem aan de Europese Commissie om dit uit te voeren.

Catch-the-eye procedure

Александър Александров Йорданов (PPE). – Г-н Председател, вече 30 години в основата на конфликта и етническото прочистване на Нагорни Карабах е непреодолимото съветско наследство и национализмът. Погрешна бе арменската политика на обвързване с Русия на Путин. Погрешна е и политиката на Азербайджан на обвързване с Турция, а и на Ердоган – с Русия. Нагорни Карабах е международно призната територия на Азербайджан, но на неговото арменско население трябва да се гарантира сигурност и нормален живот. Арменците трябва да се върнат по родните си места. Трябва да се насърчи правителството на Армения да води проевропейска, а не проруска политика. Трябва да се наложат санкции на Азербайджан.

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señor presidente, representante de la Presidencia española del Consejo, no muy lejos de donde hablamos se encuentra la sede del Consejo de Europa, cuyo producto más granado es el Convenio Europeo de Derechos Humanos, garantizado por el Tribunal Europeo de Derechos Humanos, también con sede en Estrasburgo.

El enorme prestigio que disfrutó durante un tiempo el Consejo de Europa fue promover el Estado de Derecho, los derechos humanos y la paz en el continente europeo. Todo se torció cuando ingresaron simultáneamente Ucrania, Georgia... y Rusia, que libró una guerra contra Georgia primero, y luego contra Ucrania, hasta ser expulsada el año pasado. Y ahora vemos esa guerra intermitente entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán, ambos también miembros del Consejo de Europa.

La Unión Europea tiene no solamente el desafío de emplearse a fondo en la ayuda humanitaria para las personas que huyen de la opresión en uno de los enclaves en juego, Nagorno Karabaj, sino también el desafío de restablecer la seguridad en Europa a través de la diplomacia para que Europa sea no solamente un continente libre de la pena de muerte, sino también garante de la paz.

Viola von Cramon-Taubadel (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident! Mehr als 100 000 Armenierinnen und Armenier, erschöpft und ausgehungert, haben inzwischen ihre Heimat verlassen. Das ist fast die gesamte Bevölkerung Nagorny-Karabachs. Wie oft soll die Welt noch sagen: „Nie wieder!“, und dann die Augen verschließen vor ethnischen Säuberungen in unserer Nachbarschaft am Rande Europas?

Zu sagen, wir könnten nichts tun, weil es sich um aserbajdschanisches Territorium handelt, bedeutet, das Leiden Unschuldiger zu ignorieren. Zu sagen, dass die Armenier es zuerst getan haben, bedeutet, dass zweimal falsch einmal richtig ergibt. Die Armenier fliehen, weil sie dem Aliyev-Regime misstrauen und es fürchten – das Regime, das jahrzehntelang Hass und Drohung verbreitete, das einen Axtmörder feierte, das in Baku einen hasserfüllten Trophäenpark errichtete.

Wie lange wollen wir da noch tatenlos zusehen? Bis Aliyev wieder die armenische Grenze bombardiert? Bis er armenisches Land annektiert, um nach Nachitschewan zu gelangen? Appeasement funktioniert nie, genauso wenig wie die Kapitulation vor der Erpressung mit Gas. Diese Lektion haben wir gelernt.

Es ist Zeit, jetzt zu handeln, Armenien zu schützen und die Gewalt zu beenden.

Liudas Mažylis (PPE). – Gerbiamas Pirmininke. Kalnų Karabacho problema – vienas iš vadinamųjų posovietinių užšaldytų konfliktų. Panašiai kaip ir Abchazija, Pietų Osetija, Padniestrė, dabar jau ir Luganskas, Doneckas ir kitos. Karabachas ne tik uždelsto SSRS irimo posovietinė, o Stalino daug seniau vykusiai užprogramuota geopolitinė bomba. Kai prieš kelias dienas tūkstančiai įbaugintų etninių armėnų paliko gimtuosius namus, ten pagaliau po trisdešimt metų rusenančio ir kraujuojančio konflikto įžengė Jungtinių Tautų misija. Teigčiau, kad tai net ne tarptautinės tvarkos ribotumas, bet ir visiškas tos tvarkos neegzistavimas. Juk tyliai ir bejėgiškai pripažinome teisę Rusijai de facto manipuliuoti taja teritorija, vykdyti agresiją Ukrainoje ir vaidinti taikdarį Pietų Kaukaze. Štai ir turime rezultatą. Privalome bent jau dabar imtis aktyviai užkardyti tolesnį situacijos blogėjimą.

Κώστας Μαυρίδης (S&D). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, ακούσαμε τους ευρωπαϊκούς θεσμούς να περιγράφουν ένα έγκλημα κατά της ανθρωπότητας· το έγκλημα της εθνοκάθαρσης του αρμενικού πληθυσμού από το Αρτσάχ. Σύντομα θα ακολουθήσει η πολιτισμική γενοκτονία από κάθε τι αρμενικό και χριστιανικό.

Για να υπάρχει όμως έγκλημα, υπάρχουν και εγκληματίες. Είναι τα καθεστώτα Aliyev και Erdoğan, με την παθητική συνέργεια, φυσικά, του Putin. Το μήνυμα είναι απλό: οι καταδίκες και οι εκκλήσεις δεν συνετίζουν τέτοια εγκληματικά καθεστώτα.

Στο ψήφισμα ζητάμε ακύρωση της εισαγωγής φυσικού αερίου από το Αζερμπαϊτζάν, για το οποίο κόμπαζε η κυρία von der Leyen. Το ζητούμενο, όμως, για εμάς ως Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση είναι κάτι πολύ πιο μεγάλο, κύριε Πρόεδρε, και πολύ πιο δίκαιο: γεωπολιτικό ρόλο για την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και μια πιο δίκαιη και ηθική Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και θεσμούς.

Ana Miranda (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, au Parlement européen aujourd'hui, nous avons été beaucoup de députés de différents groupes politiques à exprimer notre solidarité avec le peuple arménien. C'est une catastrophe, c'est un génocide, un nettoyage ethnique et l'Europe était absente. Nous sommes devant une guerre silencieuse, et silencieux devant le monde.

L'Azerbaïdjan est responsable du destin de la population arménienne. Pendant que les forces d'Arménie demandaient notre aide, pendant que les forces d'Azerbaïdjan bloquaient le corridor pour l'aide humanitaire, l'Union européenne a conclu «un accord fiable». Un accord fiable: la fourniture de gaz contre les droits humains et contre le peuple de l'Artsakh. Ce partenaire fiable de l'Union européenne et de M^{me} von der Leyen a provoqué l'exode, le contrôle militaire et la violation des droits humains.

Nous, à l'Alliance libre européenne, nous sommes avec le peuple de l'Artsakh, avec la solidarité internationale et nous demandons des sanctions contre l'Azerbaïdjan.

Tomáš Zdechovský (PPE). – Pane předsedající, vážení kolegové, mockrát děkuji za tuto debatu. Myslím si, že všichni se tady dnes shodneme na tom, že je potřeba tu situaci začít řešit a je potřeba aktivně vstoupit do jednání. Je potřeba opravdu připomenout našim spojencům v NATO, což je Turecko, že není možné podporovat Ázerbájdžán v agresi vůči arménskému lidu. A že není možné podporovat čistky, které se v Náhorním Karabachu v současné době činí. Je potřeba opravdu být velmi intenzivní a pomoci tu věc řešit. Není možné to nechat na Rusku. Není možné říkat donekonečna, že to je sféra vlivu Ruska a že Rusko je garantem míru. Je potřeba začít být aktivní a je potřeba najít dlouhodobě udržitelné mírové řešení.

Ελένη Σταύρου (PPE). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, κυρία επίτροπε, αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, 100.000 Αρμένιοι εξαναγκάζονται από τους Τουρκοαζέρες να εγκαταλείψουν τα πατρογονικά τους εδάφη. Το αρμενικό έθνος ανέκαθεν ταλανίζεται από εχθροπραξίες και παραβιάσεις του δικαιώματός του για αυτοδιάθεση, ενώ τα χιλιάδες χρόνια αρμενικού πολιτισμού στην Ανατολία και στο Αρτσάχ σβήνονται από τον χάρτη της ιστορίας. Αυτό είναι το αποτέλεσμα της επιλεκτικής επιβολής κυρώσεων σε χώρες που προβαίνουν σε κατακερματισμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων και σε συστηματικές παραβιάσεις της εθνικής κυριαρχίας άλλων χωρών.

Αν στην Τουρκία είχαν επιβληθεί ανάλογες κυρώσεις για την παραβίαση της εθνικής κυριαρχίας της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας — μιας χώρας πλήρους κράτους μέλους της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, τώρα το Αζερμπαϊτζάν δεν θα τολμούσε να επιχειρήσει την δεύτερη γενοκτονία των Αρμενίων με την κάλυψη του καθεστώτος Erdoğan. Αυτή είναι η ώρα να σταθούμε για τις αρχές και τις αξίες μας και να αποτείνουμε χέρι ουσιαστικής βοήθειας στον αρμενικό λαό.

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

Stella Kyriakides, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, first of all, honourable Members, hearing this whole debate, a number of very important aspects have been raised about this extremely complex conflict. And let me just in ending say a few words, starting by reiterating again that the EU has condemned Azerbaijan's use of military force against the Armenian population in Nagorno-Karabakh. As I have mentioned, as many of you have mentioned, a mass exodus of the Karabakh Armenians has taken place. And this is as a result of Azerbaijan's recent attacks and of the previous months-long blockage of the Lachin corridor. The EU remains actively engaged both in addressing immediate humanitarian needs and, of course, in making every effort to take this peace effort forward.

The EU has stressed that there is a pressing need for transparency and access for humanitarian aid needs and human rights actions. With regards to the possibility of resorting to sanctions, as raised by some Members of this Parliament, allow me to recall that restrictive measures are only one of the tools at the EU's disposal, and it remains for the Council to decide by unanimity. In the meantime, we will continue supporting all efforts on the normalisation process.

Pascual Navarro Ríos, presidente en ejercicio del Consejo. – Señor presidente, señorías, señora comisaria, en primer lugar quiero recordar a esta Cámara que, como acaba de señalar la comisaria, la Unión Europea ha condenado la operación militar de Azerbaiyán dirigida contra la población armenia de Nagorno Karabaj y lamenta las víctimas y pérdidas de vidas ocasionadas por la escalada del conflicto.

La Unión Europea ha subrayado que es necesaria una mayor transparencia y que se garantice el acceso de las organizaciones internacionales de ayuda humanitaria y derechos humanos, así como información más detallada sobre los planes de Bakú para el futuro de la población armenia de Nagorno Karabaj dentro de Azerbaiyán.

La Unión Europea espera de Azerbaiyán que asuma su responsabilidad y que garantice los derechos y la seguridad de la población armenia de Nagorno Karabaj, incluido su derecho a permanecer en sus hogares sin intimidación ni discriminación.

La Unión Europea también ha instado a Azerbaiyán a que reafirme su compromiso inequívoco con la integridad territorial de Armenia, de conformidad con la Declaración de Almaty de 1991.

Mantenemos el compromiso de seguir facilitando el diálogo entre todas las partes, con el objetivo de que se alcance una paz global y duradera que redunde en beneficio del conjunto de la población. La Unión Europea sigue la situación muy de cerca y ha manifestado su disposición a adoptar las medidas oportunas si la situación se siguiera deteriorando.

Y, por último, como señalé en mi introducción, la Unión Europea sigue considerando muy pertinente la posible reunión de los dirigentes de los dos países en el marco de la tercera cumbre de la Comunidad Política Europea prevista para esta misma semana en Granada.

Der Präsident. – Gemäß Artikel 132 Absatz 2 wurden sieben Entschließungsanträge eingereicht¹.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet am Donnerstag, 5. Oktober 2023, statt.

1 Siehe Protokoll.

Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 171)

Λουκάς Φουρλάς (PPE), γραπτώς. – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, δεκάδες χιλιάδες Αρμένιοι αφήνουν τη γη τους και τρέχουν να σωθούν κυνηγημένοι από τους Αζέρους και τους Τούρκους συμμάχους τους. Η εθνοκάθαρση συνεχίζεται, το έγκλημα ολοκληρώνεται και η διεθνής κοινότητα παρακολουθεί, καταδικάζει αλλά δεν πράττει τίποτα. Η ΕΕ δεν μπορεί να άγεται και να φέρεται από τις εξελίξεις χωρίς ξεκάθαρη θέση, όταν την ίδια ώρα ο Erdoğan επιχαιρεί μια σχέση εξάρτησης μεταξύ Ευρώπης και Αζερμπαϊτζάν. Είναι φανερό ότι το αζερικό φυσικό αέριο μπαίνει ως «αγία» πάνω από ανθρώπινες ζωές και ευρωπαϊκές αρχές και αξίες, και καθορίζει την πολιτική ατζέντα της ΕΕ.

Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, τα όσα συμβαίνουν αυτή τη στιγμή στο Ναγκόρνο Καραμπάχ και την Αρμενία προκαλούν οργή, θλίψη, αλλά και ντροπή για την απάθεια μας. Οφείλουμε ένα μεγάλο συγγνώμη στον αρμενικό λαό για τη στάση μας. Τέρμα, λοιπόν, τα λόγια· είναι ώρα για πράξεις. Ζήτω η Αρμενία!

Loránt Vincze (PPE), *írásban*. – Tisztelt Elnök Asszony, Biztos Asszony és a Tanács képviselője! A főként örmények által lakott Hegyi-Karabahot ért azeri támadás egyértelműen elítélendő. Az EU-nak mindent meg kell tennie annak érdekében, hogy elősegítse az Örményországba menekült, illetve Hegyi-Karabahban maradt civilek biztonságát és a humanitárius segítségnyújtást. Az Azerbajdzsán által szeptemberben indított, előre megtervezett, indokolatlan és szükségtelen katonai offenzíva tömeges kivándorláshoz vezetett. Aggódom a politikai, etnikai és vallási konfliktust, amelynek következtében több mint százezren menekültek Örményországba.

Szolidaritásomat fejezem ki az örmény néppel, amelynek kulturális öröksége, és az ősi keresztény emlékhelyek épsége is veszélybe került. Azerbajdzsán teljes mértékben felelős mindazon örmények jogainak és biztonságának tiszteletben tartásáért, akik úgy döntenek, hogy Hegyi-Karabahban maradnak. Meg kell őriznie kulturális, vallási és történelmi örökségüket, valamint meg kell védenie a távozás mellett döntöttek tulajdonát. Az Európai Néppártban határozott üzenetet fogalmaztunk meg: sürgetjük az események független nemzetközi kivizsgálását és a nemzetközi jelenlét megerősítését a térségben. Kilátásba kell helyezni az EU Azerbajdzsánnal kötött egyezményének felfüggesztését is.

Az azerbajdzsáni offenzíva aláássa az EU által támogatott béketárgyalási folyamatokat Örményországgal, ezért is mielőbb megoldást kell találni a kialakult helyzetre, megfelelő nemzetközi jelenléttel. Az EU-nak hathatósan hozzá kell járulnia ahhoz, hogy a két ország között mielőbb jószomszédi kapcsolat és a térségben tartós béke legyen.

16. Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (Aussprache)

Der Präsident. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über die Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zu einer Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP)).

Pascual Navarro Ríos, *Presidente en ejercicio del Consejo*. – Señor presidente, señorías, señor comisario, quisiera comenzar recordando la decisión que tomó el Consejo Europeo, el pasado 23 de junio, de reconocer la perspectiva europea de Moldavia y, en consecuencia, concederle el estatuto de país candidato.

El contexto de Moldavia es complejo. La guerra de agresión de Rusia contra Ucrania ha agravado una situación difícil, especialmente en los ámbitos de la energía, la economía y la seguridad. Nos anima ver el firme respaldo, tanto del gobierno de Moldavia como de su ciudadanía, a la ejecución de las reformas y el avance hacia su futuro europeo. Ese respaldo se hace patente, por ejemplo, en los sectores energético y económico.

A pesar de los muchos desafíos a los que se enfrenta, Moldavia ha demostrado una extraordinaria solidaridad con Ucrania. Ha dado cobijo a los ucranianos que huyen de los horrores de la guerra de Rusia y ha brindado su apoyo a los corredores de solidaridad.

El refuerzo de la cooperación en materia de seguridad y defensa por parte de Moldavia y la contribución del país a las misiones de la Unión Europea, en el marco de la política común de seguridad y defensa, también se valoran muy positivamente. La Unión Europea seguirá apoyando a Moldavia a la hora de abordar los desafíos con los que se enfrenta, como consecuencia de la agresión de Rusia contra Ucrania.

Por lo que respecta a la ampliación, el pasado mes de junio —como he señalado—, el Consejo Europeo reconoció la determinación de Moldavia de cumplir las nueve condiciones exigidas en su proceso de adhesión a la Unión Europea y los enormes esfuerzos que estaba realizando para ello.

Permítanme recordar que el Consejo destacó la importancia de una mayor profundización en la cooperación sectorial de la Unión Europea con Moldavia y su integración en el mercado interior de la Unión Europea, sobre la base de una aplicación reforzada de la zona de libre comercio de alcance amplio y profundo entre Moldavia y la Unión Europea.

En junio, la Comisión hizo una presentación oral sobre el avance de las reformas que seguramente el comisario nos va a explicar con más detalle. Solo mencionaré que los avances registrados, en relación con algunas de las medidas de reforma, son muy positivos y el Consejo anima a Moldavia a acelerar el proceso de reforma, en particular en los ámbitos de la lucha contra la corrupción, la lucha contra la delincuencia organizada y la reforma de la administración pública, especialmente en vista del próximo paquete de ampliación que presentará la Comisión próximamente.

El proceso de adhesión es, y seguirá siendo, un proceso supeditado al cumplimiento de las condiciones y basado en el mérito de cada candidato. Así pues, la Presidencia espera el próximo paquete de ampliación de la Comisión y su informe exhaustivo sobre los avances realizados por Moldavia en su proceso de reforma para continuar con los procedimientos establecidos.

Janez Lenarčič, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members of the European Parliament, State Secretary Navarro Ríos, the future of Moldova is in our Union. The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, said these words during her State of the Union address here in this House just two weeks ago. Last Friday, 29 September, I went to Chişinău to welcome Moldova as a participating state to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. This will reinforce our collective civil protection and our mutual solidarity in times of disasters.

During the past year, Moldova has made good progress on its European path. Moldova also took important steps to increase its energy resilience and become independent from Russian gas. The country is now an important corridor for Ukrainian grains, an essential part of the solidarity lanes.

Moldova achieved this progress while dealing with substantial refugee flows from Ukraine, soaring inflation, uncertain energy supplies and the loss of key export markets. Moldova is facing hybrid threats and attacks on its democracy, disinformation is rife and Russia's proxies are using illegal funds to influence political life.

In June, Commissioner Várhelyi gave to the Council an oral update on progress made by Moldova on the nine steps outlined in the Commission opinion on Moldova's application for EU membership. We concluded that Moldova had completed three of the nine steps.

We commend the Government's continued commitment to Moldova's EU path. This has by now translated into further progress in key areas such as judicial reform, fighting corruption, organised crime and money laundering, and pursuing important reforms.

Let me give you some examples of recent progress. Moldova has changed the legislation governing the justice sector in cooperation with the Venice Commission. Moldova is pursuing its vetting process to make the justice system more accountable and independent. The Supreme Council of Magistrates was renewed and the Supreme Court of Justice is being reformed. Moldova has reformed its anti-corruption institution and is reforming its approach to de-oligarchisation. It has adopted legislation which facilitated asset freezing of oligarchs. It is pursuing corrupt high officials and convicted in absentia its most known oligarch, Ilan Shor.

Later in the autumn, the Commission will present the annual enlargement package. For the first time, it will comprise an assessment of Moldova's overall progress as a candidate country, including the implementation of the nine reform steps. On that basis, EU Member States will be able to take informed decisions on further steps on Moldova's EU path.

Let me now elaborate on how the EU assists Moldova, both on its EU track, as well as in addressing the various challenges. A lot of support has been offered to Moldova through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism since the start of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, including, for instance, over 160 generators to support the energy sector.

On 31 May, President von der Leyen announced a new package to support Moldova with concrete initiatives. The reduction of roaming prices, one element of the five priorities of the support package, was already delivered on 1 June. Telecom operators signed a political agreement to lower data and voice roaming charges starting from next year. This is the first step of improving connectivity that will benefit people and businesses.

Another priority pillar of the package is support for the energy sector. In the short term, we are providing EUR 105 million to help vulnerable people and households and, of course, to prepare for next winter.

On energy and all other areas of engagement, the Economic and Investment Plan is a vital tool. We are also working to leverage funds of up to EUR 1.6 billion with the Economic and Investment Plan in public and private investments for the benefit of Moldova's economy and people. As a result of EU commitments, a total of already EUR 920 million worth of expected investments have been identified and are being rolled out. These will have major benefits for Moldova and its citizens in key sectors such as supporting SMEs, energy efficiency in public buildings and residential housing, as well as investments in solidarity lanes.

In the long term, we need to increase Moldova's energy resilience. We need to invest in renewable energy, which is crucial to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels. We also need to develop Moldova's capacity to generate electricity. The support package also prioritises Moldova's security and resilience. Support through the European Peace Facility is doubling Moldova's defence budget. Regarding internal security, the country cooperates with international partners and EU agencies through the EU support hub. By increasing its own security, Moldova also contributes to the security of the EU.

Moreover, the Commission will shortly disburse the second instalment of the macro-financial assistance for Moldova. EUR 145 million in loans and grants will support Moldova's macroeconomic and financial stabilisation. We are also stepping up our assistance to increase Moldova's resilience against Russia's hybrid threats and disinformation.

Honourable Members, to further support the implementation of the support package, the Commission has proposed redeployments within NDICI to increase support to Moldova in the revision to the multiannual financial framework. The Commission counts on Parliament's support for this proposal.

Last but not least, the next meeting of the Moldova Support Platform will take place on 17 October in Chişinău. The platform brings together a wide range of partners from the EU and outside, with the aim to mobilise further assistance for Moldova's economic development.

Andrzej Halicki, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Mr President, dear colleagues, I would like to start with the conclusion because I would like to call in the name of the European People's Party, the European Council, to open the accession process at talks during the planned in December meeting until the end of the year. It's really expected. It's high time to give the clear message to the citizens of Moldova.

We all are impressed of implementation of the reforms and working also together in this House over the political splits on this goal, which is expected. Moldova is in Europe. Moldova's inhabitants are Europeans. This is obvious for us. And in this excellent team working also on this resolution, I would like to thank Dragoş Tudorache, Siegfried Mureşan, Viola von Cramon-Taubadel, Thijs Reuten and Anna Fotyga because we have this common opinion, one and very strong, and I think it is still a very good time to say it openly to Moldovans: yes, you will be in Europe together with us.

The young people expect the access to universities, to the working places. The roaming free procedure is implemented, we will have limited tariffs starting on 1 January. This is a subject very close to my heart. But there are many challenges, like energy, which was mentioned, like the financing of the projects. We have to start this process as fast as we can. Of course, it's not a highway, it's a road. And step by step we have to go to the goal. But the direction is one: Moldova will be in Europe. Thank you very much, *mulțumesc*.

Thijs Reuten, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Mr President, Commissioner, Council, dear colleagues: imagine for a moment Russia breathing down your neck in all thinkable ways – from a hybrid disinformation war to the continuous threat of illegitimate military presence on your territory. In that light, choosing the EU was and is incredibly courageous. The resolution we are debating here today, and this was already mentioned, speaks for itself.

What I admire most in Moldova is that, unlike any other candidate countries, it is very open about the outstanding issues, the things still requiring a lot of work. No overly rosy picture, but an honest account of what will require more time, but with the firm political will to get the job done.

Let us shore up technical support, increase security cooperation and make sure that, through accelerating judicial reform and closer alignment with our internal market, the Moldovan people will experience concrete improvements way ahead of the EU membership they deserve. Moldova is Europe.

Dragoș Tudorache, *on behalf of the Renew Group*. – Mr President, the Republic of Moldova must be given the green light for opening EU accession talks. This is the message that this House has passed consistently over the last year, and this is the message that we shall pass again in the resolution that we vote this week. And I want to thank also all of my colleagues in all political groups for being consistent, for being fully aligned on this objective. Of course, there are tough reforms that Moldova must go through in its economy, in its judiciary, in all branches of its administration, and the Moldovan authorities have demonstrated against impossible odds, and under continuous pressure and hybrid warfare from Putin's Russia that they have the political will and executive stamina to deliver on these reforms. They have taken concrete steps in bringing oligarchs their empires down. They started clearing up the judiciary of corruption and incompetence. That is what the Commission must recognise in the upcoming report and what heads of state must take into account. The important decision regarding accession will be made later this year and then we all EU institutions must be prepared to do our part of heavy lifting to accompany the Moldovans in their reforms with our own political commitment, with technical expertise and know-how and the financial assistance to match. That is what we must do, that is what being geopolitical is all about. This is how we best tell Putin that his disturbed vision of imperialism will not win in Europe.

Viola von Cramon-Taubadel, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar, Vertreter des Rates, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Vorab eine überfällige Erinnerung: Putin hat seinen ursprünglichen Plan, die Ukraine komplett einzunehmen und dann in Moldau einzumarschieren, nicht aufgegeben. Das erzählen seine Propagandisten und Verbündeten in Belarus, und das zeigen seine Taten. Deshalb müssen wir wachsam bleiben.

Das Drehbuch des Kremls ist so makaber wie vorhersehbar: Wenn du die Herzen und die Köpfe der Menschen nicht gewinnen kannst, drohe ihnen mit Krieg. Wenn auch diese Erpressung fehlschlägt: Destabilisiere das Land von innen.

Denn es gibt nichts, was Putin mehr fürchtet als freie Bürgerinnen und Bürger, die ihre Regierung selbst wählen. Somit schickt er Schlägertrupps, droht mit einem Energie-Lieferstopp, verbreitet üble Desinformation, startet Cyberattacken, initiiert Wirtschaftsblockaden, lässt raffgierige Oligarchen von der Leine und hetzt Separatisten gegen die Regierung auf.

Russland hat alles versucht, und die Republik Moldau hat alles abgewehrt. Seine demokratische, proeuropäische Regierung ist unverändert stark und schützt die Zukunft des Landes. Auf jeden russischen Versuch, das Land zu destabilisieren, muss unsere Antwort „mehr Europa für Moldau“ lauten: mehr Unterstützung, um die Inflation und die Lebenshaltungskosten zu senken, mehr Rückhalt für demokratische Prozesse, mehr Anreiz für die Wirtschaft.

Wir bieten den Unternehmern einen europäischen Markt und den moldauischen Bürgerinnen und Bürgern Roaming an. Die Fortschritte der Republik Moldau bei den neuen Empfehlungen müssen anerkannt werden. Die Aufnahme von Beitrittsgesprächen ist der einzig logische nächste Schritt. Denn Moldau hat es sich verdient, indem es unvorstellbarem Druck standgehalten hat und hunderttausende ukrainische Flüchtlinge beherbergt hat. Republik Moldau: Willkommen zurück, zuhause in Europa!

Anna Fotyga, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Mr President, Minister, Commissioner, I wholeheartedly congratulate all Moldovans led by their courageous president, Maia Sandu, on their progress to the European Union, and I declare my unwavering support for their European path, hoping for very soon possibility decisions to open negotiations with Moldova. They proceed on their reforms on their way to the European Union, despite enormous – I repeat, enormous – difficulties. And that proves their will to join us as soon as possible. Our will should be similar.

Emmanuel Maurel, *au nom du groupe The Left*. – Monsieur le Président, la situation de la Moldavie, qui est quand même le pays le plus pauvre d'Europe, voisin de l'Ukraine, reste extrêmement précaire. Elle n'est pas encore parvenue à surmonter la crise qui l'a frappée en 2020 et qui, évidemment, a redoublé d'intensité à cause de la guerre de Vladimir Poutine. On a un taux d'inflation qui est très préoccupant, mais c'est le cas aussi de la dette publique, du déficit public, qui ne sont pas soutenables à long terme.

Et cela n'a pas empêché la Moldavie pour autant, d'autres collègues l'ont dit, de prendre plus que sa part dans l'accueil des réfugiés ukrainiens, 100 000 au premier semestre. Et c'est donc un pays courageux qui mérite qu'on l'aide. Et c'est ce que nous faisons en mobilisant un certain nombre de dispositifs comme l'assistance macrofinancière ou le mécanisme de protection civile à hauteur de plus de 1 milliard d'euros depuis deux ans.

Après, il y a la question de l'adhésion et, je vous le dis, je reste très prudent, parce que je ne suis pas sûr que la Moldavie soit prête aujourd'hui à démarrer des négociations d'adhésion. Je pense d'ailleurs que toute décision dans ce sens serait précipitée, voire même contreproductive, tant les structures politiques, administratives et judiciaires de la Moldavie, où sévit d'ailleurs une corruption endémique, ne peuvent pas s'adapter aussi vite que nous le souhaitons.

Ce dont les Moldaves ont avant tout besoin, c'est de l'aide. Et ça, je pense qu'on peut le comprendre et le faire ensemble, notamment dans le domaine de l'énergie. Mais pour le reste, sur la question de l'élargissement, je vous en conjure, chers collègues, il ne faut pas qu'on donne l'impression d'une fuite en avant. On a l'impression que l'Europe, ne sachant pas où elle va, a pour principe de s'élargir toujours plus, sans que jamais nous posions la question principale de la raison de cet élargissement. J'ajoute qu'il y a beaucoup de concurrence intraeuropéenne, beaucoup de dumping social, et il ne faudrait pas que la conséquence de tout ça, ce soit le rejet de l'Europe par les peuples.

Siegfried Mureșan (PPE). – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, stimați colegi, Republica Moldova este stat candidat pentru aderarea la Uniunea Europeană. Cetățenii Republicii Moldova își doresc să trăiască, la fel ca noi, în libertate, în democrație și cu Republica Moldova, acum stat candidat, noi, membrii Parlamentului European, trebuie să spunem foarte clar: într-o zi Republica Moldova va fi membru al Uniunii Europene și cetățenii Republicii Moldova vor avea exact aceleași drepturi ca toți cetățenii din celelalte state membre ale Uniunii Europene.

Vedem cum reforme, care în Republica Moldova au întârziat ani de zile, sunt, în sfârșit, acum, implementate cu viteză. Vedem cum corupția este combătută, justiția este întărită, statul de drept este întărit în Republica Moldova. Vedem cum reforme economice sunt, de asemenea, implementate, astfel încât Moldova să câștige încrederea investitorilor, să creeze locuri de muncă stabile, bine plătite, investitorii să poată merge în Republica Moldova.

Apreciem aceste eforturi, susținem Republica Moldova cu tot ce putem și, în ultima perioadă, mai ales de la începutul invaziei ilegale, ilegite a forțelor armate ruse în Ucraina, Uniunea Europeană a susținut Republica Moldova financiar mai mult decât oricând – peste un miliard de euro. Comisarul Lenarčič ne-a prezentat în detaliu măsurile implementate de Comisie: sprijin financiar, sprijin tehnic.

Oferim Republicii Moldova tot ceea ce avem: resurse, acces la gaz, la fel ca oricărui stat membru al Uniunii Europene. Tocmai fiindcă facem atât de multe lucruri împreună, trebuie să trecem la etapa următoare. De aceea, prin această rezoluție, noi, Parlamentul European, vom spune foarte clar: cerem începerea negocierilor de aderare a Republicii Moldova la Uniunea Europeană până la finalul acestui an. Astfel, Republica Moldova se va moderniza și reforma și mai mult, cât mai repede – lucru bun pentru cetățenii Republicii Moldova și bun pentru oamenii din Uniunea Europeană.

Juozas Olekas (S&D). – Gerbiamas Komisijos nary, gerbiami kolegos. Šiandien svarstoma Europos Parlamento rezolucija teisingai įvertina Moldovos pažangą vykdant reformas ir parodant tvirtus išsipareigojimus prisijungti prie Europos šalių bendrijos. Džiaugiuosi Moldovos žmonių pasirinkimu ir suteiktu mandatu proeuropietiskai Moldovos vyriausybei vykdyti būtinas reformas. Žinau, reformų kelias nėra nei lengvas, ne greitas, ypač kai šalis prigludžia vieną iš didžiausių Ukrainos karo pabėgėlių kiekį pagal savo gyventojų skaičių. Mes turime padėti finansiškai bei apginti Moldovą nuo Putino kėslių. Neabejoju, jog po kelių savaičių Europos Komisija teigiamai įvertins Moldovos įvykdytą pažangą ir gruodžio mėnesį Taryba priims teigiamą sprendimą dėl stojimo į Europos Sąjungą derybų pradžios. Moldova yra Europa.

Petras Auštrevičius (Renew). – Mr President, Mr Commissioner, Council Representative, dear colleagues, the Republic of Moldova's future is closely linked to full membership of the European Union. At this point in time, it is essential, on the one hand, to continue and complete the reform of state institutions and to strengthen them, and, on the other hand, to increase Moldova's resilience to threats from Russia.

In particular I would like to stress that it would be a mistake to underestimate the activities of corrupt and Russian-influenced and controlled political parties acting against the state and its citizens. The development of loyalty in Gagauzia and the dominance of the country's constitution in Transnistria are of great importance for the essential stability of the country and its prospects.

We must continue to give our full support and assistance to the democratic government and people of Moldova in meeting these challenges. More importantly, we must open EU accession negotiations with Moldova by the end of this year. *Mulțumesc.*

Markéta Gregorová (Verts/ALE). – Mr President, dear colleagues, I am very pleased to see that the relationship between the EU and Moldova is strengthening and that the EU provides support through means such as the Council's support package, direct budget support and the temporary trade liberalisation for Moldovan agricultural products, which we helped to negotiate.

Additionally, I welcome Moldova's efforts towards judicial reform, civil society engagement and gender equality and overall positive signals from the Commission regarding the nine recommendations' implementation.

However, there is still much more work to be done as implementing deep structural reforms is essential for alignment with the EU standards. Moldova must step up, notably in fighting corruption, organised crime and public administration reforms. Overall, I appreciate the new EU enlargement momentum in this political term. Nevertheless, it is crucial that the Member States deliver on their promises in the accession processes for those who wish to join our European family. And I hope that one day it will also be Moldova.

Cristian Terheș (ECR). – Domnule președinte, stimați colegi, prin pactul samavolnic Ribbentrop-Molotov, semnat de către omul lui Hitler și Stalin, o bună bucată din teritoriul de est al României a fost anexată în 1940 de Uniunea Sovietică, devenind Republica Socialistă Sovietică Moldova. Odată cu spargerea Uniunii Sovietice, această republică și-a proclamat independența. Însă Rusia nu a lăsat-o din gheare pentru a-și urma propriul destin spre libertate. În Republica Moldova, Rusia și-a brevetat anexările hibride, ce au devenit ulterior cunoscute sub numele de conflicte înghețate, prin folosirea Transnistriei ca model.

Înainte ca Vestul să conștientizeze recent cum se realizează aspirațiile imperialiste ale Rusiei, cetățenii Republicii Moldova au simțit acest lucru din 1940, fiind victime sistematice ale infometării, deportării și crimelor în masă făcute de ocupanții sovietici. Deși granița legală a UE în Est se oprește în prezent, ca urmare a perpetuării efectului Pactului Ribbentrop-Molotov, la frontiera dintre România și Republica Moldova, locul natural al acestora este în UE, alături de România.

Cetățenii Republicii Moldova au demonstrat afinitate față de valorile lumii libere, refuzând să cedeze șantajului Rusiei, pe care l-a exercitat prin mijloace economice, hibride sau militare. Solicit, prin urmare, Comisiei Europene să sprijine în continuare integrarea Republicii Moldova și începerea negocierilor de aderare.

Helmut Scholz (The Left). – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar, Ratspräsidentschaft! Seit fast 16 Monaten ist Moldau nun bereits ein Beitrittsland zur Europäischen Union, und es ist wichtig, dass wir heute über den Weg reden, der noch zu bewältigen ist. Die Herausforderungen, vor denen das Land und seine Bürgerinnen und Bürger stehen, sind riesig, sind gewaltig. Familien kämpfen darum, ihr tägliches Leben zu bestreiten, und dennoch hat das Land, haben zahllose Familien über 100 000 Kriegsflüchtlinge aus der Ukraine aufgenommen.

Trotzdem müssen wir ehrlich bleiben. Die Hürden, die das Land noch zu nehmen hat, sind groß. Von einer tragfähigen Lösung für Transnistrien, der Eindämmung der endemischen Korruption, Justizreform und Wahrung einer inklusiven, pluralen Demokratie, gerade angesichts des eingefrorenen Transnistrienkonflikts und der russischen Aggression in der Ukraine mit ihren regionalen und internationalen Folgen, gelebter Medienfreiheit bis zu einem diskriminierungsfreien Leben für Roma, LGBTQ und andere – so bleibt noch sehr viel zu tun. Und alle Moldauerinnen und Moldauer müssen Mitsprache haben, müssen sich in diesem Beitrittsprozess demokratisch einbringen können.

Ja, gehen wir den Beitritt entschieden an und bauen wir gemeinsam an einem Projekt, das Bestand hat, das Hoffnungen erfüllt – bis 2030 und darüber hinaus –, für dessen Zustandekommen alle Menschen in Moldau, auch in Transnistrien und Gagausien einbezogen werden müssen.

David McAllister (PPE). – Mr President, as we have heard tonight, President Maia Sandu and her pro-European government are operating in constant crisis mode. And yet, they have succeeded in introducing key legislative initiatives tailored to the nine conditions set by the European Commission. These are tremendous efforts. Soon, the Commission's upcoming enlargement package will testify to these reforms. It is now up to us in the European Union to live up to our own commitments at a political level. We need to introduce further permanent means of diplomatic engagement, sectoral cooperation and financial assistance. And we need to strengthen the new European Union partnership mission in Moldova. Moldova's entry into the European Single Market would boost exports, attract investments and foster integration with the European Union. And colleagues, both parties would benefit from starting EU accession negotiations. The citizens of Moldova deserve the perspective of joining our European Union. *Mulțumesc.*

Margarida Marques (S&D). – Senhor Presidente, Ministro, Comissário, tive oportunidade, recentemente, de estar na Moldávia em missão do Parlamento Europeu e de observar o empenhamento e a vontade política na realização de reformas e em integrar o acervo comunitário. Aliás, devo dizer que, hoje mesmo, o presidente da Moldávia se encontra no meu país, em Lisboa.

Aguardamos o relatório da Comissão Europeia sobre o pacote de alargamento para 2023. É muito importante que a Moldávia cumpra os nove passos identificados pela Comissão Europeia como necessários para a abertura de negociações.

Que prossiga resolutamente a sua agenda de reformas em matéria de democracia, Estado de direito, respeito dos direitos humanos, respeito e proteção das minorias, combate ao crime organizado e à corrupção e no esforço para aumentar a segurança energética do país. Que prossiga resolutamente com a sua agenda. Que avance na plena implementação do Acordo de Associação e da Zona de Comércio Livre.

Vlad-Marius Botoș (Renew). – Domnule președinte, domnule secretar de stat Navarro Ríos, domnule comisar Lenarčič, stimati colegi, Republica Moldova a obținut statutul de țară candidată la Uniunea Europeană în urma unei intense campanii de democratizare, de reforme, dar și în urma efortului susținut al președintei Maia Sandu. Determinarea vecinilor noștri de a adopta calea europeană este vizibilă, chiar prin preluarea modelului organizatoric al instituțiilor și programelor naționale, iar aici țin să amintesc Grupurile de acțiune locală pe care Republica Moldova le-a implementat după modelul Uniunii Europene. Este foarte important ca aceste eforturi să continue, iar țara să îndeplinească acquis-ul european cât mai curând posibil.

Însă trebuie ca angajamentul european să fie și el la înălțime și, odată acesta îndeplinit, Moldova să fie acceptată ca membru deplin al Uniunii Europene, pentru că ar fi inacceptabil să fie ținută la porțile Uniunii de unul sau de două voturi în Consiliu, așa cum se întâmplă în cazul României și Bulgariei referitor la spațiul Schengen. Republica Moldova, cetățenii Moldovei vor fi pregătiți și trebuie să ne asigurăm că Uniunea Europeană va fi și ea pregătită.

Adam Bielan (ECR). – Mr President, Mr Commissioner, the authorities and institutions of Moldova have recently been conducting a highly ambitious reform programme, driving the country towards greater transparency, democracy and political stability. We must applaud the resilience and efforts of the people of Moldova, especially in the shadow of Russia's war against Ukraine.

We also emphasised today the importance of Moldova's integration within the EU. We must continue supporting its people and grant the country access to vital EU programmes and instruments. In this spirit, and as a member of the Internal Market Committee, I am calling for the abolition of roaming charges, bringing our citizens even closer.

The story of Moldova is one of resilience in turbulent times. Let us truly acknowledge this and continue the work to welcome Moldova in the EU, where it belongs.

Andrius Kubilius (PPE). – Mr President, dear colleagues, Moldova is not only the country which is showing great strength in reforming itself, in building a successful democratic country, but also is a litmus test for us, for the EU itself.

It's obvious that Moldova and Ukraine deserve to be invited at the end of this year to start negotiations for the membership in EU. That would be the major step forward and that is needed not only for Moldova or Ukraine, but for the EU itself.

Those countries cannot be left anymore in the 'grey geopolitical' zone, because such an EU approach to Moldova and Ukraine during the last decades created temptation for Putin to start a military invasion into Ukraine.

That is why it is important not only to start negotiations, it is very important to have an ambitious agenda to conclude negotiations within the next three or four years, like it was done with Central Europe and the Baltic States.

For that to happen, first of all we need to bring back the trust among the candidate countries and among ourselves that enlargement really can happen. We allowed such a trust to be lost in the Western Balkans. Moldova can be a good possibility for us to bring back this trust in enlargement, with Moldova becoming an EU member by 2030, without any temptations of gradual integration on our side.

Victor Negrescu (S&D). – Domnule preşedinte, domnule comisar, dragi colegi, Republica Moldova este pregătită să facă pasul înainte spre Uniunea Europeană, iar acest lucru trebuie confirmat printr-un raport pozitiv în această toamnă al Comisiei Europene, care să dea startul rapid negocierilor de aderare la Uniunea Europeană.

Cetăţenii din Republica Moldova aşteaptă acest mesaj de sprijin din partea Uniunii Europene, în contextul dificil pe care îl trăiesc, întrucât implementarea următorului pachet de reforme necesare va fi dificilă şi costisitoare.

Totodată, este nevoie de suplimentarea fondurilor europene pentru Republica Moldova, inclusiv prin alocarea fondurilor de preaderare. Aceste noi resurse europene trebuie să ajungă la cetăţeni în vederea creşterii nivelului de trai şi dezvoltării comunităţilor lor.

Nu în ultimul rând, trebuie susţinute financiar toate proiectele de interconectare dintre Republica Moldova, Uniunea Europeană şi România. Aceasta înseamnă că toate demersurile prin care se creează noi legături economice, în domeniul energiei sau al culturii şi educaţiei, prin care se limitează influenţa Federaţiei Ruse, reprezintă soluţii reale pentru susţinerea parcursului european al Republicii Moldova.

După zeci de ani de propagandă, bătaia pentru mintea şi valorile moldovenilor încă se poartă. Haideţi să o câştigăm definitiv!

Dacian Cioloş (Renew). – Domnule preşedinte, în primul rând aş vrea să mă adresez cetăţenilor Republicii Moldova. Ştiu că mulţi dintre ei se uită la ce se întâmplă azi în Parlament.

Dincolo de discuţiile pe care le avem aici despre proceduri administrative, poziţionări politice pentru a aduce Republica Moldova în Uniunea Europeană, important este ca procesul de aderare la UE să fie resimţit pozitiv de către cetăţenii Republicii Moldova.

Iată că, chiar înainte de a începe negocierile de aderare pe care le cerem astăzi aici, se întâmplă deja câteva lucruri: pompierii moldoveni participă la acțiuni comune în Uniunea Europeană și beneficiază de mecanismul european de protecție civilă; în curând, cetățenii Republicii Moldova vor putea vorbi la telefon cu ceilalți din Uniunea Europeană fără taxe de roaming; liberalizarea comerțului european cu produse agricole moldovenești funcționează și trebuie să devină permanent; luptați deja acasă împotriva corupției cu toate armele și pedepsiți oligarhii, inclusiv cu ajutorul Uniunii Europene.

Dragi prieteni, aceasta este și va fi și casa voastră. Până la momentul semnăturilor de pe Tratatul de aderare, cel mai important este că Republica Moldova începe să fie deja în câteva sectoare, parte a familiei europene.

Ryszard Czarnecki (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Miałem zaszczyt być członkiem przez kilka lat delegacji Unia Europejska–Mołdawia. Szereg razy byłem w Mołdawii, w kraju, który z Polską wiąże historyczne więzy szereg wieków temu.

Myślę, że to, co się tam dzieje, to jest tak naprawdę bardzo ważny geopolityczny mecz między Zachodem a Rosją. Mołdawia zasługuje na nasze pełne wsparcie, poważne wsparcie, a nie tak, jak to było kilka miesięcy temu, gdzie Mołdawii Unia Europejska zaoferowała 150 mln euro, z czego 110 mln Mołdawia musiała zwracać, bo to była forma pożyczki. Myślę, że to wsparcie dla kraju, który zresztą przyjął bardzo dużo ukraińskich uchodźców, powinno być znacznie większe.

A do Pani Prezydent Sandu mam taką dobrą radę, żeby skupiła się na akcesie jej kraju do Unii Europejskiej, a nie krytykowała innych krajów, które o ten akces również zabiegają, bo to – myślę – nie jest poważna strategia ani taktyka.

Александър Александров Йорданов (PPE). – Г-н Председател, необходима е активна подкрепа за евроинтеграцията на Република Молдова. Голямото препятствие пред нея е Русия. Ето защо трябва категорично да подкрепим решенията на правителството и на президента Мая Санду за отказ от сътрудничество с Русия във всички сфери.

Необходимо е да наложим нови санкции на лица и организации, които обслужват руските интереси. Гражданите на Молдова трябва да чувстват предимствата на своя европейски избор през целия евроинтеграционен процес. Всеки ден, месец и година от живота им трябва да стане наистина европейски. И обратно, проруските сепаратисти и манипулираните от тях граждани в Приднестровието трябва да изпитат всички негативи на решението си да бъдат заедно с Путинова Русия.

Corina Crețu (S&D). – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, Republica Moldova și-a manifestat puternic dorința de apartenență la familia europeană, fiind fermă în fața atacurilor hibride venite din partea Rusiei, făcând față multiplelor crize și primind cu brațele deschise cel mai mare număr de refugiați ucraineni raportat la numărul locuitorilor, așa cum și bunicii mei, când mama mea avea doi ani, au fost primiți cu brațele deschise de către România, împreună cu alți 400 000 de cetățeni care au părăsit Basarabia între 1940 și 1944.

Am fost săptămâna trecută la Chișinău și vreau să vă asigur că Republica Moldova este pregătită să înceapă negocierile de aderare imediat, la începutul anului viitor. Consider că este necesar ca Republica Moldova să poată beneficia de instrumentele financiare de preaderare. Cred că este foarte important raportul pozitiv al Comisiei, ca și dezbaterile din Consiliu pentru inițierea negocierilor până la sfârșitul acestui an.

Eu cred că este momentul să ne ridicăm la momentul istoriei, să nu ratăm dreptul acestor cetățeni de a trăi acolo unde își doresc și unde le este locul: în Uniunea Europeană.

Rasa Juknevičienė (PPE). – Mr President, dear colleagues, Moldova always was Europe and Moldova belongs in Europe. I trust that the Commission will propose to start accession negotiations. Thanks to the leadership of President Maia Sandu and the current Government, Moldova has proved that it is a resilient democracy.

Despite Russian interference and attempts at destabilisation, Moldova is making significant progress on the European path. This country is most exposed to Russia's war in Ukraine, but it nevertheless was very brave to show true solidarity with Ukraine.

Moldova is making difficult choices to free itself from Russian dependence, including in the energy sector. The EU must stand by Moldova and continue assisting its energy independence, modernisation and integration into EU. And, most important, with Moldova in the EU, Europe – all of us – will be stronger and more secure.

Spontane Wortmeldungen

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, stimați colegi, nu prea des se întâmplă să avem așa o poziție comună în Parlament și vreau să mulțumesc colegilor, indiferent de grupul politic, care au susținut astăzi că da, Republica Moldova trebuie să meargă pe drumul european și, dacă trebuie, atunci trebuie să o și sprijinim. Și nu numai fondurile sunt necesare. Eu sunt membră în Delegația pentru Republica Moldova, cunosc foarte bine Republica Moldova, merg frecvent acolo. Au nevoie și de sprijin tehnic, pentru că reformarea în administrație trebuie să aibă pentru acest lucru în primul rând resursa umană.

Când am discutat cu guvernul din Republica Moldova, se plâneau de acest lucru, că nu au suficienți funcționari publici și, de aceea, cer Comisiei, așa cum am mai cerut-o și altă dată, pe lângă sprijinul financiar, să acordăm această asistență tehnică, pentru ca reformele să poată să fie făcute și, da, să înceapă drumul de aderare la Uniunea Europeană. Nu există altă cale pentru Republica Moldova.

Jiří Pospíšil (PPE). – Pane předsedající, já jsem velmi pozorně poslouchal celou debatu a mám velkou radost, že napříč všemi frakcemi v zásadě všichni řečníci podporovali urychlený vstup Moldavska do Evropské unie. Já to velmi vítám. Myslím si, že to je mimořádně důležité, že není možné tuto zemi nechat na holičkách, a tím pádem vytvářet prostor, aby tam Rusko posilovalo svůj vliv. A pokud bude možno již v příštím roce zahájit další fázi rozhovorů s touto zemí, je to podle mého názoru mimořádně důležité. Je to nejen v zájmu této země, která se stará o uprchlíky, ale je to v našem zájmu, aby zde nebylo nárazníkové pásmo států mezi Putinovým Ruskem a Evropskou unií, které budou demoralizovány, protože se jejich vstup do EU bude oddalovat. Děkuji všem a prosím Komisi a Radu, aby v této věci učinily další potřebné kroky.

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

Janez Lenarčič, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, thank you for this debate and especially for the strong support voiced by so many of you for Moldova's European path. As I said in the introduction, in this year's enlargement package, the Commission will take stock of Moldova's progress on essential reforms. But I can already say that Moldova is showing its commitment to the European course and the Commission is supporting the country in its efforts to implement the necessary reforms.

We will continue to help Moldova in tackling the numerous challenges. And this includes, for instance, building the country's energy resilience, increasing its energy production, and so on. I wish to assure you all that the European Union stands and will continue to stand by Moldova. We will support them at every step on their path to the EU, because the future of Moldova is in our Union.

Pascual Navarro Ríos, presidente en ejercicio del Consejo. – Señor presidente, señorías, he escuchado atentamente sus posiciones y el apoyo mayoritario, el amplio apoyo de esta Cámara al proceso de integración de Moldavia en la Unión Europea.

Como ya se ha dicho y como ha mencionado el comisario Lenarčič, la Presidencia espera el próximo paquete de ampliación de la Comisión, así como su informe sobre los avances y las medidas de reforma de Moldavia. Conforme a ello, la Presidencia propondrá al Consejo y al Consejo Europeo las decisiones oportunas.

Ustedes lo han mencionado hoy: el futuro de Moldavia y de su ciudadanía está dentro de la Unión Europea y, al igual que el comisario, reitero que la Unión Europea seguirá apoyando todos los esfuerzos y todas las reformas de Moldavia para alcanzar este objetivo.

Der Präsident. – Gemäß Artikel 132 Absatz 2 der Geschäftsordnung wurden sechs Entschließungsanträge eingereicht¹.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet am Donnerstag, 5. Oktober 2023, statt.

Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 171)

1 Siehe Protokoll.

Dan-Ștefan Motreanu (PPE), *în scris*. – Locul Moldovei este în Uniunea Europeană și doresc pe această cale să reiterez apelul adresat de Parlamentul European Comisiei și Consiliului de a începe negocierile de aderare la UE cu Republica Moldova până la sfârșitul anului 2023. Subliniez importanța continuării procesului de reforme al guvernului de la Chișinău, nu numai pentru a atinge obiectivul politic al aderării la UE, ci în primul rând pentru a îmbunătăți situația economică și socială a țării pentru a oferi generațiilor mai tinere perspective atractive de trai și de muncă pe teritoriul țării. Nu în ultimul rând, țin să invit Comisia Europeană și statele sale membre să consolideze asistența financiară și tehnică acordată Republicii Moldova, pentru a facilita integrarea rapidă și efectivă a acestei țări în Uniunea Europeană.

Mihai Tudose (S&D), *în scris*. – Susțin rezoluția care cere Comisiei și Consiliului European să deschidă negocierile cu Republica Moldova pentru aderarea la Uniunea Europeană, până la sfârșitul acestui an. Este un termen pe care președinta Parlamentului European, Roberta Metsola, l-a propus și consider că este un obiectiv deopotrivă ambițios și realist.

Raportul remarcă, de altfel, faptul că Republica Moldova depune eforturi și realizează progrese semnificative pe calea reformelor.

Este nevoie, însă, de un sprijin european mai mare pentru creșterea conectivității Republicii Moldova în plan energetic, iar în acest sens este esențială interconexiunea Bălți-Suceava, pentru a asigura accesul la rețeaua de energie electrică a UE.

De asemenea, susțin solicitarea din raport pentru stabilirea legăturii feroviare cu ecartament european de la Chișinău la Iași, care ar avea un rol important și în asigurarea culoarelor de solidaritate UE-Ucraina. E nevoie, în acest caz, de ajutor masiv și urgent pentru modernizarea infrastructurii de transport a Republicii Moldova.

Nu în ultimul rând, pledez pentru eliminarea tuturor contingentelor tarifare în comerțul UE-Republica Moldova, nu doar suspendarea lor.

17. Jüngste Entwicklungen im Dialog zwischen Serbien und dem Kosovo sowie die Lage in den Gemeinden im Norden des Kosovo (Aussprache)

Der Präsident. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über die Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zu den jüngsten Entwicklungen im Dialog zwischen Serbien und dem Kosovo sowie der Lage in den Gemeinden im Norden des Kosovo (2023/2880(RSP)).

Pascual Navarro Ríos, *presidente en ejercicio del Consejo*. – Señor presidente, señorías, señor comisario, desde los violentos incidentes que tuvieron lugar en mayo, que la Unión Europea ha condenado, la Unión Europea ha instado reiteradamente a ambas partes a rebajar las tensiones y a volver cuanto antes al diálogo Belgrado-Pristina facilitado por la Unión Europea.

Permítanme expresar nuestra rotunda condena al deplorable ataque perpetrado recientemente contra agentes de la policía de Kosovo en el pueblo de Banjska. Deben aclararse todos los hechos relativos al ataque para que los responsables respondan ante la justicia.

En consonancia con declaraciones previas del alto representante en nombre de la Unión Europea, reiteramos enérgicamente la necesidad urgente de que todos los agentes rebajen las tensiones, vuelvan al diálogo facilitado por la Unión Europea y trabajen de forma constructiva para normalizar las relaciones. La incapacidad de rebajar las tensiones acarreará consecuencias negativas.

La posición de la Unión Europea al respecto sigue siendo firme y el camino propuesto por el que avanzar está claro. La responsabilidad de adoptar medidas positivas sigue recayendo en ambas partes. Al Consejo le sigue preocupando la falta de avances de ambas partes para reducir las tensiones en el norte de Kosovo. Hace tan solo dos semanas, manifestamos que la Unión Europea estaba lista para levantar medidas en relación con Kosovo si se daban avances para responder a las peticiones existentes, que incluyen celebrar elecciones municipales anticipadas en el norte de Kosovo. Me parece importante destacar que la respuesta de ambas partes a dichas peticiones es crucial en su camino europeo. Continuaremos siguiendo de cerca los acontecimientos.

Janez Lenarčič, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members, State Secretary, on 24 September Kosovo police were attacked by heavily armed individuals in the midst of a major weapons smuggling operation, leaving one policeman dead and three wounded. The armed perpetrators barricaded themselves in Banjska Monastery. In the exchange of fire with the Kosovo police three assailants were killed, some wounded and the rest fled. Some of those were treated in the hospital in Novi Pazar in Serbia.

The scale of the operation is unprecedented. The quantity of confiscated weapons is massive. And this raises serious concerns. This is a strong alarm bell that the situation in the north of Kosovo is extremely serious. Immediately on that Sunday, High Representative Vice-President Borell called Prime Minister Kurti and President Vucic and issued a statement and a press release where he condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack. He also calls for restoring calm and stability. For the assailants to surrender immediately and for the 49 pilgrims at the Banjska Monastery to be able to leave safely. The EU's rule of law mission in Kosovo, EULEX, arrived at the scene rapidly and in line with its mandate, monitored the police operation and escorted the pilgrims safely out of Kosovo. The EU is closely following the ongoing investigations and expects that the perpetrators be brought to justice and Serbia to fully cooperate, including in preventing smuggling through the administrative boundary line. In parallel to the investigations, it is important that both Kosovo and Serbia refrain from any action that could further escalate the situation.

In this context, the rhetoric from Belgrade in relation to 24 September is very concerning, as well as the manner in which the day of mourning was observed. What is already clear at this stage is that this operation indicates a serious military build-up and constitutes a major escalation which goes against the EU's repeated calls for de-escalation in the north of Kosovo. In its statement of 3 June, the EU called on both parties to take concrete measures to de-escalate. This was reiterated in the EU's statement of 19 September. Swift de-escalation is more urgent than ever. And the perpetrators need to be brought to justice. The attack should not serve as an excuse to divert attention from the dialogue on the normalisation.

We are also concerned about the Serbian military build-up in the south of Serbia. Swiftly holding early local elections in the north of Kosovo remains crucial to help defuse the tensions. The EU calls on all political actors at all levels of governance, in both Kosovo and Serbia, to engage constructively in the process leading to early local elections in the north of Kosovo, to avoid further escalatory steps and support progress in the EU facilitated dialogue. We are at a crucial junction in the EU facilitated dialogue. Earlier this year, Kosovo and Serbia reached an agreement on the path to normalisation, which offers a clear platform for normalising their relations. The obligations stemming from this agreement remain valid and binding. The negotiations phase ended in March. The focus now must be on implementation and on taking the process of normalisation forward. At the last high-level dialogue on 14 September, neither party demonstrated a genuine commitment to advance the normalisation process, despite continued intense efforts by the European Union. Therefore, both are in violation of their dialogue obligations. They must act with restraint and return to the implementation of their respective dialogue commitments and seriously commit to the normalisation process. And let me remind the parties that their European paths go through the dialogue and normalisation. Further escalation will have a very adverse impact on their European paths, as well as for the stability and security of the Western Balkans region.

Vladimír Bilčík, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Mr President, Commissioner, colleagues, in Banjska, people were killed and the situation on the ground is escalating alarmingly. We had not seen this kind of violence on the ground over the past decade. We do need a proper investigation. We need a delivery of justice. And this is why also both sides have an enormous responsibility that we all get back to dialogue as soon as possible.

If I look at the broader picture in the dialogue, let me say very clearly that with the arrival of Albin Kurti to power, the dialogue has been stalling, unfortunately, and not moving in the direction of finding a solution for practical issues such as the Association of Serbian Municipalities or new credible elections in northern Kosovo. And I'm saying this as someone who is very openly and repeatedly critical of the Serbian side on many issues, including the most recent escalation.

Yes, we need the uncovering of what really happened on 24 September, and the ball here is very much in the hands of Belgrade. We need facts, hard facts, full facts, not heightened emotional pronouncements by the media and political leaders. When it comes to proper and credible investigation we need this for the sake of a meaningful future dialogue. We do not need a heightened race of who is to blame, nor a superficial game of earning immediate sympathies from abroad. Destabilising the Western Balkans only benefits Putin's Russia. And as enlargement is back on our agenda, we expect the same commitment from our partners in the region.

So, dear colleagues, no compromises can be reached with violence and no results can be achieved by force. The only solution to a peaceful dialogue is a commitment to return to the negotiating table.

Tonino Picula, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Mr President, Commissioner, the latest events of 24 September are evidence of pertinent tension always on the verge of escalation. So far, we have witnessed severe incidents with the attack on KFOR forces, the abduction of Kosovo police officers and the latest terrorist attack. With great concern, we monitor news on the location of the Serbian army along the border.

Formally, on paper, things look better than they are in practice. There is a political appetite for enlargement, the Ohrid Agreement was reached. But in reality, there is no real movement forward.

We have seen restrictive measures on Kosovo. At least the same, or even more extensive ones, should be applied to Serbia after the latest events. For real success, our policy needs to be coherent. We cannot have such divergent policies towards Serbia and Kosovo among our Member States. Finally, we can stop funding infrastructure projects if there is no improvement in fundamentals and dialogue provisions.

Ilhan Kyuchyuk, *on behalf of the Renew Group*. – Mr President, dear Commissioner, dear colleagues, well, EULEX and KFOR are on the ground working closely with authorities to manage the situation. We cannot turn a blind eye to the troublesome military movements by Serbia along the Kosovo border. Stability in the region is hanging by a thread and the rhetoric and actions emerging from Serbia's leadership, particularly in the context of the broader European security situation, are indeed a cause for concern.

It is unbelievable that we have to hear through our staunch allies, the Americans, about the military build-up by the Serbians. We must question why, despite our collective experiences, our historical scars of war and the conflict, do we find ourselves on the brink once more? It is untenable to think that Europe might once again be plunged into the darkness of even more conflicts.

The EU, its Member States and global partners must stand firmly against any actions that destabilise the region. We must not pander to those who would seek to undermine peace and security in the region. Our message must be clear to President Vučić and his administration: military posturing and escalating tensions are not the path forward. So it's time to unite our forces against those dictatorial regimes in the region.

Viola von Cramon-Taubadel, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Mr President, Commissioner, Council, dear colleagues, the brutal attack on Kosovo police in Banjska is a stark reminder that we cannot take peace for granted in the Western Balkans. The shot at the police officer on duty, Afrim Bunjaku, was a shot at peace, a shot at security, a shot at the normal life in the north of Kosovo. We must clearly condemn such act of violence and call for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. The ties of Milan Radoičić, former Vice-President of Srpska Lista, with officials at Belgrade, are more than obvious.

Serbia must unconditionally cooperate in the investigation and hold each and every one who is responsible accountable along with Radoičić. Serbia must immediately remove all its troops from the border with Kosovo and commit to the peace process. Yet, we must act too. The EU, along with NATO, must come up with a containment plan for the north of Kosovo. Reinforcement of NATO-led KFOR troops is crucial. Nothing will deter better than NATO's presence on the ground. I call on Germany and other EU Member States to follow the UK's example of sending additional combat troops to KFOR and EUFOR immediately. This will be the key for our relevance and our success to preserve peace, not just in Kosovo, but on the entire Western Balkans.

Ангел Джамбазки, *от илето на групата ECR*. – Г-н Председател, събитията в Косово много ясно потвърждават старите наши опасения, на тези, които разбират от темата. Отново сръбски провокации, отново напрежение, породено от сръбската политика, от Александър, уважаеми колега, от Александър Вучич. Александър Вучич – това е сръбският президент, той провежда политиката на Владимир Путин, ама е Александър.

Та да, това е сръбска провокация отново. Това, което вече е тревожно, г-н Комисар и колеги, е, че отново европейската политика започва да се колебае и да не взема категорична и принципна позиция. Започват старите игри: може ли да бъде полезна Сърбия? Не може ли? Сърбия е провокатор. Сръбската политика винаги е била провокаторска на Балканите и тя продължава да бъде такава, каквато беше срещу хърватите, каквато е в Босна и Херцеговина отново. И в Косово тя е същата и няма да се промени. Това е модел на поведение на сръбската политика, водена от техните президенти, какъвто е Александър Вучич. И всички такива заигравки с тях няма да помогнат никому.

В случая трябва да бъде подкрепено Косово. Трябва да бъдат подкрепени косовските власти и да бъде гарантирана териториалната им цялост срещу поредните сръбски провокации, близки, разбира се, до политиката на Кремъл. Обаче трябва да се вземе страна. Не си играйте, както обикновено, на добри и лоши милиционери, полицаи и други такива. Трябва да се вземе страна.

Jean-Lin Lacapelle, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Monsieur le Président, s'il y a des responsabilités particulières dans le conflit entre la Serbie et le Kosovo, ce sont bien celles à la fois de l'Union européenne et du soi-disant gouvernement du Kosovo-et-Métochie, objet de toutes vos bienveillances. En effet, au printemps dernier, le gouvernement albanais, dirigé par votre protégé Albin Kurti, a décidé par une de ces provocations dont il est coutumier, de nommer des maires albanais à la tête de plusieurs mairies serbes du Kosovo. Cette décision n'avait qu'un but, marginaliser la population serbe du Kosovo, pourtant la plus légitime sur ce territoire qui est, je le rappelle, son berceau historique.

Face à cette atteinte inadmissible à leurs droits qui s'est accompagnée d'une exécution brutale par la police kosovare, les Serbes du Kosovo ont été contraints de se défendre. Je tiens plus que jamais à apporter tout mon soutien à la population serbe du Kosovo et à assurer le peuple serbe de mon amitié indéfectible.

C'est le soi-disant gouvernement du Kosovo et son premier ministre qui doivent être clairement condamnés et sanctionnés. Mais ce dernier ayant déclaré récemment qu'il n'y a pas d'alternative à l'Union européenne peut se permettre en retour les pires turpitudes. C'est ainsi que plus de 300 agressions, dont certaines particulièrement graves, comme lors du Noël orthodoxe, ont été recensées depuis 2021 à l'encontre de la population serbe. Aucune n'a fait l'objet d'une enquête internationale. Et l'incident du 24 septembre, même si nous le déplorons, ne les efface pas.

L'Union européenne, qui commençait à ouvrir les yeux sur les agissements des autorités kosovares, s'empresse de saisir ce prétexte pour les refermer. Y aurait-il au Kosovo des citoyens de seconde zone? Et c'est ce même Kosovo que vous voulez intégrer dans l'Union européenne... Pour nous, il n'est pas question d'intégrer ce prétendu État qui n'est pas une nation et que plusieurs pays au sein de notre Union ne reconnaissent même pas.

Andor Deli (NI). – Mr President, Commissioner, the situation is extremely tense and complex. The recent tragic events clearly demonstrate that a solution must be found as quickly as possible. We should discuss the situation and there has to be an impartial and thorough investigation.

But all these events are just manifestations, symptoms of a much deeper problem, which is the decade-long unresolved problem of the Serbian community in Kosovo. The layout for a possible solution with the creation of the Community of Serbian Municipalities is already there. Actually, it has been there for a decade, since the Brussels Agreement of 2013.

In addition, there are numerous international conventions and charters providing a wider framework to tackle the situation of special communities, which in addition are also obligatory elements of the Copenhagen Criteria needed in the process of European integration.

In other words, all the legal elements are there. The political willingness of the European and American mediators is there, and after a decade, the government in Pristina has to make the necessary move.

Andrey Kovatchev (PPE). – Mr President, Commissioner, Council, colleagues, first of all, all those responsible for the attack by the Serb armed group need to be brought to justice. To achieve this, there needs to be an in-depth investigation. Who was behind the attack, who gave the orders, and where did the weapons and other equipment come from? Putin's Russia is strongly interested in destabilising the Balkans. Therefore we have to be very careful to prevent further provocation attempts.

Secondly, KFOR must be strengthened and preventive measures have to be put in place in order to ensure such a terrorist attack cannot happen again.

Finally, most importantly for the stability of the region, peace negotiations are essential to reduce tensions and reach an acceptable solution, with the final goal of full recognition of Kosovo by Serbia.

I will repeat again our call to the Serbian leadership to choose a side, either with the EU and the democratic countries, or with Putin's Russia. Compliance with EU foreign policy, including the sanctions against Russia and Belarus, and standing with Ukraine, is essential. Unfortunately, the Serbian influence is still malicious in neighbouring countries supporting an anti-EU agenda, not only in Kosovo but also in North Macedonia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I hope and will be very happy to see a democratic Serbia overcoming the legacy of Yugoslav totalitarian dictatorship and the Milošević doctrine.

SĒDI VADA: ROBERTS ZĪLE

Priekšsēdētājas vietnieks

Alessandra Moretti (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ciò che è accaduto lo scorso 24 settembre nel nord del Kosovo è terribile. Una spaventosa esplosione di violenza che ha causato la morte di diverse persone serbe e kosovare. Una violenza che purtroppo non è una novità, dal momento che negli ultimi anni abbiamo assistito a una escalation spaventosa, animata da una narrazione aggressiva, spesso annacquata da propagande e false ricostruzioni.

Tutto questo, però, non può farci perdere la bussola che da tempo punta verso la normalizzazione dei rapporti tra Belgrado e Pristina. Non possiamo nasconderci dietro la sofferenza provocata da queste azioni per scappare da un percorso che da anni chiede di essere compiuto.

Serve certamente un'indagine accurata e imparziale per appurare le responsabilità e accertare che i responsabili affrontino le conseguenze. Ma serve anche lavorare per sconfiggere l'odio che alimenta queste azioni e curare ciò che lascia nella carne viva delle persone.

Non c'è alternativa al dialogo, non solo per poter finalmente spianare il percorso di adesione all'Unione europea, ma anche perché non vogliamo altri morti e non vogliamo tornare alla paura vissuta negli anni '90 e ripetere gli stessi errori di allora.

Klemen Grošelj (Renew). – Mr President, events in northern Kosovo are still raising more questions than providing concrete answers. Regardless of the background, we need to condemn in the strongest possible way the use of force by illegal paramilitary forces. We need to have a thorough, impartial investigation for EULEX on what actually happened and who is responsible. Despite the harsh words and accusations coming from different sides, there is still no clarity about what happened more than a week ago. We know lives were lost and we know no one is talking anymore about a holistic and permanent solution to the Serbian-Kosovo dispute as the starting point of the long-term stabilisation of the Western Balkans. There are politicians in the Western Balkans and there are people of the Western Balkans. What we need to achieve with reconciliation among the people of the Western Balkans, within the state borders as they are. I believe this can be achieved through an open and frank dialogue without any malicious foreign interference. But above all, there needs to be a dialogue among the countries of Western Balkans, which are committed to the democratic principles in internal politics to a rules-based international system in foreign relations and truly and fully committed to future EU membership through the implementation of reforms for the benefit of their own people.

Thomas Waitz (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident! Herr Kommissar! Mit diesen Ereignissen des 24. September wird eines klar: Mit nationalistischer und hetzerischer Rhetorik begünstigt Präsident Vučić gewalttätige Auseinandersetzungen und verursacht sie mit. Eine direkte Beteiligung an diesem Terrorakt von serbischen Sicherheitskräften scheint vorzuliegen. Wir sind damit knapp an einem neu entflammten Balkankrieg vorbeigeschrammt. Es ist an der Zeit, mit dieser Appeasement-Politik mit Vučić endlich aufzuhören! Und es ist an der Zeit, eine internationale Untersuchung einzuleiten und bis zum Ergebnis dieser Untersuchung die IPA-III-Gelder für Serbien einzufrieren.

Ich fordere unseren Verhandler Miroslav Lajčák angesichts fehlender positiver Ergebnisse im Dialog mit Serbien und Kosovo dazu auf, seine eigene Rolle zu reflektieren und möglicherweise sein Amt zu übergeben. Auf jeden Fall aber müssen wir hier vonseiten der Europäischen Union alles unternehmen, um ein Wiederaufflammen der gewalttätigen Auseinandersetzungen in der Balkanregion zu verhindern. Das muss die oberste Priorität haben.

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, kolege, dramatični događaji potvrdili su ono što sam ovdje rekao u svibnju. Srbija je glavni uzrok nestabilnosti na Kosovu. Napad srpskih militantata na kosovsku policiju je klasičan teroristički čin i gospodin Borrell učinio je veliku grešku što to nije jasno rekao.

Na isti način prije 30 godina napadom srpskih militantata na hrvatsku policiju započela je srpska agresija na Hrvatsku i zato nipošto ne smijemo omalovažiti ove događaje na Kosovu.

Zajednica srpskih općina i srpska lista su očito na daljinskom upravljaču Vučiću i on svaku srpsku autonomiju koristi kako bi unosio nestabilnost. Zato sada nikakva srpska politička autonomija nije moguća.

Vučića nije briga za dobre odnose albanskog i srpskog naroda na Kosovu. On samo želi Kosovo držati slabim i nestabilnim i tako održati nadu da će ga jednog dana vojno vratiti Sri.

Nažalost, u tome mu pomaže i Srpska pravoslavna crkva koja dopušta da se u njezinim sakralnim objektima skladišti oružja. Zato Europska unija treba jasno i čvrsto reći ne takvoj srpskoj politici.

Fabio Massimo Castaldo (NI). – Mr President, dear colleagues, reconciliation between Serbia and Kosovo is far from being just a regional issue. It is a strategic imperative for the whole of Europe. The recent failure in advancing this process is yet another obstacle on our way. But we must remain firm in saying that the future of Western Balkans lies in our Union. This, of course, cannot remain just a slogan. We must insist on the 11-point plan presented last February. But it will be pivotal to give more concreteness to the provisions included therein. Only by setting a clear roadmap for the implementation and setting concrete incentives can we make sure that both parties stick to the promises they made. Then it will come to the parties to leave aside the long-lasting issues and focus on a common future.

Therefore, I appeal once more to the leadership in Belgrade and Pristina to de-escalate immediately the tensions in northern Kosovo. We are here supporting you. Let us work together with a proactive and constructive approach towards a shared goal to meet your peoples' aspiration for a peaceful, stable and prosperous future within our common European family. Violence is not the answer. It is just the past.

Michael Gahler (PPE). – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Es wird Zeit, dass wir uns ehrlich machen bei unseren Bemühungen um eine Regelung des Verhältnisses zwischen Serbien und dem Kosovo: Das, was am 24. September durch serbische Paramilitärs unter Führung von Milan Radoičić mit schweren Waffen angerichtet wurde, das kann nicht ohne Wissen und zumindest Duldung der serbischen Führung stattgefunden haben. Dazu sitzt Radoičić zu häufig auf Vučićs Schoß. Zum Glück hat die kosovarische Polizei Schlimmeres verhindert.

Das war nicht die erste Provokation: Im Mai gab es aus Serbien verstärkte gewalttätige Demonstrationen mit Dutzenden Verletzten, italienischen und ungarischen Soldaten – kaum Reaktionen von der EU. Da mussten sich doch Vučić und Radoičić ermuntert fühlen!

Wann ziehen wir die Lehren aus unserem Scheitern in den Neunzigern? Es zählt nicht, was Politiker auf Englisch in Brüssel erzählen, sondern was sie zur eigenen Bevölkerung reden, welche Kampagnen sie in den kontrollierten Medien fahren und vor allem wie sie handeln. Vučić hat von seinen Ziehvätern Šešelj und Milošević gelernt: Irgendwelche grünen Männchen etwas machen lassen, nur nicht direkt als Anstifter auftreten.

Es kann nach dem 24. September keine Rückkehr zum *business as usual* geben, wo wir ein Grundsatzabkommen vom 27. Februar haben, das Vučić nicht unterzeichnet. Er hat keine Verpflichtung gegenüber dem Kosovo, aber wir pushen Kosovo ausschließlich auf Erfüllung des Artikels 7 mit dieser Assoziation serbischer Städte. Wenn es nach den serbischen Wünschen geht, dann haben wir da bald eine Republika Srpska 2.0. So kann es nicht gehen. Wenn jetzt die EU und die USA Belgrad deutlich machen, dass die Truppen dort abzuziehen sind und ansonsten auch Vorbeitrittshilfen gestoppt werden, dann gibt es eine Chance für eine Rückkehr zu einem echten Dialog.

Andreas Schieder (S&D). – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrte Damen und Herren, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Lage im Grenzgebiet zwischen Serbien und Kosovo ist mehr als brandgefährlich. Ja, es haben alle recht, die sagen, die Repräsentantinnen und Repräsentanten auf beiden Seiten müssen zur Deeskalation beitragen – natürlich. Es ist auch die verdamnte Pflicht jedes Politikers vor Ort, endlich für Stabilität und eine Europa-Perspektive für die eigene Bevölkerung zu sorgen.

Was wir aber zurzeit erleben, ist, dass Vučić immer mehr Öl ins Feuer gießt. Daher muss auch die Europäische Union endlich diese Naivität ablegen, und es braucht starke EU-Reaktionen, sonst droht uns ein Flächenbrand am ganzen Balkan. Es muss Schluss sein mit Nationalismus, mit antidemokratischem und antieuropäischem Kurs, der zurzeit in Serbien von der Regierung gelebt wird. Leider nicht nur in Serbien, aber auch da.

Wer das nicht versteht, der muss auch mit Konsequenzen rechnen, nämlich Konsequenzen heißen das Einfrieren von EU-Fördermitteln und letztlich auch die Konsequenz, wenn man nicht zu einem europäischen Menschenrechtsverständnis, einem antinationalistischen Kurs zurückkehrt, des Endes und des Abbruchs der EU-Beitrittsverhandlungen für ein Serbien unter Vučić.

Tineke Strik (Verts/ALE). – Mr President, Council, Commissioner, we were all shocked on 24 September when a heavily armed Serbian gang with seemingly strong links to the government invaded Kosovo and brutally killed a police officer – shocked but not surprised, because this is what the EU appeasement strategy leads to.

For years we have silently allowed Vučić to undermine stability in the region, to remain supportive of the Kremlin and to demolish minority rights in his own country. Yet EPA funds flow in his direction and we treat him as a friend, incentivising him to go further. And this is what autocrats do when they face impunity. We should have learned our lesson with Putin.

After the recent events it is high time that EU leaders wake up. The security situation in the Balkans is really under high threat. We need to act now to protect the citizens of the Western Balkans and to protect their prospect of becoming part of the EU.

Dorien Rookmaker (ECR). – Voorzitter, dames en heren, ik sta hier om aandacht te vragen voor een langdurig conflict dat nog altijd verre van opgelost is: het conflict tussen Kosovo en Servië. Een conflict dat al te lang duurt en dat ons confronteert met de noodzaak van dialoog, begrip en respect voor soevereiniteit. In het hart van Europa, twee decennia na het einde van het gewelddadige conflict, zijn de wonden nog steeds niet geheeld. De tijd is gekomen om vooruit te kijken en niet meer naar het verleden.

Ik geloof in de kracht van dialoog, waarin beide partijen elkaar erkennen en respecteren. Dit moet worden gefaciliteerd door de EU, met onpartijdige bemiddelaars die het belang van beide partijen erkennen en respecteren. We moeten niet vergeten dat achter politieke conflicten mensen staan. Mensen die het verdienen om in vrede te leven, vrij van angst en onzekerheid.

Laten we ons inzetten voor een toekomst waarin Kosovo en Servië naast elkaar kunnen bestaan, in vrede en met wederzijds respect binnen een EU-verband. Een toekomst waarin de inwoners van beide landen niet langer worden gedefinieerd door conflicten uit het verleden, maar door hun hoop en ambities voor de toekomst.

Željana Zovko (PPE). – Mr President, Commissioner, dear colleagues, I strongly condemn the attack by an armed terrorist group against Kosovo police officers near Banjska Monastery, which left one police officer and three attackers dead. My deepest condolences to the family of the Kosovo police sergeant killed on the line of duty.

In order to deescalate the current situation in northern Kosovo, Serbia must take immediate and decisive steps to reduce both political and ethnic tensions. That includes the immediate withdrawal of its remaining forces from the border region of Kosovo. In that regard, I welcome the decision by NATO to strengthen KFOR to address the situation in Kosovo and to deter Serbia from further escalation. These actions by Serbia cannot remain unanswered and require our clear and strong response.

Matjaž Nemec (S&D). – Gospod predsednik, spoštovani visoki izbor, spoštovani komisar Lenarčič.

Dejstvo je, da so odnosi med Srbijo in Kosovom že leta izrazito napeti. V preteklosti je sicer bilo nekaj manjših premikov v smeri dialoga, še vedno precej daleč od celovitega, pravno zavezujočega sporazuma o normalizaciji odnosov med dvema državama. Danes pa mogoče najdlje kot kadar koli prej.

Dogodki izpred slabih deset dni v Banjski so dodobra pretresli že tako krhke vezi med državama. Vsakršno nasilje ostro obsojam in pozivamo vse pristojne, da opravijo temeljito, verodostojno in objektivno preiskavo. Vsi vpleteni morajo biti ustrezno obsojeni in prevzeti vso odgovornost za nedopustni incident. Vsi napor vladajočih morajo iti v smeri, da se ta nikoli več ne ponovi.

Predsednika Vučića in premierja Kurtija pozivam, da se vrneta za EU pogajalsko mizo, začeni s ponovnimi neodvisnimi in svobodnimi volitvami v štirih občinah na severu Kosova.

Odmiki od nje prinašajo enostavno prevelika tveganja in tega EU ne smemo dopustiti in tega tudi ne bomo dopustili.

Lukas Mandl (PPE). – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Kommissar Lenarčič sitzt hier und muss die Europäische Kommission vertreten, in der ganz andere Mitglieder zu verantworten haben, dass die Europäische Kommission mit ihrer Westbalkanpolitik in diesem Mandat vollends gescheitert ist. Josep Borrell ist nicht da, Herr Várhelyi ist nicht da, oder auch Herr Lajčák als Sonderbeauftragter für den Kosovo-Serbien-Dialog ist nicht da, nimmt nicht an dieser Debatte teil. Ich frage mich: Wo ist es für diese Vertreter der Europäischen Kommission jetzt wichtiger zu sein als hier?

Ich würde diese drei Herren gerne fragen, ob sie einmal das kosovarische Tal Krusha e Madhe besucht haben. Das ist ein Tal, in dem in Kriegszeiten alle Buben und Männer ermordet oder verschleppt worden sind, in dem Frauen eine landwirtschaftliche Kooperative gegründet haben, um über die Runden zu kommen. Ich habe Krusha e Madhe besucht und habe einen Eindruck davon, warum was ist. Kosovarinnen und Kosovaren haben Angst in diesen Tagen, wenn solche Dinge geschehen wie in den vergangenen Wochen.

Die Europäische Kommission darf jetzt nicht wieder zur Tagesordnung übergehen, nicht wieder Appeasement machen, sondern muss klare Kante zeigen in Richtung des Vučić-Regimes. Und die kosovarische Seite kann ich nur auffordern, sich nicht provozieren zu lassen – wie schlimm es auch wird –, sich nicht provozieren zu lassen und zur Deeskalation beizutragen.

Δημήτρης Παπαδάκης (S&D). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, ψυχραιμία, αυτοσυγκράτηση και άμεση επιστροφή των δύο πλευρών, Σερβίας και Κοσόβου, στο τραπέζι του διαλόγου. Η ένταση που υπάρχει στην περιοχή δεν μπορεί να εκτονωθεί με άλλο τρόπο παρά μόνο με τον δρόμο της ειρήνης. Ας μην επιστρέψουν στο 1998. Κανένας δεν θα βγει κερδισμένος ακολουθώντας τον δρόμο του αίματος. Η τελευταία τρομοκρατική επίθεση στο χωριό Μπάνισκο, στο βόρειο Κόσοβο, πρέπει να αποτελέσει την απαρχή νέου ουσιαστικού γύρου εφαρμογής των ήδη συμφωνηθέντων και από τις δύο πλευρές.

Από αυτό το βήμα, πολλές φορές ήμουν επικριτικός για την κατάσταση στη Σερβία και για τη μη ύπαρξη προόδου σε κάποια ζητήματα στον δρόμο για την ένταξη της στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Η καταδίκη από τον κύριο Βυčić των τρομοκρατικών επιθέσεων, καθώς και η σημερινή σύλληψη του αρχηγού των τρομοκρατών, δεν επιτρέπουν την περαιτέρω συζήτηση για επιβολή κυρώσεων κατά της Σερβίας, που στο τέλος της ημέρας, θα τις πληρώσει ο σερβικός λαός. Την ίδια στιγμή, η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση θα πρέπει να εμμένει, υποδεικνύοντας και προς τις δύο πλευρές ότι θα πρέπει άμεσα να εφαρμόσουν αυτά τα οποία συμφώνησαν.

Sunčana Glavak (PPE). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, kolegice i kolege, kompleksnost stanja na Kosovu zahtijeva i našu konkretnu reakciju.

Dijalog oružjem nije dijalog već provokacija na daljnju eskalaciju. Ovaj događaj nije bio slučajan i osuđujem ubojstvo pripadnika kosovske policije.

Kolegice i kolege, na europskom tlu djeluje srpska paravojna skupina. Za trojicu tih članova Vučić u Srbiji proglašava dan žalosti. Pa da li ima neke poveznice? Mislim da možete zaključiti sami.

I da, treba nam temeljita istraga. Slažem se s vama. Međutim, trebaju nam i konkretne mjere. Mi imamo i mehanizme za to. Upotrijebili smo ih za mnoge druge države. Pa prema tome, budimo hrabri, učinimo to i sada. Ne želimo ratnu hušakačku retoriku koja se odvija ovdje pred našim vratima. Blokade, tenzije i prijetnje, to je trenutno stanje.

Europska unija temelji se, to stalno ponavljamo, na miru, suradnji i uzajamnom poštovanju. Ako Srbija želi postati dio naše obitelji, onda neka prihvati te principe.

Thijs Reuten (S&D). – Mr President, Commission, Council, colleagues, President Vučić did it again. He pushed the escalation button, deliberately jeopardising peace and security, even of the people he says to care about but holds hostage. This time he pushed harder than ever before. Therefore, the usual de-escalation is not so easy.

This pattern should have ended a long time ago, but autocrats like Vučić see how far they can go and then go a little further next time. President Vučić is playing with fire. And, as European Union, we can only extinguish it by showing decisiveness and stop the untenable appeasement of the destabilisers.

Despite months of widespread criticism from this House, all the EU has managed to do was imposing sanctions on Kosovo. What is stopping us from punitive measures on Serbia? The reckless actions of the Serbian Government need to have consequences. Commission, Council, take action.

Gheorghe Falcă (PPE). – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, stimați colegi, Europa nu-și permite și nici nu își dorește ca în Balcani, și nicăieri în alt loc, să avem conflicte la fel ca în Pakistan, cum vedem în Nagorno-Karabakh sau în Kirgîzstan. Realitatea, așa cum o văd eu, este că, fără o acțiune concretă și decisivă a Uniunii Europene, violența din regiunea respectivă va dăinui ani întregi. Acest conflict din zonă îl avantajează pe Putin. El vrea să existe instabilitate în Balcani, iar Serbia trebuie să înțeleagă acest lucru. De aceea, Uniunea Europeană trebuie să se implice mult mai hotărât, mai decisiv și să ofere celor două părți o cale concretă și clară de dezvoltare și colaborare cu Uniunea Europeană. Depinde de cele două părți. Depinde și de noi, să-i sprijinim să fie mai democrați.

Catch-the-eye procedure

Tomislav Sokol (PPE). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, četvorica mrtvih, to je epilog pohoda srpske terorističke skupine koja je na Kosovu napala pripadnike policijskih snaga.

Srpske metode napada koje uključuju blokade i oružane napade na policiju neodoljivo podsjećaju na krvave pohode koje su četničke skupine izvodile na početku srpske agresije na Hrvatsku. Nažalost, puno indicija upućuje na to da je ovaj teroristički napad izveden uz pokroviteljstvo Beograda, a da su srpski napadači na teritoriju Srbije ciljano i sustavno obučavani za izvršenje terorističkog čina.

Govoreći nedavno o izvješću o Kosovu, rekao sam da se nadam da je Europska unija nešto naučila iz promašenih politika prošlosti i da će zaustaviti srpski hegemonizam prije nego što se potpuno otme kontroli, što nažalost nije slučaj.

Nažalost, Unija je previše puta bila popustljiva prema Srbiji i sada ponovo svjedočimo tome da politika srpskog hegemonizma destabilizira ne samo Kosovo nego i susjedne zemlje poput Crne Gore.

Stoga, ako se utvrdi da je srpska vlast stajala iza ovog napada, Europska unija mora Srbiju najstrože sankcionirati i na taj način spriječiti destabilizaciju jugoistočne Europe. Za to je odgovoran Aleksandar Vučić.

Katarína Roth Neveďalová (S&D). – Pán predsedajúci, Slovensko, či krajina z ktorej pochádzam, patrí medzi krajiny, ktoré neuznávajú existenciu samostatného a nezávislého Kosova.

Napriek tomu si však prajem, aby tieto dve etniká na území, etnickí Srbi a kosovskí Albánci, vedeli vedľa seba žiť v pokoji a mieri.

Kosovsko-srbské vzťahy si v uplynulých dňoch prešli ďalším otrasom a napätie v severnej časti Kosova je veľmi vysoké, a k prestrelkám môže dôjsť kedykoľvek v budúcnosti.

Musím poznamenať, že za neriešiteľnosť tohto problému nie sú zodpovední iba Srbi. A mali by sme zobrať do úvahy aj časté provokácie, ktorým čelí práve srbská menšina žijúca v Kosove.

Keď zlyhá diplomacia, následne sa na vyriešenie konfliktu použijú zbrane. Vojna a ozbrojené konflikty nikdy nič nevyriešili a priniesli len straty na životoch, biedu a utrpenie.

Preto považujem za dôležité v tejto súvislosti, aby sa obe etniká žijúce na tomto území vrátili k dialógu a vážne zapracovali na riešení, keďže vyhlasujú, že ich budúcnosť vidia v Európskej únii. Ale cenou za to, aby sa súčasťou Európskej únie mohli stať, je to, že musia naozaj spolupracovať, aby nedošlo k ďalším stratám na životoch.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Janez Lenarčič, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members, I will be very brief and very clear: the debate today testifies of the need for the European Union to stay united and use all its leverage on both Kosovo and Serbia to de-escalate tensions and return to the implementation of their dialogue obligations and normalisation process. Their respective European paths are dependent on this. In other words, their future in the EU – nothing less – is at stake.

Pascual Navarro Ríos, *presidente en ejercicio del Consejo*. – Señor presidente, permítame reiterar nuestra condena al ataque. Es evidente que deben aclararse todos los hechos relativos a este ataque y que sus responsables deben responder ante la justicia.

Al mismo tiempo, la distensión sigue siendo una prioridad absoluta y ambas partes deben desempeñar su papel y tomar todas las medidas necesarias para tal fin.

Como ya he indicado, y en línea con lo que acaba de comentar el comisario Lenarčič, la posición de la Unión Europea al respecto es firme. La vía hacia el progreso sugerida se ha indicado con claridad. Son esenciales la distensión y un regreso al diálogo Belgrado-Pristina facilitado por la Unión Europea.

Sēdes vadītājs. – Debates ir slēgtas.

Balsošana notiks nākamajā sesijā.

Rakstiski paziņojumi (171. pants)

Dominique Bilde (ID), *par écrit*. – La montée des tensions entre la Serbie et le Kosovo découle en grande partie d'engagements non tenus.

Au premier chef, l'association des municipalités à majorité serbe, dont la création était déjà prévue aux termes de l'accord de Bruxelles de 2013, tarde à se concrétiser, sur fond de querelles constitutionnelles.

C'est sans compter les avanies, petites et grandes. J'avais dénoncé, par exemple, les polémiques relatives à certains monastères orthodoxes classés par l'Unesco.

Quant à l'imbroglie relatif aux maires du nord du Kosovo, n'a-t-il pas constitué la provocation de trop ?

Il est heureux qu'un changement de ton, de la part des Américains en particulier, nuance enfin un tant soit peu une approche internationale longtemps empreinte d'un certain parti pris vis-à-vis de Belgrade.

Il est, en effet, urgent de tenir les promesses faites aux Serbes du Kosovo, si l'on espère résorber l'abîme de défiance qui les sépare de la communauté albanaise.

18. Beziehungen EU-Schweiz (Aussprache)

Sēdes vadītājs. – Nākamais darba kārtības punkts ir debates par Lukas Mandl ziņojumu Ārlietu komitejas vārdā par ES un Šveices attiecībām (2023/2042(INI)) (A9-0248/2023).

Lukas Mandl, Berichterstatter. – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Schweiz ist ein wichtiger Staat in der europäischen Staatenfamilie, und die Schweiz leistet geopolitisch viel in der Friedensarbeit, in der Vermittlung und repräsentiert so, was Europa ausmacht, was Europa für die Welt will und was die europäische Zivilisation jetzt und in Zukunft sein soll.

Das ist eine Dimension der Schweiz, die möglicherweise in der Vergangenheit in der Europäischen Kommission bei den Verhandlungen nicht ausreichend beachtet worden ist. Insgesamt scheint mir in der Vergangenheit in den Verhandlungen Transparenz zu wenig ausgeprägt gewesen zu sein – in beide Richtungen.

Wenn ich als Österreicher sagen kann, dass wir in der Vergangenheit Sorge hatten – zum Thema Preisdumping, zum Thema Lohndumping, zum Thema Sozialdumping – innerhalb der Europäischen Union, mit der Ostöffnung, mit der Erweiterung, mit der Stärkung der Europäischen Union durch die Erweiterung – aber selbst innerhalb der Europäischen Union konnten wir diese offenen Fragen lösen und müssen diese Sorgen nicht mehr haben.

Es ist also möglich, am Binnenmarkt teilzunehmen, auch als Hochlohn- und Hochpreisland, wie auch die Schweiz und besonders die Schweiz eines ist. Es ist möglich, vom Binnenmarkt zu profitieren, wie die Schweiz das in ganz großem Ausmaß tut, ohne diese Sorgen zu haben. Diese Botschaft vermittelt auch der Bericht des Europäischen Parlaments.

Ein gemeinsamer Markt braucht einen gemeinsamen Gerichtsstand. Das weiß jede und jeder, die oder der eine Handelsschule besucht, schon in der ersten Klasse. Ein gemeinsamer Gerichtsstand ist wichtig, um Fairness, um klare Regeln und die Einhaltung dieser Regeln zu ermöglichen. Das ist für Europa, für den europäischen Binnenmarkt, der Europäische Gerichtshof. Nein, es sind nicht fremde Richter. Ich halte das für einen absichtlich falschen Begriff. Es sind faire Richter und Richterinnen, die dort entscheiden, und damit der Binnenmarkt funktioniert – für die Schweiz und für alle anderen –, braucht es den Europäischen Gerichtshof. Auch darüber spricht der Bericht eine klare Sprache.

Der Bericht deckt aber auch zwei andere wichtige Bereiche ab. Neben der Geopolitik, die ich schon erwähnt habe, sind das die Wissenschaft und die Sicherheit. Wir wollen die Schweiz zurück in Horizont Europa. Die Schweiz ist ein wichtiges Forschungsland, ein wichtiges Innovationsland, ein Wissenschaftshotspot nicht nur für Europa, sondern weltweit. Wir brauchen daher die Schweiz zurück in Horizont Europa. Alle Seiten werden davon profitieren.

Dasselbe gilt für den Bereich Sicherheit. Es freut mich, und auch das kommt in dem Bericht des Europäischen Parlaments zum Ausdruck, dass die Schweiz ernsthaft überlegt, an PESCO, der Ständigen Strukturierten Zusammenarbeit der Streitkräfte nicht nur der EU-Mitgliedstaaten, sondern vieler weiterer Staaten, mitzuwirken. Das Vereinigte Königreich, Kanada, die USA, Norwegen sind als Nicht-EU-Mitgliedstaaten beispielsweise schon dabei. Diese engere Zusammenarbeit im Bereich Sicherheit ist angezeigt, besonders angesichts der aktuellen geopolitischen Entwicklungen.

Der Bericht bringt auch klar zum Ausdruck, dass die Schweiz die unblutige Verteidigung gegen den blutigen Angriffskrieg durch Putin-Russland in Form der Sanktionen mit vollzieht. Ehrlich gesagt: Für mich war das ein entscheidender Moment für diesen Bericht. Ich hätte die Berichterstattung, die Rolle als Chefverhandler hier zurückgelegt, hätte die Schweiz nicht, sofort zu Kriegsbeginn übrigens, diese Entscheidung getroffen. Das wird positiv zum Ausdruck gebracht, und jetzt gibt es viele Ebenen der Zusammenarbeit, auch „Sky Shield“ zur Luftabwehr, wo neben meinem Heimatland Österreich eben auch die Schweiz und andere inkludiert sind.

Das sind Linien, die man aufgreifen kann in zukünftigen Verhandlungen, Herr Kommissar, Herr Vizepräsident, mit dem Schweizer Bundesrat. Wir müssen diese offenen institutionellen Fragen im genannten Sinn lösen. Aber wir dürfen breiter denken, auch an Geopolitik, an Wissenschaft und an Sicherheit. Das bringt der Bericht des Europäischen Parlaments über die Beziehungen EU-Schweiz zum Ausdruck.

Jörgen Warborn, *föredragande av yttrande från utskottet för internationell handel*. – Herr talman! Kommissionär Šefčovič! Jag välkomnar Lukas Mandls betänkande om EU:s relationer med Schweiz, som ju betonar vikten av att upprätthålla starka, stabila och långvariga handelsförbindelser med EU:s fjärde största handelspartner.

Tack vare vårt frihandelsavtal kan svenska och europeiska företag dra nytta av nästan 100 procent tullfri handel. Ändå finns det hinder för friktionsfria affärer. Och därför beklagar jag att det schweiziska förbundsrådet avslutade förhandlingarna om det institutionella ramavtalet, en överenskommelse som hade gett mer stabilitet, mer förutsägbarhet och fler affärsmöjligheter.

Jag uppmanar därför kommissionen och det schweiziska förbundsrådet att modernisera vårt frihandelsavtal, att hitta en pragmatisk lösning på de rådande problem som hindrar oss från att binda närmare handelsrelationer. I dessa tider av ekonomisk osäkerhet, där svensk och europeisk konkurrenskraft står på spel, är det avgörande att vi tar varje tillfälle i akt att fördjupa våra handelsförbindelser, främja affärsmöjligheter och säkra jobbtillväxt.

Hannes Heide, *Berichterstatte des CULT-Ausschusses*. – Herr Präsident! Es kann uns nichts Besseres passieren, als dass wir im Europäischen Parlament über ein Europa der Menschen, über Bildung und Möglichkeiten für Jugendliche nicht nur reden, sondern auch handeln –, und das tun wir, wenn wir die Beziehungen der Schweiz und der EU thematisieren. Seit 2014 ist die Schweiz nicht mehr in Erasmus+ assoziiert, und nach dem Scheitern der Verhandlungen über ein Rahmenabkommen wurde das Land auch in Horizont Europa auf den Status eines nicht assoziierten Drittstaates herabgestuft, obwohl die Zusammenarbeit hervorragend funktioniert hat, obwohl alle organisatorischen Strukturen vorhanden sind.

Schweizer Hochschulen suchen seitdem nach Partnern. Zuletzt suchte sich die Universität Bern einen Partner und hat sich der Europäischen Hochschulallianz angeschlossen. Und es sind auch Studierende aus der Europäischen Union, die mindestens im gleichen Ausmaß unter einem Ausschluss der Schweiz aus Erasmus+ leiden. Der Bildungsbereich als wichtiger Faktor für die nachhaltige Entwicklung Europas rechtfertigt daher eine Sonderstellung. Mit Rosinenpicken hat das nichts zu tun.

Selbst wenn sich Verhandlungen schwierig gestalten oder gar scheitern, dürfen junge Menschen dabei niemals zu einem Faustpfand werden. Eine Schweizer Teilnahme auch am Solidaritätskorps und an den Kulturhauptstädten Europas stärkt europäische Werte und lässt Menschen in der Schweiz und der EU gleichermaßen näher aneinanderrücken.

Maroš Šefčovič, *Executive Vice-President of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members, first and foremost, I would like to thank you for your work on this report and especially our rapporteur, Mr Lukas Mandl, and your report is indeed very timely.

As you know, in May 2021, Switzerland unilaterally terminated the negotiations for the Institutional Framework Agreement (IFA). The Commission strongly regretted this decision as the IFA would have provided a very good and necessary basis for a modern EU-Switzerland relationship. I took over this file during that time and I met the Foreign Minister in November 2021, making the EU's position quite clear. In February last year, Switzerland presented its new approach to our bilateral relationship. Based on that, over the past 18 months, the two sides have engaged in exploratory talks on the future EU-Switzerland relations.

The Commission welcomes this new and renewed engagement from our Swiss neighbours. Our aim has always been to finalise the exploratory talks early enough to engage and conclude the formal negotiations before the end of the current term or ideally before the next European elections.

The Commission's objective is to confirm that our views on the key issues, notably on institutional matters and on free movement of persons, are convergent enough to engage in new negotiations and to avoid a second failure.

I am confident that the European Parliament's report will provide an additional stimulus to the process. I therefore welcome your call to identify a systemic solution to structural problems that currently hamper our relationship. This is indeed at the core of the Commission's negotiations with Switzerland, because it would create a legal certainty for citizens and businesses, as well as a level playing field in areas where our companies compete. Principles such as dynamic alignment, dispute settlement with a clear role for the Court of Justice of the European Union are among the key elements that need to be part of the institutional solution. So is the fair and permanent contribution to the Union's cohesion policy. And this goes hand in hand with Swiss access to our internal market, a privilege that Switzerland enjoys already. So is the level playing field with a clear and effective State aid provisions.

Honourable Members, it is no secret that the most difficult elements of our discussions with Switzerland are related to the free movement of persons. This directly affects the rights and essentially the daily lives of many EU citizens working and living in Switzerland, as well as businesses based in the EU providing their services across the border. As the report points out, we consider that Switzerland currently does not fully implement its obligations under the existing Free Movement of Persons Agreement.

Our aim in this area is to identify solutions for all the issues that EU citizens and businesses currently face. These discussions are very difficult, but it is clear that the success of our work and our relationship in general will depend on our ability to deal with this very important area and find mutually agreeable solutions to it.

Honourable Members, Mr President, our work with Switzerland covers a broad package of measures, which reflect both sides' interests in their relationship. In addition to the key institutional issues that I already outlined, we are also discussing ways to engage in a closer cooperation across a range of areas. In line with that, we have agreed that the broad package that we intend to negotiate would also include Switzerland's association to Union programmes such as Horizon Europe or Erasmus+. We also aim to revive the previously suspended negotiations on electricity, health and food safety. I am confident this package, once agreed, will greatly improve our bilateral relations for the benefit of citizens and businesses on both sides of the border.

If you allow me now to move to EU-Switzerland cooperation on foreign and security policy, the EU – together with partners such as Switzerland – has been acting on, upholding, and supporting the shared political values and security of the continent in promoting and preserving peace and stability across the world, including through common action in multilateral fora.

This strong partnership is evident in the context of the ongoing Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, where we work together with Switzerland as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council as well as on sanctions. On the latter, with some exceptions, Switzerland replicated almost all related EU measures thus far.

Where appropriate, the EU has invited Switzerland to participate in the EU Freeze and Seize Task Force meetings. We have, therefore, a good basis for deepening our joint endeavours on sanctions implementation. Looking at the wider security discussions and policy, we appreciate Switzerland's valued partnership and its contribution to common security and defence policy missions.

Honourable Members, the Commission is willing to finalise the exploratory process and move to a formal negotiation on the broad package, including both the EU and Swiss priorities as soon as possible. And we hope that Switzerland will be in a position to close the discussions on the remaining open issues as quickly as possible.

Andreas Schwab, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Zunächst einmal gilt natürlich auch mein Dank Lukas Mandl, der exzellente Arbeit geleistet hat und der uns wieder in Erinnerung ruft – es ist ja schon viel gesagt worden –, dass 2021 sich der Schweizer Bundesrat unerfreulicherweise dazu entschlossen hatte, einseitig die Verhandlungen über ein umfassendes Abkommen, ein horizontales Abkommen mit der Europäischen Union, zu beenden. Bedauernswert deshalb, weil damit die Fragen einer vertieften Kooperation zwischen der Europäischen Union einerseits und der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft andererseits nicht gelöst, sondern nur in die Zukunft verschoben wurden.

Wir wollen enger mit den Schweizern zusammenarbeiten, auf Augenhöhe, im Respekt der gegenseitigen Souveränität, aber eben auch auf einer fairen und gesetzlich, vertraglich geregelten Basis. Das gilt zunächst einmal für den Strom, Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ich glaube, wir müssen sicherstellen, dass im Bereich der Elektrizität kein neuer Röstigraben zwischen der Europäischen Union und der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft entstehen kann, denn ein einheitlicher Binnenmarkt für Elektrizität und Netze schafft Resilienz und Sicherheit für beide Partner.

Dabei wäre das Zeitfenster für ein EU-Schweiz-Abkommen derzeit so günstig wie nie zuvor. In Europa tobt – es ist schon erwähnt worden – der russische Angriffskrieg gegen die Ukraine. Die Europäische Union hat daher ein großes Interesse an noch engeren Beziehungen mit ihren demokratischen Nachbarstaaten. Auch der Schweizer Nationalrat, das Parlament, und der Ständerat, die Regionenkammer, haben das gleiche Vorhaben.

Zweitens gilt es natürlich auch für den Schweizer Beitrag zur Kohäsion, der noch nicht angesprochen wurde. Im Vergleich zu den EWR-Staaten ist der Schweizer Beitrag nach wie vor einfach zu gering, zumal die Schweiz wirtschaftlich und politisch stark von der Stabilität im Umfeld der Europäischen Union profitiert. Man ist versucht, als Europäer zu rufen: Hopp, Schwyz!

Deswegen, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, glaube ich, dass wir den Bericht annehmen sollten und weiterverhandeln, bis wir am Ziel sind: einer engeren Zusammenarbeit.

Andreas Schieder, *im Namen der S&D-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrte Damen und Herren, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Mein Dank gilt auch dem Berichterstatter und meinem Kollegen aus Österreich, Lukas Mandl, und auch dem Vizepräsidenten Maroš Šefčovič, der immer auch sehr unterstützend, auch sachlich, sehr intensiv und offen mit dem Europäischen Parlament zusammenarbeitet.

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, die Schweiz liegt in der Mitte Europas und es sind nicht nur die Liebe zu den Bergen, der Skisport oder die Schokolade, die uns verbinden, sondern es sind auch eineinhalb Millionen EU-Bürgerinnen und -Bürger, die in der Schweiz leben und dort arbeiten. Daher freut es mich auch, dass zwischen der Schweiz und der Europäischen Union wieder ein Klima herrscht, wo man an den Verhandlungstisch für die Erneuerung von Verträgen zurückgekehrt ist.

Mir persönlich sind da zwei Punkte ganz besonders wichtig. Das eine ist: Dieses Personenfreizügigkeitsabkommen mit all seinen Verpflichtungen muss von der Schweiz ausnahmslos umgesetzt werden. Andererseits: Die sogenannten Flankierungsmaßnahmen müssen auch den Schutz der hohen Sozialstandards sowie auch den effizienten und diskriminierungsfreien Schutz der Rechte der Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmer gewährleisten, und das auch uns in Europa so wichtige Prinzip „Gleicher Lohn für gleiche Arbeit am gleichen Ort“ für mobile Entsandte und örtliche Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmer ist anzuwenden und umzusetzen.

Auf der anderen Seite ist es auch wichtig, den Kampf gegen Lohn- und Sozialdumping ganz oben auf die Prioritätenliste zu stellen und eine bessere und engere Zusammenarbeit im Kampf gegen Steuerbetrug, Geldwäsche und Steuerhinterziehung zu gewährleisten. Nutzen wir das Momentum und verhandeln wir ein ausgewogenes und umfassendes Abkommen mit der Schweiz.

Christophe Grudler, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, la Suisse est au cœur de l'Europe et il est grand temps que nos relations le reflètent pleinement. Nos concitoyens de Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, du Bade-Wurtemberg, du Sud-Tyrol, du Milanais, tous méritent une meilleure coopération transfrontalière, moins d'obstacles et plus d'opportunités.

Alors oui, la Suisse ne fait pas partie de l'Union européenne. Je le regrette car cela permettrait de faciliter plus encore la vie de tous les citoyens. Mais cela ne semble pas être la volonté du peuple suisse pour le moment et je le respecte parfaitement. Mais cela ne doit pas nous empêcher de collaborer plus étroitement. Imaginons davantage de synergies en matière d'énergie, d'électricité, de stockage, en matière de santé, où la Suisse excelle, et en tant d'autres domaines encore. Tout cela, nous l'appelons de nos vœux. Mais pour y parvenir, nous avons besoin de règles communes qui respectent l'intégrité du marché unique que nous partageons. Un respect, y compris par la Suisse, évidemment.

Chers collègues, chers amis suisses, nous avons une opportunité à saisir entre les élections fédérales suisses et les élections européennes. Passons à l'action. Il est grand temps de lancer des négociations rapides pour un nouveau pacte de coopération entre l'Union européenne et la Suisse. Nos concitoyens nous remercieront pour cela. Ils n'attendent que cela.

Anna Deparnay-Grünenberg, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! EU-Schweiz-Beziehungsstatus: *It's complicated*. Das haben wir gehört. Schon länger war die Schweiz hier im EU-Plenum kein Thema mehr. Endlich sprechen wir heute wieder darüber, dass wir als EU mit der Schweiz endlich wieder enger zusammenarbeiten wollen und müssen.

Einige grundlegende Anliegen von uns als Europäisches Parlament haben wir mit diesem EU-Schweiz-Bericht erarbeitet und damit klargestellt: Die Schweiz ist und bleibt ein wichtiger Partner der EU. Sie gehört in Horizont Europa, Erasmus +, in die verschiedenen Klimaschutz- und andere Programme, damit grenzüberschreitendes Leben und Arbeiten, auch bei uns in Baden-Württemberg, zwischen EU und Schweiz einfach und unbürokratisch wird und bleibt.

Darauf basierend müssen wir die Beziehungen zwischen der EU und der Schweiz wieder in Schwung bringen. Wir können es uns nicht leisten, politisch noch weiter auseinanderzudriften, wie es in den letzten Jahren passiert ist. Einige bilaterale Abkommen stehen jetzt vor dem Aus. Dabei sind es die Menschen, die im Alltag doch unglaublich vernetzt sind: Über 320 000 Menschen pendeln jeden Tag über die Grenze. Wir brauchen ein Europa, das eine unsichtbare und offene Grenze an dieser Stelle hat. Unsere Wirtschaften sind unendlich vernetzt, Unternehmen gedeihen in der Grenzregion und operieren in beiden Ländern. Sie brauchen Sicherheit, wie es weitergeht.

Und unsere Ökosysteme sind vernetzt: Klimawandel betrifft uns ja alle. Waldbrände machen nicht vor Grenzen halt. Wir werden immer zusammenarbeiten. Es geht nicht darum, Souveränität abzugeben, sondern gemeinsam für unsere Werte, für Frieden, Freiheit, Wohlstand und Klimaschutz, einzustehen.

Alessandro Panza, a nome del gruppo ID. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, grazie per aver portato a termine un lavoro decisamente più equilibrato rispetto ad altre posizioni più ideologizzate, nonostante alcune imperdonabili lacune geografiche.

Non vengono citate, infatti, regioni importanti che hanno rapporti storici, culturali, economici e linguistici con la Svizzera, come la Lombardia, la Valle d'Aosta e soprattutto il Piemonte. Ricordo, collega, che da queste regioni proviene quasi un terzo dei lavoratori frontalieri che ogni giorno varcano il confine elvetico.

Vorrei, pur condividendo nel suo insieme il testo, rimarcare tuttavia che la Svizzera rimane uno Stato sovrano, indipendente, seriamente democratico, con il quale l'Unione europea deve impegnarsi a collaborare senza paternalismi e senza pretese che vadano oltre il proprio mandato.

Il 22 ottobre prossimo i cittadini elvetici saranno chiamati al voto per le elezioni federali. Auspico che Parlamento e Commissione abbiano l'intelligenza di rispettare l'esito delle urne, impegnandosi a proseguire un dialogo costruttivo e concreto con il governo svizzero al fine di tutelare lavoratori, imprese e cittadini da ambo le parti.

La Svizzera è un partner strategico per l'Europa e soprattutto per i paesi confinanti, non dimentichiamolo mai.

Francisco José Millán Mon (PPE). – Señor presidente, señor Mandl, estamos en una situación extraordinaria en Europa debido a la invasión rusa de Ucrania. Tenemos que seguir apoyando a Ucrania. Y yo celebro que Suiza haya condenado el comportamiento de Rusia en las Naciones Unidas y se haya sumado a los paquetes de sanciones que hemos adoptado. Ucrania necesita de forma urgente más armas y más material de guerra. Suiza debería levantar sus limitaciones a la reexportación a Ucrania de material de guerra fabricado allí.

Quiero referirme también a la necesidad de actualizar los instrumentos jurídico- institucionales de nuestra relación con Suiza, basada hoy en numerosísimos acuerdos –más de cien– muy antiguos. Necesitamos un acuerdo marco, como ya se ha dicho, que permita una gestión más estructurada y ágil de la relación, y que incluya un mecanismo de solución de controversias. Suiza no debería oponerse a esta modernización institucional que facilitaría la relación con la Unión Europea. La Unión Europea es su primer socio comercial y recibe más del 50 % de las exportaciones de Suiza. Es necesario que su legislación se adapte más ágilmente a la legislación de la Unión y se deben evitar obstáculos en las relaciones económicas y comerciales.

Todos saldremos beneficiados si el marco institucional se moderniza y si la relación se actualiza. Espero que el Gobierno suizo, tras las elecciones de octubre, se dé cuenta de ello.

Marek Belka (S&D). – Mr President, in mid-2021 we were highly disappointed by the decision of the Swiss Federal Government to terminate negotiations with the Commission on an institutional framework agreement. Already then I have expressed hope that the EU and Switzerland will return to the negotiating table as we remain key trade and investment partners. We cannot rely on a number of outdated bilateral agreements which govern our economic relations. In order to safeguard frictionless trade, we have to modernise legislation on reciprocal market access for industrial goods, customs facilitation, free movement of persons, technical barriers to trade and public procurement. Even if we assume that sufficient time has passed to resume negotiations, one thing should remain clear: we cannot allow for cherry picking and tackling bilateral agreements one by one. A comprehensive framework agreement is the only proper way to tackle our deep political, economic and social ties and properly respond to our common challenges in the areas of climate change, digitalisation, workers' rights and social cohesion.

Catch-the-eye procedure

Katarína Roth Neveďalová (S&D). – Pán predsedajúci, pri obchodovaní a uzatváraní dohody je veľmi dôležitý správny výber partnerov.

Európska únia neustále hľadá rovnako zmýšľajúcich partnerov, ktorým záleží napríklad na dodržiavaní práv pracovníkov, ochrany spotrebiteľov a životného prostredia, alebo aj spravodlivosti na trhu práce.

Európska únia má so Švajčiarskom veľa spoločného, čo sa týka hospodárstva, sociálnych vecí alebo aj kultúry. Pri Švajčiarsku máme istotu dodržiavania spomenutých podmienok, a navyše dlhodobo dobré vzťahy krajiny so svojimi susedmi naznačujú stabilitu a dôveryhodnosť.

Momentálne vzťahy Európskej únie so Švajčiarskom považujem za nevyvážené. Vzjomne sa potrebujeme viac ako nikdy predtým. A možno je ten najvyšší čas, aby sme vzťahy s touto krajinou upevnili. O čo by som chcela požiadať v tejto snemovni? Napríklad ako bolo spomenuté pri boji proti praniu špinavých peňazí alebo sociálnemu dumpingu. V minulosti sme už prepásli niekoľko takýchto príležitostí, najmä v oblasti bezpečnosti a výskumu, a podcenili, či dokonca premárnili. A toto by sme nemali zopakovať.

Myslím si, že podpora k takejto správe bude v tejto snemovni viac menej jednotná.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Maroš Šefčovič, Executive Vice-President of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, first and foremost, thank you very much for all your interventions, which clearly demonstrate that you lead with this file, you know the details. And we all wish for the same: to improve and upgrade our overall relationship with Switzerland.

It was underlined by our colleague, my compatriot Ms Roth Neveďalová and by the honourable Member Mr Millán Món, who was also asking how much time and what needs to be done so we can launch this broad package of negotiations. And here of course, we would respect the political cycle of Switzerland, the pace of their work, and our pace of work would very much depend on the progress on the Swiss side.

So hopefully we can finalise and cover the remaining gaps which are there on discussing the common understanding document, which would pave the way for launching this broad package of negotiations. And I hope once the preparatory work is done properly, then the negotiations can proceed rather swiftly.

While we are talking about the broad package and broad negotiations, on top of the things we have been negotiating before we also would be ready to include in our negotiations Switzerland's association to the Union's programmes, such as Horizon Europe and Erasmus+ – and several honourable Members, Mr Mandl, Mr Heide and Mr Schwab made reference to this point – but also to work together on previously suspended negotiations on electricity, health and food safety.

Of course, what is key there – and I know that you understand it very well – is clear agreement on the dynamic alignment, because if you trade with such a highly regulated commodity like electricity, we have to have the same rules, we have to have the same obligation and we have to have clear dynamic alignment in place.

On our side, we'll do our utmost to be well prepared, to be ready. We are in contact – I would say intense and permanent – with our Swiss partners. And we hope that after the elections we can finalise our work on common understanding and proceed to the broad package intense negotiations. And that, I believe, would lead us to what Mr Belka was advocating for, together with all other MEPs: a new, modern upgraded relationship with Switzerland.

Lukas Mandl, *Berichterstatter*. – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Herr Vizepräsident, danke, dass Sie auf fast jede Wortmeldung in dieser parlamentarischen Debatte, in dieser Reflexion eingegangen sind. Das zeigt, wie sachlich wir hier im Europäischen Parlament den Schweiz-Bericht debattieren und wie hilfreich – hoffentlich nicht nur für die Europäische Kommission, sondern auch für den Schweizer Bundesrat – dieser Bericht des Europäischen Parlaments sein kann.

Ich habe mich darum beworben, diesen Bericht zu übernehmen, nachdem Jean-Claude Juncker, der ehemalige Kommissionspräsident, zum Wechsel der Perioden gesagt hat: Unter den wenigen Dingen, die er bereue, sei, dass mit der Schweiz kein Rahmenvertrag zustande gekommen sei. Besonders als Österreicher habe ich mir damals gedacht: Vielleicht kann ich einen parlamentarischen Beitrag dazu leisten, aber nicht alleine, sondern wie alles, was in einem Parlament geschieht, gemeinsam mit den Kolleginnen und Kollegen.

Deshalb möchte ich Danke sagen zum Abschluss dieser zweieinhalb Jahre und dieser Monate des intensiven Verhandels – vor allem an die Mitverhandlerinnen und Mitverhandler hier im Europäischen Parlament, allen voran für die zweitgrößte Fraktion hier im Haus, die Sozialdemokraten, meinen österreichischen Landsmann Andreas Schieder.

Ich möchte aber auch Danke sagen an die Europäische Kommission und den Herrn Vizepräsidenten und sein Team für die gute Zusammenarbeit und auch an die Schweizer Seite, vor allem an die Kantone, die sich sehr, sehr konstruktiv eingebracht haben, und an die Kolleginnen und Kollegen im Schweizer Parlament. Das ist ja kein Schlusspunkt, sondern es ist ein Beschluss, der darauf hindeutet, was alles in der Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Schweiz und der Europäischen Union möglich ist.

Ich möchte auch Danke sagen an mein Beratungsteam Caroline Parsché jetzt, Kevin Kaiser in den vergangenen Jahren und auch Blagoy Klimov seitens der parlamentarischen Fraktion, die diesen Prozess entsprechend unterstützt haben.

Der Ball liegt jetzt in den Händen der Europäischen Kommission und des Bundesrates. Wir werden das, wie wir es immer tun, parlamentarisch aufmerksam, kritisch, aber konstruktiv kritisch begleiten. Einen Gedanken möchte ich hier noch anführen und mitgeben: Wir müssen uns von der Überlegung verabschieden, dass, wenn einer in Verhandlungen gewinnt, der andere unbedingt verlieren muss. Das wird nicht so sein zwischen EU-Kommission und Bundesrat, zwischen EU und Schweiz. Beide werden gewinnen, wenn wir es richtig machen, und es gibt sehr viel zu gewinnen – für die Schweiz, das wissen wir hier besonders gut, aber auch für die EU gibt es viel zu gewinnen.

President. – The debate is closed. The vote will take place tomorrow, Wednesday 4 October.

19. Usbekistan (Aussprache)

Sēdes vadītājs. – Nākamais darba kārtības punkts ir debates par Ilhan Kyuchyuk ziņojumu Ārlietu komitejas vārdā par Uzbekistānu (2022/2195(INI)) (A9-0227/2023).

Ilhan Kyuchyuk, *rapporteur*. – Mr President, dear Commissioner, dear colleagues, this report tells us a lot about it. Firstly, the EU-Uzbekistan relationship as of 2023 and the important transformation which Uzbekistan has gone through. Secondly, the new geostrategic importance of the EU's Central Asian relations, with Uzbekistan playing a central role. Thirdly, the very positive regional integration initiatives, which have been taken by all Central Asian republics. And finally, the many hurdles, which still exist in terms of human rights and environmental protection, but which stand ready to be tackled and improved.

I am proud to say that our House, the European Parliament, often manages to find a constructive consensus on difficult policies. Today's report on Uzbekistan is no exception. Our report received broad and solid backing from across political parties as well as European institutions and Member States during the AFET Committee vote.

One might start asking oneself: 'Why is this report so relevant for the EU today, both here in Parliament as well as across other EU institutions and in Member State capitals?' And I tell you the answer: it is because our relationship with Central Asia has changed dramatically since the war in Ukraine and because the relationship represents an important strategic milestone in EU foreign policy. And the number of visits to the region is unprecedented and speaks for itself.

Times are changing fast and the EU of our early careers is becoming a mature union of principles, strategically sovereign choices and inevitable power projection, which comes with new responsibilities. The war in Ukraine told us that we must be able to defend our values and interests and seek out like-minded, new and independent partnerships for regional integration, water security, digital safety, supply chains, connectivity, critical raw materials and the environment, all of which are key in Uzbekistan and across other parts of Central Asia.

This is because Uzbekistan and Central Asia are rich in minerals needed for our renewable transition. And because this is a highly skilled and educated region with existing supply chain infrastructure and with relatively low levels of conflict compared to elsewhere. It is also because it's part of the post-Soviet group of countries that are keenly seeking to break away from Russia and form a new and equal relationship with the EU and their own regional neighbours.

Another very important reason why this report is relevant is because it both highlights the important socioeconomic and geopolitical priorities, while showing important developments made by Uzbekistan over the past decade – as well as the remaining issues and pitfalls, namely surrounding human rights. It is important to stay realistic and fact based on this sensitive subject.

Firstly, Uzbekistan continues to encounter serious human rights breaches. This is clear when taking into account EU delegation as well as international and local civil society assessments and reports. The most urgent point to raise is that civil society registration remains biased and difficult, while better legal protection and civil society registration should be diligently pursued by the Uzbek Government and carefully monitored.

This is not only because it is a key component of the relationship with the EU, but equally because labour, environmental and human rights are prerequisites for future EU private sector investments and supply chains across the region as part of the EU diligence legislation.

Despite these challenges, it should, however, be noted that Uzbekistan has – in relative terms – progressed more than most countries in the same time span.

Margaritis Schinas, *Vice-President of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members of the European Parliament. Uzbekistan is an important partner for the European Union in a region of high strategic value. Uzbekistan is a young country that is rapidly growing. Its recent evolution since the death of post-independence President Karimov has been remarkable.

I had the chance personally to appreciate Uzbekistan's stance during the crisis we faced a couple of years ago with instrumentalisation of migration by the Belarus regime, and I had the chance to appreciate the commitment of the President of the Government of Uzbekistan in helping Europe in a moment of need.

The report, presented by Rapporteur Kyuchyuk strikes a good balance, highlighting the progress that the country has achieved and pointing to persistent challenges and weaknesses that require further attention. The European Union is actively engaged in building a stronger partnership with Uzbekistan. Last year in July, we initialled the new Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Uzbekistan that will extend our cooperation into new areas, deepening it across the board.

Shortly before that, in April last year, we admitted Uzbekistan to the GSP+, the Generalised System of Preferences Plus scheme, cutting tariffs on imports to reward and further incentivise progress in ratifying and implementing international agreements on human rights, good governance and the environment.

The EU is an important cooperation partner for Uzbekistan. The Multiannual Indicative Programme allocation for the period 2021-2024 is around EUR 76 million, and it focuses on three priority areas effective governance and digital transformation, inclusive and green growth and the development of a smart, eco-friendly agrifood sector.

A key feature of the new programme is a Team Europe Initiative that aims at facilitating the development of the country's agrifood sector, a key driver of employment and economic growth in an inclusive, green, sustainable, gender-responsive and climate-smart manner. The EU contribution to this overall Team Europe Initiative is a budget support programme of around EUR 27 million last year.

The country is an active advocate and driver of closer regional cooperation and works hard to be a constructive partner in multilateral fora. The EU supports Uzbekistan's application to join the World Trade Organisation, including through a EUR 5 million project. We also note that the country has taken what it calls a 'balanced, neutral position' on Russia's invasion of Ukraine in view of its traditionally close ties with Russia. In the current geopolitical context, Uzbekistan aims to diversify away from its dependencies and seize its relationship with the EU in that context of diversifying away from the factors that make its economy dependent.

The European Commission has worked closely with Uzbekistan to address the sensitive and very important for us issue of circumventing international sanctions on Russia. The country still has some way to go in that respect to be able to live up to its international obligations and to implement the word of its President, namely on delivering political reform and guaranteeing freedom of expression and freedom of assembly.

We do, as the European Union, raise these issues with Uzbekistan at every opportunity and at all levels. Human rights and democracy are core elements of our new agreement, and, of course, they are the foundation that underpin GSP+. As we build closer to relations with Uzbekistan, we will strengthen our dialogue to hold our partners to deliver on their promises and to pursue a broad path of reforms.

Liudas Mažylis, PPE frakcijos vardu. – Dėkoju, Pirmininke, Komisare, kolegos. Šių dienų geopolitinis kontekstas verčia apgalvoti strateginių partnerių pasirinkimą. Rusijai eskaluojant agresyvų, neteisėtą, karą Ukrainoje, Centrinės Azijos regionas įgyja papildomos svarbos. Uzbekistanas yra raktinė regiono valstybė, siekianti įvairinti savo ekonominę ir prekybinę priklausomybę nuo Rusijos. Tad tvirtesnio partnerystės ir bendradarbiavimo susitarimo sudarymą, GSP Plus suteikimą laikau sveikintinu. Galima konstatuoti teigiamus Uzbekistano vyriausybės veiksmus, pavyzdžiui, regioninė diplomatija vandens srityje, kova su neteisėta imigracija, organizuotu nusikalstamumu ir terorizmu. Europa gali padėti ir padeda Uzbekistanui žengti reformų keliu, teikti techninę pagalbą, taip pat ir vykdant žaliąją pertvarką. Kartu negalima pamiršti, kad ten klesti korupcija, varžoma žiniasklaidos laisvė, trūksta politinio pliuralizmo, esama rimtų žmogaus teisių pažeidimų. Ypatingą nerimą kelia pagrįstos spėlionės, ar tikrai sankcijos Rusijai nėra apeidinėjamos būtent per Centrinės Azijos regiono valstybes. Išlaikydamas atsargumą išreiškiu pritarimą pranešimui, pabrėždamas, kad situacija Centrinėje Azijoje yra kintanti ir raidos dinamika turi būti ypatingai dėmesingai stebima.

Karsten Lucke, im Namen der S&D-Fraktion. – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir schauen uns derzeit im Auswärtigen Ausschuss Zentralasien aus geostrategischer Perspektive an. Mein Bericht zur EU-Zentralasien-Strategie befindet sich gerade im parlamentarischen Prozess. Daher ist dieser sehr gute, umfassende und ausgewogene Bericht heute zu Usbekistan ein idealer Moment, um die europäisch-zentralasiatischen Beziehungen energisch und auch nachhaltig voranzutreiben.

Ich bin überzeugt und werbe sehr stark dafür, dass wir unsere Kooperation mit Usbekistan deutlich ausbauen. Wir haben in diesem Bericht auch deutlich gemacht, wo die vielfältigen Chancen und Potenziale liegen: Sicherheit, Konnektivität, Energiediversifizierung, Konfliktlösung, die multilaterale regelbasierte Ordnung, und das sind nur die großen Säulen der Kooperation, die hier zu nennen sind.

Gleichzeitig haben wir deutlich gemacht, dass Usbekistan aus unserer Perspektive auch innenpolitisch noch Hausaufgaben zu erledigen hat, wenn es um Schutz und Wahrung der Menschenrechte geht, um Ausbau der Demokratie, Meinungs- und Medienfreiheit und Rechtsstaatlichkeit.

Wir können festhalten, dass wir diverse Bereiche der Zusammenarbeit und vielfältige Kooperationen haben. Das neue Partnerschafts- und Kooperationsabkommen ist ein ideales Tool, das wir nutzen sollten, denn der Ausbau der usbekisch-europäischen Partnerschaft ist eine Win-win-Situation und wir brauchen jetzt den politischen Willen und auch die Dynamik, wirklich diesen Weg zu gehen.

Viola von Cramon-Taubadel, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Mr President, Commissioner, dear colleagues, with its young, hard-working population, natural resources and rich history, Uzbekistan has everything it needs to become Central Asia's success story.

However, its people are struggling, its resources and land are eroding, and China and Russia – its autocratic neighbours – have turned it into their personal playground. The EU cannot decide to engage in more trade while turning a blind eye to the human rights abuses in Uzbekistan. Sure, working conditions in the cotton fields are improving, child labour is largely outlawed, but there is still a long way to go. Water resources are being mismanaged, cities are covered in toxic dust and the country is partly being turned into a desert. An ecological disaster looms over the 35 million people in Uzbekistan if these processes are not reversed.

The next EU enlargement will bring Uzbekistan much closer to the EU. Its people deserve a democratic alternative to China and Russia. The EU must be more present in Central Asia so it can do more for improving the lives of people and protecting its unique ecosystem.

Thierry Mariani, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Monsieur le Président, l'Union européenne a enfin compris que les pays d'Asie centrale méritent toute notre attention. L'Ouzbékistan, il est vrai, est un pays essentiel pour l'Europe. Son dynamisme économique, sa lutte déterminée contre les radicalismes et ses contacts constructifs avec l'Afghanistan en font un pays déterminant dans la région.

Comme le note le rapport, il est donc urgent de continuer à approfondir et à intensifier nos relations avec Tachkent. Il convient cependant d'y agir en acteur raisonnable. Ceux qui prônent un investissement dans la région pour défier la Chine ou la Russie agissent avec arrogance et aveuglement. L'Asie centrale est la zone exemplaire de l'émergence d'un monde multipolaire où il convient d'agir en respectant parfaitement la souveraineté et l'intégrité des institutions ouzbèkes. À cet égard, je le regrette encore une fois, un tiers des articles environ de la résolution consiste à donner des leçons de démocratie à un pays dont l'indépendance remonte à 1991.

Nous nous abstiendrons donc sur ce rapport qui sonne un peu comme une occasion manquée. Les progrès de l'Ouzbékistan sont reconnus par tous les observateurs sérieux dans la région et ils méritent d'être mieux encouragés.

Katarína Roth Nevedálová (S&D). – Pán predsedajúci, Uzbekistan je najľudnatejšou krajinou Strednej Ázie a takisto krajinou s najmladším obyvateľstvom v tomto regióne. Považujem za veľmi dôležité za posledné obdobie, že nastal pokrok v zlepšení pracovných podmienok. Eliminovaná sa detská práca v tejto krajine a takisto aj práca, ktorú považujeme za nútenú.

Myslím si ale, že je dôležité zdôrazniť, že síce aj keď Uzbekistan už pristúpil k niektorým dohovorom medzinárodnej organizácie práce, tak stále sú niektoré medzinárodné štandardy, ktoré ešte stále nemá prijaté do svojej národnej legislatívy. A v tomto by sme mali podporiť. Napríklad férové odmeňovanie ľudí pracujúcich na bojovníkoch poliach, alebo bezpečnosť pri práci.

Považujem Uzbekistan za dôležitého regionálneho partnera, ktorý dokáže zabezpečiť stabilitu a bezpečnosť v tomto regióne, a preto by sme mali s ním oveľa viacej pracovať aj na diplomatickej úrovni, a mali by byť naše kontakty oveľa viac pravidelné.

Myslím si, že tieto vzťahy by sme mali zlepšovať na bilaterálnej úrovni. Takisto by sme mali zlepšovať svoj vzájomný obchod s touto krajinou a spoločne bojovať proti organizovanému zločinu, terorizmu a takisto podporovať zelenú transformáciu v tejto krajine a viac využívanie zelenej energie.

Margaritis Schinas, *Vice-President of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members, thank you for your continued interest in Uzbekistan. Your political engagement, and that of our rapporteur, will be seen not only in Tashkent, but I am sure will also be felt across Central Asia and beyond.

On a more personal note, as a Greek from Macedonia, I feel particularly sensitive around Uzbekistan, as my compatriot Alexander the Great many centuries ago reached that country, performed lots of productive and cultural investments there, and is still revered and admired as a force of good by the people of Uzbekistan. They still think that 'Iskandar' is a force of good.

The EU will continue to be a force of good, of modern times, for Uzbekistan, recognising the country's growing importance as a regional and international partner. In doing so, we will not hesitate to hold Uzbekistan to a high standard and to speak in frankness, as friends normally do, where shortcomings exist.

Above all, we will offer our partnership and support Uzbekistan as it pursues its important programme of reforms and addresses the many challenges identified in the report presented by the House today.

Ilhan Kyuchyuk, *rapporteur*. – Mr President, I wish to thank the Commissioner again for his concluding remarks and to thank colleagues for their input. I fully agree with those saying that we need more diplomacy and cooperation with Uzbekistan, not less.

Let me conclude by saying what is the most important part of the discussion and what is the way forward, actually. First, I think we should continue to carefully monitor the NGOs and civil society registration process in Uzbekistan. This will be important both for human, environmental and labour rights under due diligence, and therefore also affecting the business and investment climate.

Secondly, increase the EU-Uzbekistan security and digital engagement dialogues. This is a key prerequisite for EU and private sector risk assessment for existing, future and new supply chain hubs in the region, especially ahead of the new year's investors' forum.

Thirdly, continuous support for international and EU-funded organisations like the European Neighbourhood Council, Human Rights Watch, and the ILO in order to conduct evidence-based research, data collection and surveying in Uzbekistan. This helps guide our choices and policies and should not be infringed under any circumstances.

Fourthly, continue cooperation and exchanging with the European External Action Service, Member States, DGs and across political parties on the important new relationship with the EU, and develop the new Central Asia Asian Strategy together with Uzbekistan, both ahead of the Global Gateway Conference at the end of October, as well as in tandem with a potential summit visit next year.

Thank you so much for having this discussion today. I think it is important to strengthen the relationship with Uzbekistan, and certainly I have many takeaways from you, colleagues.

IN THE CHAIR: MARC ANGEL

Vice-President

President. – The debate is closed. The vote will be held tomorrow, Wednesday 4 October.

20. Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen (Aussprache)

President. – The next item is the debate on the report by Maria Spyraiki, on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety on Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (COM(2022)0748 – C9-0433/2022 – 2022/0432(COD)) (A9-0271/2023).

Maria Spyraiki, rapporteur. – Mr President, honourable Vice-President, dear colleagues, the EU is the second largest producer of chemicals in the world, with a sales turnover of EUR 594 billion and 15% of the global sales, according to the official data of 2021. The EU chemical industry numbers 29 000 enterprises – big, and also small and medium enterprises. Chemicals are everywhere, improving our living standards, but also many of them have hazardous properties that can harm our health and the environment.

Today we debate the revision of one of the two cornerstones of the EU chemical legislation. The revised framework of the Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging will be applied to all industrial sectors, manufacturers, importers and downstream users in order to classify the substance and mixtures of their products packets and label them accordingly before placing them on the market.

After six months of fruitful and thorough negotiation – and I would like to thank all the shadow rapporteurs – we achieved to reach an agreement in six compromise amendments that we have adopted by the majority of the political groups in the ENVI Committee. Achieving that, we managed to improve the Commission's proposal by aligning it with the needs of the European citizens in the industry, providing classification where needed, making it more efficient and implementable and increasing the safety of the European way of life, dear Vice-President.

In my capacity as the rapporteur, it is of utmost importance to have a revised CLP Regulation with a focus to ensure the safety of consumers, increase the level of the environmental protection, ensure a smooth transition period for the market and do not distract the market of the essential oil sector – which includes agriculture, SMEs and big industries in various Member States, including France, Spain, Italy, Poland, Bulgaria and my home country, Greece.

In this regard, and based on the very good collaboration with the so-called 'von der Leyen alliance' political groups, the Commission and the ECA as well, we managed to conclude the report that brings the appropriate consideration to the following issues.

First, we focus to increase the level of information to the consumers and facilitate the use of the digital label. We also focus to enhance consumer awareness on the distance sales by adopting the provision that for the sale to the general public of a substance classified as hazardous shall request the user to always read and follow product label information. We reached an agreement on the essential oils: that the Article 5(3) related to MOCs, which are the mixtures, shall not apply to substances containing more than one constituent of renewable botanical origin and are not chemically nor genetically modified. By this exclusion, we reinforce the sector – based mainly on agriculture, as I have already said – and SMEs ensuring safety and sustainability as the main pillars of the production.

We proposed a provision of six months for updating the labels to the SMEs. We also agreed to secure the necessary support to ECHA. We included in the scope a reference for the animal testing, in order to promote alternative methods, and with this revision of the CLP and hopefully the revision of REACH when it comes, it will maintain the pioneering role of Europe to make safe and sustainable chemical by design.

Dear colleagues, concluding, I would like to highlight that by supporting this proposal with a vast majority tomorrow, we make a significant step forward for the protection of the consumers and the environment. It is critical to increase the level of information provided for all products containing chemicals and also to address risks arising from online sales. It is also important to facilitate our industry and SMEs to adapt and maintain their competitiveness and to provide to ECHA the proper resources.

Μαργαρίτης Σχοινάς, Αντιπρόεδρος της Επιτροπής. – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, κυρίες και κύριοι μέλη του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου, επιτρέψτε μου, πριν από όλα, να ευχαριστήσω και να συγχαρώ τη συνάδελφο, συμπατριώτισσα και φίλη εισηγήτρια, Μαρία Σπυράκη, για τον πολύ αποτελεσματικό τρόπο με τον οποίο διαχειρίστηκε αυτόν τον σύνθετο φάκελο.

Αυτός ο κανονισμός αποτελεί, ίσως, τον βασικό πυλώνα της νομοθεσίας μας για τις χημικές ουσίες και για να εξασφαλίσουμε την ασφαλή χρήση των χημικών από τους καταναλωτές αλλά και τους εργαζόμενους στον τομέα, χρειάζεται να βεβαιωθούμε ότι υπάρχει επαρκής πληροφόρηση γύρω από τους κινδύνους για την ανθρώπινη υγεία και το περιβάλλον που συνδέονται με αυτές τις ουσίες. Μόνο όταν καταφέρουμε να επισημάνουμε, να αναγνωρίσουμε και να πληροφορήσουμε για αυτούς τους κινδύνους, τότε, με αυτόν τον κανονισμό, θα βοηθηθούμε στο να μπορέσουμε να περάσουμε στο ευρύ κοινό και τους χρήστες την απαραίτητη πληροφόρηση μέσω των ετικετών και άλλων τέτοιων μέσων δημοσιότητας.

Εξάλλου, η κατηγοριοποίηση των χημικών ουσιών κάτω από τον κανονισμό αυτόν που συζητάμε σήμερα είναι κάτι που θα έχει άμεσο αντίκτυπο σε άλλες κοινοτικές νομοθετικές πρωτοβουλίες, σε άλλα νομοθετικά ευρωπαϊκά κείμενα για τα παιχνίδια, τα καλλυντικά, τα λιπάσματα και τα εντομοκτόνα —ειδικά για κινδύνους που έχουν να κάνουν και με την έκθεση σε αυτές τις επικίνδυνες ουσίες και βιομηχανικές εκπομπές. Επίσης, εξίσου σημαντικό είναι ότι αυτό που λέμε πράσινη ταξινόμια επίσης έχει πολλά να κερδίσει από αυτή την κατηγοριοποίηση που φέρνει ο εν λόγω κανονισμός.

Honourable Members, the fruitful discussions on this proposal at committee stage have paved the way to today's discussion.

We, the Commission, see the plenary adopting Parliament's mandate on Wednesday that would allow us to trigger swiftly the inter-institutional negotiations still this year.

The main elements of this revision are, firstly, a delegated act that introduced crosscutting criteria to identify endocrine disruptors, persistent substances contaminating food webs and the pristine environment.

This entered into force this April, and I thank this House for your support throughout this process. This is the first element of the chemicals strategy we announced and impacts on the changes to the regulation we are discussing today.

The second element of the package is, of course, the revised regulation, the one that is on the table and is the subject of our discussions today. This proposal revises some existing provisions on classification and labelling to make them more efficient and to provide clear information, especially on hazards to consumers, workers and users.

At the same time, the proposal simplifies the regulatory processes and labelling rules, which will reduce burden on industry, especially for small and medium enterprises, whilst at the same time providing clear information to users.

This is done by introducing additional digitalisation of some label elements and by adjusting our labelling and packaging requirements to the new sales form that is refill packaging instead of single-use bottles.

Companies, in particular small enterprises, will enjoy easier access to more robust information on the hazards, and this, *in fine*, will translate into tangible benefits for consumers and users.

The new proposal will bring also more flexibility for multilingual labels, allowing enterprises to place their products across the single market more easily.

At the same time, the proposal ensures that online sales are handled in a way so that consumers are properly informed about the chemical risks of products that are offered via the internet.

Finally, enforcement is key to achieve the level of protection we are aiming at. That is why the proposal strengthens the legal basis for the application of EU rules, also tackling issues for online sales of chemicals.

Let me conclude with a few words on certain things that we would still need to discuss. First of all, the ENVI Committee's report on the tabled amendments shows that Parliament understands the stakes and the importance of this regulation.

But at the same time, some amendments touch upon key elements of the proposal. Let me cite some of these issues that would require further discussions at interinstitutional level.

First, we take good note of your concerns on the proposed rules for the classification of complex substances, and in particular the potential impact on the sector of essential oils.

Second, we agree on the importance of ensuring consumers' safety regardless of the form in which they buy chemicals, including through refill sales. The Commission is of the view that substances and mixtures can be safely sold via refill stations. Selling products via refill stations is one of the promising levers to reduce packaging waste, which this House is currently discussing.

Third, labels should be easily legible, a necessity to ensure well-informed consumers and users of chemicals, especially for an ever-ageing European population.

Finally, we note the concerns regarding green claims, which we share. As you know, we have proposed a directive setting up robust common criteria to prevent misleading claims and greenwashing. Hence, we would not consider it necessary to provide these same criteria in this regulation.

But overall, to conclude, it is very encouraging to see the strong engagement and the broad agreement across the political groups in the ENVI Committee. I look forward to the debate today and to the vote tomorrow.

Dennis Radtke, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ich möchte zunächst einmal der Kollegin Maria Spyraiki ganz herzlich zu ihrer herausragenden Arbeit gratulieren und mich dafür auch bedanken. Gerade bei diesem technischen Dossier, die unterschiedlichen Enden zusammenzubinden, um einen realistischen Entwurf hinzubekommen, ist eine schwierige Aufgabe.

Die EVP-Änderungsanträge 101, 102, 103 bieten, glaube ich, die Chance, die guten erreichten Kompromisse noch ein Stück weit besser zu machen. Mir ist auch wichtig, noch mal darauf hinzuweisen, dass die Frage der Schriftgröße und auch die Frage der Umsetzungsfristen für die Unternehmen – das wird ja morgen noch einmal ein Thema sein, hoffentlich auch in den Trilogverhandlungen noch einmal ein Thema sein.

Denn insgesamt dürfen wir eins nicht vergessen: Ja, Chemie muss sicher sein. Deswegen haben wir auch weltweit das schärfste Chemikalienrecht. Deswegen ist unser Chemikalienrecht international der Goldstandard. Aber wir müssen auch dafür Sorge tragen, gerade in der jetzigen Situation, in der jetzigen Krise, dass es für die chemische Industrie am Ende auch leistbar bleibt.

Ich habe ein Leben vor der Politik. Ich habe in Deutschland bei der Chemiegewerkschaft gearbeitet, und deswegen weiß ich aus eigener Erfahrung: Chemie steht für hohe Löhne, für hohe Tarifbindung, für mitbestimmte Arbeitsplätze, für hochinnovative Arbeitsplätze. Und ich erwarte auch von der EU-Kommission – Kommissar Schinas hat darauf hingewiesen: Chemiestrategie –, dass wir auch alles dafür tun, dass diese Industrie als wichtiges Rückgrat für wirtschaftliches Wachstum in Europa auch weiterhin ein Zuhause hat und eine gute Zukunft hat.

João Albuquerque, *em nome do Grupo S&D*. – Senhor Presidente, Senhor Comissário, permita-me começar por dizer que aprovámos o primeiro pilar, ou estamos em vias de aprovar o primeiro pilar com a CLP, faltará agora a REACH, para concluirmos também a estratégia dos químicos.

Classificação, rotulagem e embalagem de químicos às 9h30 da noite de uma terça-feira. Não é um daqueles temas que nos faça apaixonar pela União Europeia, mas, contra as expectativas iniciais, talvez possa ser um daqueles temas que nos ajuda a entender melhor esta União e de que forma é que o trabalho aqui desenvolvido pode contribuir para melhorar a vida de cada uma e de cada um dos cidadãos europeus.

Desde o início deste processo legislativo, que foi longo, intenso e muito trabalhoso, houve apenas uma questão a que procurámos dar resposta: como podemos aproveitar esta oportunidade de revisão técnica de uma legislação tão complexa que regula substâncias químicas para melhorar os índices de proteção e informação do consumidor?

É preciso deixar claro, e reforçar as vezes que forem necessárias, que ao longo de todo este processo, este foi o nosso objetivo primordial e conseguimos fazer isso ao mesmo tempo que soubemos ouvir os diferentes setores abrangidos por esta legislação – do setor dos detergentes aos produtos cosméticos, passando pelo setor dos óleos essenciais, soubemos entender as especificidades de cada um.

Procurámos encontrar soluções que não comprometam as pequenas e médias empresas europeias, sobrecarregando-as com adaptações burocráticas desnecessárias. Tivemos atenção às práticas existentes dos pequenos produtores europeus no impacto que têm nas diferentes regiões, acomodando várias das suas preocupações e entendendo as especificidades dos óleos essenciais.

Garantimos o compromisso abrangente em diferentes dimensões fundamentais, como é a necessidade de utilização rápida dos consumidores cada vez que há alterações substanciais no conhecimento científico e no seu impacto nos produtos e na saúde dos consumidores.

Caros colegas, amanhã, quando estivermos a votar o relatório final e as últimas emendas apresentadas, não podemos perder de vista o objetivo inicial a que nos propusemos. Os compromissos alcançados, melhorados pontualmente por algumas das emendas propostas, não podem ser colocados em risco pela ambição de agradar a interesses comerciais.

Para melhorarmos este regulamento em benefício dos europeus, temos de respeitar o trabalho desenvolvido na Comissão do Ambiente e aprovar os compromissos negociados anteriormente. É por isso que considero que o acordo que alcançámos, depois de muita negociação e trabalho e que compromete os maiores grupos políticos desta Câmara, precisa de ser aprovado.

Por último, não podia terminar sem referir que alcançar este equilíbrio sem colocar em causa o objetivo inicial a que nos propusemos só foi possível graças ao trabalho desenvolvido pela relatora Maria Spyraكي e pela equipa de relatores, bem como por toda a equipa do S&D.

Só assim, com este objetivo em mente, é que foi possível fazer Europa também nas coisas mais técnicas.

Атидже Алиева-Вели, *от името на групата Renew*. – Г-н Председател, г-н Заместник-председател на Комисията, колеги, този дебат за мен, като български евродепутат, е с дъх на българска роза. Розовото масло е емблема на страната ни, поминък и живот за хиляди трудолюбиви производители. Преразгледаният регламент ще обозначава продуктите с растителен произход като смеси и етикетирането им ще зависи от включено в тях химическо вещество, независимо от въздействието на целия продукт.

Подкрепяйки промени в законодателството в защита на здравето и по-добрата информираност на потребителите, остават и въпроси: има ли достатъчно безспорни научни доказателства, че тези вещества крият риск? Ще позволим ли с промените да застрашим производители на етерични култури и масла? Емблематичното българско розово масло и други етерични масла ще бъдат ли обозначени като „опасни“?

Това не само застрашава богатото ни наследство, но и икономическата стабилност в тези региони. Този регламент може да наруши конкурентното ни предимство, да ни измести от важни пазари, да възпрепятства икономическия растеж и да ограничи перспективите пред малките и средните предприятия.

Нашите производители заслужават политики, които насърчават растежа им. Затова утре делегацията на ДПС ще подкрепи розопроизводителите и останалите производители. Призовавам ви, колеги, да го направите и вие!

Jutta Paulus, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar, meine Damen und Herren! Ich freue mich! Ich freue mich wirklich, dass wir in diesen Verhandlungen zur Verordnung über die Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen zu guten Kompromissen gekommen sind. Ich möchte mich bei Maria Spyraكي bedanken für die fairen und konstruktiven Verhandlungen, denn das ist wirklich ein wichtiger Schritt für den Verbraucherschutz.

Die Kennzeichnung gefährlicher Chemikalien ist wirklich wichtig für die Gesundheit der Beschäftigten in den jeweiligen Branchen, aber auch für die von Bürgerinnen und Bürgern. Ich bin sehr froh, dass wir erstmals eine Kennzeichnung bekommen werden für hormonähnlich wirkende Chemikalien. Das gab es bisher noch nicht, das ist wirklich ein Novum, und ich baue darauf, dass das auch global akzeptiert und aufgenommen werden wird.

Auch Chemikalien mit Langzeitrisiken werden gekennzeichnet, und wir konnten erreichen, dass es eine sinnvolle und konsistente Kennzeichnung von Mischungen gibt. Denn da gab es bisher eine Regulierungslücke.

Es ist auch gelungen – die Kollegen haben es schon gesagt –, die Bedenken von insbesondere kleinen Produzenten von ätherischen Ölen angemessen zu berücksichtigen, ohne dabei Abstriche am Gesundheitsschutz zu machen. Wir schließen die Schlupflöcher der bisherigen Verordnung bei Onlineverkäufen, bei Nachfüllstationen.

Und rundherum muss ich sagen, meine Damen und Herren, mit dieser Verordnung zeigen wir: Europa nimmt die Gesundheit seiner Bürgerinnen und Bürger und die Gefahren, die von Chemikalien ausgehen können, ernst. Ich vertraue darauf, dass auch die anderen Bestandteile der Chemikalienstrategie für Nachhaltigkeit noch in dieser Legislaturperiode vorgelegt werden.

Liebe Maria, ich glaube, wir werden in den Verhandlungen mit dem Rat der Mitgliedstaaten ebenfalls zu einem guten Ergebnis kommen. Deshalb an dieser Stelle schon mal ganz herzlichen Dank!

Pietro Fiocchi, *a nome del gruppo ECR*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, siamo tutti d'accordo sulla necessità della revisione del regolamento CLP, però ci sono alcuni punti, e mi rivolgo al Commissario.

Uno: l'obbligo di mettere tutti i *warning* nella lingua del paese di destinazione. Perché, invece di prevedere gli atti delegati della Commissione per usare il QR code, non lo facciamo subito nel regolamento usando il QR code, in modo che possiamo passare tutte le informazioni in tutte le lingue che vogliamo, di qualsiasi densità e volume?

Poi, c'è un problema sulle sostanze composte, nel senso che in alcuni casi non ci sono i metodi scientifici di determinazione della pericolosità per la salute umana.

Infine, i caratteri grandi. I caratteri grandi: bellissimo, così sono più leggibili, ma ricordiamoci che vanno in contrasto con la legge sul *packaging*, perché andare dal *font size* 10 al *font size* 12 vuol dire il 20 % in più di uso di carta e di plastica, in contrasto con la direttiva sul *packaging*. Pertanto, chi ha scritto alcune di queste regole non ha mai lavorato un giorno in fabbrica e non ha mai parlato con gli utenti finali, che, tra l'altro, dubito leggeranno tutti questi *warning*.

Danilo Oscar Lancini, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, riconosciamo l'importanza della revisione del regolamento CLP, ma riteniamo alcune disposizioni del testo molto problematiche per le nostre industrie. Per questo motivo, con i colleghi parlamentari dei partiti che costituiscono il governo italiano, abbiamo presentato emendamenti che correggono le parti più critiche.

Al contempo, non posso tacere davanti ai comportamenti di associazioni che dovrebbero rappresentare gli interessi del settore produttivo e invece fanno politica. Invero, CEFIC ha fatto retromarcia sulle priorità proposte per il voto in plenaria a causa del supporto del gruppo ID a tali istanze. Comportamenti simili sono stati attuati anche da AISE, che improvvisamente ha deciso di abbandonarne alcune.

È questo che le imprese si meritano da voi? Lasciate la politica a chi è democraticamente eletto. Questo atteggiamento tradisce il mandato conferitovi dal mondo produttivo, composto anche dalle piccole e medie imprese, a cui nulla importa che parte di questi parlamentari italiani siano anche del gruppo ID. Sono questi comportamenti che tutelano imprese e lavoratori? Ribadisco: noi siamo aperti al dialogo e lo riteniamo uno dei punti fondamentali del nostro lavoro.

Anja Hazekamp, *namens de Fractie The Left*. – Voorzitter, al jaren vechten heel veel mensen tegen chemische fabrieken als Chemours en 3M. Fabrieken die zeer schadelijke gifstoffen produceren die nooit meer uit het milieu zullen verdwijnen en die een heel grote bedreiging vormen voor onze gezondheid. Maar er is hoop: we zien kleine stappen om het gevaar van deze fabrieken in te dammen. Vorige week besloot de rechter dat Chemours aansprakelijk is voor de milieuschade die vier gemeenten rondom de fabriek hebben geleden door gevaarlijke PFAS.

Ook met deze wetswijziging, waaraan we het afgelopen half jaar hard hebben gewerkt, zetten we concrete stappen om mens, dier en milieu te beschermen. Voortaan moeten hormoonverstoorders en PFAS op het etiket vermeld worden en duidelijk leesbaar zijn voor de gebruikers. Ik ben dan ook verbaasd dat de lobby van de chemische industrie weer parlementariërs bereid heeft gevonden om te voorkomen dat gebruikers goed worden geïnformeerd. Ik hoop dat morgen iedereen met gezond verstand stemt.

En dan nog een ander punt. Ontzettend veel dieren worden toegetakeld en gedood door de chemische industrie voor zinloze dierproeven. Ik ben blij dat we ook op dit belangrijke onderwerp vooruitgang boeken. We verplichten dat er alternatieve testmethoden gebruikt en gepromoot moeten worden en chemicaliën die waar dan ook ter wereld op primaten getest worden, mogen in Europa niet meer worden toegelaten.

Daarnaast is het belangrijk dat we milieueclaims in advertenties voor gevaarlijke stoffen en mengsels daarvan verbieden. Zo maken we een eind aan greenwashing door Shell, Bayer en hun giftige vrienden.

Ik eindig met een vraag aan de Commissie: u heeft nog andere wetsvoorstellen beloofd om gevaarlijk gif aan banden te leggen, zoals Reach, een exportverbod voor gevaarlijk landbouwgif en een verbod op alle PFAS. Wanneer gaat u mens, dier en milieu echt beschermen en komt u met deze voorstellen? Een datum alstublieft.

Радан Кънев (PPE). – Г-н Председател, г-н Комисар, на първо място искам да благодаря сърдечно на докладчика Мария Спираки за работата, за разбирането, за конструктивния и консенсусен подход по този доклад. На второ място, да благодаря на всички тези колеги от България, Гърция, Испания, Италия, Франция, от всички парламентарни групи в тази зала, благодарение на които етеричните масла бяха временно изключени от обхвата на регламента. Специални поздравии за колегата Андрей Новаков от България, който по много уважителни причини отсъства от настоящия дебат.

Искам обаче също така да призова в утрешния ден да подкрепите измененията, по силата на които етеричните масла да бъдат категорично и окончателно изключени от списъка на опасните вещества и от предупрежденията за опасни вещества при етикетирането на продукти. Не защото това е интересът на производителите на етерични масла. Не защото в моята държава България производството на етерични масла е доходоносен поминък за хиляди семейства и традиционен поминък за хиляди семейства от повече от столетие. А защото просто те не са опасни вещества. Етеричните масла, извлечени по екологичен начин, по естествен път от растителни продукти, са тъкмо обратното. Това са полезни вещества, които присъстват в нашата грижа за здравето на гражданите, а не в рисковете за това здраве.

Irène Tolleret (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, tout d'abord, nous pouvons tous nous réjouir de cette nouvelle législation qui a pour but de protéger la santé humaine et l'environnement. Il faut cependant garder à l'esprit le principe de proportionnalité. Les produits d'origine botanique comme les huiles essentielles méritent un traitement à part pour les distinguer des produits issus de la pétrochimie.

En voulant régler le problème des substances pétrochimiques, il ne faudrait pas que cette révision de la législation cause un préjudice inutile aux cultivateurs de plantes aromatiques et aux autres acteurs de la chaîne. Il s'agit d'un secteur majoritairement artisanal, basé sur une filière composée de petits agriculteurs, de petits producteurs qui jouent un rôle extrêmement important dans le maintien de la biodiversité. J'aimerais souligner que, rien qu'en France, la filière de la lavande et du lavandin génère à elle seule plus de 9 000 emplois directs et 17 000 emplois indirects. À côté de cette filière se développent d'autres secteurs qui font vivre les zones rurales avec le miel, le tourisme.

Je vous demande donc de soutenir une dérogation pour les substances d'origine botanique afin de permettre de garder leur système actuel de classification. Il ne s'agit pas de les exempter, mais de tenir compte de leur spécificité et, ce faisant, de garder nos magnifiques paysages de Provence avec ces champs de lavande, avec cette vallée de la rose, avec ces odeurs, ça sent bon, ce sont des beaux produits. C'est notre patrimoine immatériel, agricole, commun, européen.

Цветелина Пенкова (S&D). – Г-н Председател, г-жо Комисар, розовото масло е едно от съкровищата на България. То се използва в козметиката, медицината и парфюмерията. Неговата структура и уникален аромат го отличават. Днес, благодарение на розовото масло, България е световен лидер в производството на етерични масла. Важно е да отбележим, че не всички етерични масла са еднакви. Българското розово масло е единствено и неповторимо. То не само не е опасно, а напротив – изключително полезно е за здравето. Това е доказано със стотици проучвания на независими организации и е признато от Световната здравна организация и от ЮНЕСКО World Intangible Cultural Heritage.

От изключително значение е изменението на Регламента за класифициране, етиктиране и опаковане на вещества и смеси да гарантира правната стабилност и регулаторната предвидимост. Ние не бива да допускаме ненужни тежести от свръхрегулация или неправилно регулиране на отрасли, уникални за някои региони в Европейския съюз. Затова ви призовавам да защитите един от символите на Съюза, да защитите символа на България.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Μαργαρίτης Σχοινάς, Αντιπρόεδρος της Επιτροπής. – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, ευχαριστώ τις κυρίες και κυρίους βουλευτές για την πολύ ενδιαφέρουσα και πλούσια συζήτηση για όλα τα σημεία ουσίας που αφορούν την καινούργια πρόταση κανονισμού. Και πάλι συγχαρητήρια στην εισηγήτρια, Μαρία Σπυράκη.

Κάλυψα πάρα πολλά θέματα στην εισαγωγική μου ομιλία. Δεν θα ήθελα να τα επαναλάβω εδώ. Αλλά θα ήθελα να διαβεβαιώσω και να καθησυχάσω τους ευρωβουλευτές ότι η Επιτροπή αποδίδει ιδιαίτερη σημασία στις ανησυχίες τους για τα περίφημα essential oils.

Μαρία Σπυράκη, Εισηγήτρια. – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, αγαπητέ Μαργαρίτη, ευχαριστώ πάρα πολύ για την υποστήριξη από την πλευρά της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής.

Allow me to switch in English because I owe a clarification concerning the issue of essential oil and please note it because it is important. According to the text we have already voted on in the ENVI Committee, we reached an agreement on the essential oils that the Article 5(3) related to MOCs, which means mixtures, shall not apply – I repeat, shall not apply – to substances containing more than one constituent of renewable botanical origin that are not chemically or genetically modified. By this exclusion – and I repeat the wording, it is an exclusion of the essential oils – we reinforce the sector based mainly on agriculture and SMEs, ensuring safety and sustainability as the main pillars of the production.

As already the Vice-President has said, I have visited Kazanlak, which is in Bulgaria, I have also visited Guadalajara, which is in Spain, and I explained to the producers that we are here to protect their jobs and not to destroy their lives.

While going on to the next question, which is the articles that we will vote for tomorrow in the amendments, I will currently ask you to support three amendments which are now gathering the support from various groups consisting the so-called «von der Leyen alliance». The first, number 101, is referred to Article 37(2) regarding the grouping of substances, we propose an alignment with the REACH Regulation, specifying clear certificate criteria which are needed. The second is number 102. The second amendment is related to the reference to the use of the environmental claims in Article 48(2a). This amendment that had been adopted by the ENVI Committee prohibited the use of environmental claims for all CLP-classified substances and mixtures. Now, to mitigate the concerns raised by various stakeholders, we propose to limit this prohibition to the most severe hazard classes, which is needed. And the third one we support is another important amendment regarding the child-resistant fastening. This aims to extend the requirement for a child-resistant fastening to such substances or mixtures which have extreme pH and are classified as serious eye damage category.

Concluding, as the rapporteur of this report, I invite you all to vote in favour of these amendments and thus give me a strong mandate to negotiate in the trilogue with the Council and the Commission.

President. – The debate is closed. The vote will be held tomorrow, Wednesday 4 October.

21. Die zehnte von der EZB beschlossene Erhöhung der Referenzzinssätze in Folge und ihre Auswirkungen (Aussprache)

President. – The next item is the debate on the statements by the Council and the Commission on the 10th consecutive increase in reference interest rates decided by the ECB and its consequences (2023/2891(RSP)).

Margaritis Schinas, Vice-President of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, discussing the impact of high inflation and rising interest rates on households and workers is highly relevant, especially in the context of the continuing challenges that we face as a union. Europe has been confronted with a series of major shocks, first linked to the pandemic and then to Russia's war against Ukraine. Overall, our societies and economies have shown remarkable resilience, and our coordinated policy response has helped to avoid a recession. Nevertheless, high inflation has taken its toll. Starting from the second half of 2021, inflation has been rising strongly to reach its highest level in more than two decades. Today, inflation has already fallen by almost half compared to its peak in October 2022. The peak was 11.5 %. And although in August it was 5.9 %, it is still high. Growth has suffered as high inflation has reduced consumers' purchasing power. The impact is particularly large for poorer households because they spend a higher share of their income on food and energy. High inflation, let's face it, means poverty and more inequality.

Fortunately, we see more promising signs for next year, when the economy should stage a mild rebound, underpinned by lower inflation, a strong labour market and record low unemployment. Nonetheless, we need to work further to bring inflation back to its 2 % target as the economic, as the social consequences of higher and more persistent inflation would be dramatic for Europe. And this is exactly the mandate of the European Central Bank. The ECB's main tool is, of course, setting the level of the interest rate. The ECB is independent in the conduct of its monetary policy. This is the golden rule of our European economic governance under Eurozone role. So as you can imagine, I will specifically refrain from commenting on ECB rule. I would nevertheless say that the fight against inflation entails important consequences for households, workers, businesses and requires a well-calibrated policy strategy beyond monetary rules.

Let me tonight focus on four elements that are key for this calibrated policy response. First energy prices. Second, the macroeconomic policy mix. Third, the need to protect the vulnerable. And four, the role of reforms and investment. The initial inflation spike was the result of skyrocketing energy prices as a direct consequence of Putin's energy blackmail and instrumentalisation of energy against us. The price for gas in Europe was over EUR 300 per megawatt hour one year ago. We implemented, together, a joint collective approach to reduce energy prices. We pooled our demand and bought energy together. We used our critical mass as Europe to lower prices and secure our supply, and we managed to significantly reduce our dependence from Russia. And now gas prices are around EUR 35. From EUR 300 to EUR 35. Lower and more stable energy prices are essential for underpinning a steady reduction in inflation to safeguard consumers purchasing power and to support the competitiveness of our companies. We need to continue working on this track, for instance, regarding the electricity market reform.

Now, as it comes to the macroeconomic policy mix, the second area that I would like to concentrate on. Fiscal policy should not add to inflationary pressures. This means that fiscal policy should be prudent. A wrong balance would only lead to higher, more persistent inflation and even higher interest rates. The third consideration is the need to alleviate the impact of high inflation on the most vulnerable. EU funding, for instance, through the European Social Fund Plus and the Just Transition Fund can certainly help. And the European Directive on Minimum Wages will also improve people's working and living conditions. Fiscal support measures should be targeted to those in need. This will make them more effective and at the same time keep them affordable. Now that energy prices are coming down, it is time to wind down emergency measures, but with another potentially difficult winter ahead of us, we need to remain collectively vigilant. Finally, the timely and full implementation of reforms and investments will be vital for boosting our social and economic resilience and to drive forward the twin transitions.

Ladies and gentlemen, honourable Members, safeguarding our long term competitiveness is the best guarantee to secure many and high quality jobs. We have one successful, clear strategy for that that is already paying dividends. It is built around the Recovery and Resilience Facility. And with REPowerEU, we are taking significant steps to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels into the direction of renewables. This will reduce certainly our exposure to external surprise supply or price shocks and support our future competitiveness.

It is also important to work on faster permitting tackling labour shortages, boosting future-oriented skills, and establishing an investment-friendly business environment without undue bureaucracy and red tape. And in building this future economy, we should pay particular attention to its fairness and inclusiveness dimension. Our social systems in Europe are there to offer adequate protection. Member states must continue and in some cases accelerate the implementation of the reforms and investments included in their plans. These are reforms that we have agreed upon and we know that there are difficulties, there are challenges, but these are perfectly feasible. And the Commission is working closely with all Member States to make sure that their implementation is carried out in a timely and rapid way.

Finally, we need to continue deepening our single market, the biggest and best regulated internal market in the world. We need to do this by enforcing the existing rules, lifting investment barriers, in particular in services. And if we want to make Europe an attractive investment destination. We certainly need more progress in deepening our Capital Markets Union. I look forward to discussing these issues with you tonight and to continue working on them in the interest of our economy and of our people.

Lídia Pereira, *em nome do Grupo PPE*. – Senhor presidente, a discussão de hoje é importante, mas apenas se olharmos para os números, porque, caso contrário, é oportunista se olharmos para quem propôs o debate.

Começamos hoje a assistir à descida, ainda que tímida, da inflação, mas ainda estamos longe do objetivo. Continuamos acima dos 4 % e se olharmos para a alimentação mais do que duplicamos esse valor. A prazo, são números insustentáveis e, no imediato, são situações inaceitáveis.

Portugal, por exemplo, viu o preço dos produtos agrícolas aumentar 22 % só no segundo semestre. Na semana passada, o preço do quilo da laranja duplicou. Repito: numa semana, o dobro do preço.

O aumento das taxas de juro é a resposta do Banco Central, mas, depois de dez subidas consecutivas e do valor recorde, está na hora de parar. A prestação mensal média do crédito à habitação em Portugal é hoje 111 euros mais cara do que há um ano.

As taxas de juro são um remédio que está a resultar na dose inicial; não podemos nem devemos arriscar uma *overdose* que pode ser economicamente insensata e socialmente problemática.

Mas é preciso sermos claros. O tema deste debate esconde uma agenda da esquerda. Uma esquerda que não quer discutir o problema, que é a inflação, mas prefere atacar parte da solução. Com que objetivo? Esconder a incapacidade dos governos nacionais, como o português.

Senão, vamos a factos: o excedente histórico da receita fiscal motivado pela inflação não conduziu a uma baixa de impostos. Porquê? O preço das casas desce na Europa, sobe em Portugal, impulsionado pela carga fiscal. Porquê?

Muitas urgências dos hospitais portugueses continuam a fechar, médicos a sair do setor privado sem qualquer compromisso sério do ministro da pasta e ex-deputado desta casa. Porquê?

São estas as questões que o oportunismo da esquerda quer esconder com estes debates, mas são estas as questões que a nossa responsabilidade nos traz a recordar.

Jonás Fernández, *en nombre del Grupo S&D*. – Señor presidente, señor vicepresidente de la Comisión, se trata sin duda de un debate necesario en estos días y quiero agradecer al Grupo The Left que haya propuesto esta discusión en esta semana de sesiones plenarias después de la última subida de tipos de interés por parte del Banco Central Europeo. Apenas expondré dos ideas para alimentar esta discusión.

El mismo día en que se reunía el Consejo de Gobierno del BCE se publicaban sus nuevas previsiones de inflación que situaban ese dato para 2024 en el 3,2 % de promedio en el año. Eso quiere decir que, durante la segunda parte del próximo año, la inflación estará en torno al 2,5 % en virtud de las propias previsiones del Banco Central y se reducirá aún más en 2025 hasta el 2,1 %.

En este sentido, me pregunto cuál es la necesidad de acelerar la convergencia de la inflación hacia el 2 %, teniendo en cuenta que la revisión del mandato interpreta su objetivo en el medio plazo y teniendo en cuenta el riesgo de recesión cierta que tenemos en la zona del euro, y de recesión en algunas economías muy importantes de dicha zona.

Siempre hay un compromiso entre crecimiento e inflación y creo que, cuando las previsiones apuntan a que en doce o quince meses la inflación estará solo muy ligeramente por encima del 2 %, los riesgos para la actividad económica son más importantes que acercar ese 2 % un mes arriba o un mes abajo.

En cualquier caso, este debate nos conduce también a otra discusión que estamos teniendo estas semanas, que no es otra que la revisión de la gobernanza económica de la Unión. Porque en estos momentos solo la política monetaria es capaz de ayudar a gestionar los ciclos. Seguimos sin internalizar la necesidad de tener una posición fiscal consolidada en la zona del euro, y esto es muy importante porque, con un pilar fiscal europeo, podríamos gestionar sustancialmente mejor los ciclos y evitar escenarios como el que estamos sufriendo con estos niveles de tipos de interés. Ese debate tenemos que tenerlo.

Billy Kelleher, *on behalf of the Renew Group*. – Mr President, after ten consecutive rate rises, bringing us to a 4% ECB interest rate, we have seen inflation drop to 4.3%. Of course, the ECB will claim that that is supportive of its policies of raising interest rates.

Commissioner, you also said that inflation is the enemy of the poor and those on low incomes, but equally high interest rates cause recessions and recessions bring about unemployment. So I do believe it is time that we actually had a real debate regarding the European Union and how it sets interest rates and how the ECB's mandate is interpreted as just price stability of 2% inflation. That is the mandate they operate under.

But equally, they also have a secondary mandate: support the general economic policies of the Union with a view to contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Union. And the objectives of the Union are more than just 2% price stability, Commissioner. There are many other things than this. They are about supporting citizens, investing in services and ensuring that we have functioning communities and societies. And a 4% interest rate is causing significant challenges out there.

This House has consistently said, and we adopted in February of this year, stressing the very point, that we do need to broaden the interpretation of the secondary mandate. And we do need to allow the ECB to be able to adjudicate on its secondary mandate, not just be completely straightjacketed into the primary mandate, which is interpreting price stability and keeping inflation at 2%. So I do believe we should have that discussion. And if it requires Treaty change, well then, let us not to be afraid to do so.

Rasmus Andresen, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident! Warum ist alles so teuer geworden? Ich kann mir keinen Döner mehr leisten. Wir sind am Ende des Monats, wie soll ich denn noch meine Energiekosten und Lebensmittel bezahlen? Ich habe vor wenigen Tagen gemeinsam mit unserer Grünen-Jugendorganisation in Wiesbaden mit jungen Menschen über ihre Zukunftssorgen gesprochen. Ja, ich muss sagen, die jungen Menschen haben recht: Während alles immer teurer wird, leiden Millionen Menschen real unter Einkommensverlusten.

Konservative behaupten jetzt, dass die Europäische Zentralbank mit hohen Zinsen dafür sorgen kann, dass die Preise fallen. Wir allerdings sagen und wissen, dass das aktuell allerdings falsch ist. Die Europäische Zentralbank hat dafür nicht die richtigen Instrumente. Sie kann gar nicht dafür sorgen, dass der Döner wieder günstiger wird oder die Energiepreise wieder stabiler werden. Es ist ein Skandal, dass große Lebensmittelkonzerne ihre Marktmacht ausnutzen und ihre Gewinne in den letzten Jahren verdoppeln konnten. Ihre Übergewinne und höhere Energiepreise machen Lebensmittel teurer.

Der Schaden, den die EZB mit ihrer Zinspolitik anrichtet, ist größer als deren Effekt auf das Preisniveau. Wir haben keine zu hohe Nachfrage, deshalb bringt es nichts, auf Krampf die Nachfrage zu drosseln. Stattdessen müssen wir erneuerbare Energien massiv ausbauen und unsere Abhängigkeit von fossiler Energie aus Staaten wie Katar oder Russland deutlich senken. Die Kosten für den Ausbau von erneuerbaren Energien werden aber durch die aktuelle Zinspolitik der EZB massiv verteuert. Frau Lagarde, Sie sind mit Ihrer Zinspolitik falsch abgebogen, jetzt ist es Zeit für einen Kurswechsel.

Johan Van Overtveldt, *namens de ECR-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, commissaris, collega's, inflatie is een sluipend maar dodelijk gif. Wanneer zij niet doortastend en consistent wordt bestreden, ondermijnt inflatie banencreatie, investeringen en groei. Finaal volgt – zo leert de geschiedenis – ernstige sociale en politieke destabilisatie, niet in het minst omdat het net de minst goeiden zijn die het meest te lijden hebben onder prijsstijgingen.

Drie punten rond de recente evolutie:

1) De ECB schoot te laat in actie. Eind 2021 was het duidelijk dat de inflatie niet van voorbijgaande aard zou zijn. En toch wachtte men tot in juli 2022 om tot actie over te gaan.

2) De ECB voerde vervolgens consequent renteverhogingen door om te voorkomen dat de olievlek van de inflatie zou blijven uitdijen.

3) Nu dat beleid effect ressorteert en de inflatie inderdaad weer daalt, mag er niet direct victorie gekraaid worden. Het gevoerde beleid nu al terugschroeven zou totaal onverantwoord zijn.

Tot slot nog dit: de onafhankelijkheid van de centrale bank moet in steen gebeiteld staan en blijven staan.

Gunnar Beck, *im Namen der ID-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident! Seit Anfang 2022 hat die EZB ihre Zinsen zehnmal minimal erhöht. Dennoch bleibt das Euro-Zinsniveau deutlich unter der deutschen Inflationsrate von 6,4 %. Andererseits liegt es klar über der spanischen Inflation von 2,4 %. Europa steht gewissermaßen auf dem Kopf.

Im traditionell hochinflationären Süden sinkt die Inflation, im vordem gesunden Deutschland explodieren Energie- und Lebensmittelpreise. Der Grund ist klar: Deutschland hat die dümmste Energie-, Klimarettungs- und Migrationspolitik weltweit. Die Bundesbank mahnt deshalb weitere Zinserhöhungen an, um die Inflation zu senken, die Südstaaten wollen das Gegenteil.

Ein Dilemma für die EZB, denn in der Zwangsjacke der Währungsunion muss sie eine Wahl treffen. Entweder sie schützt die Ersparnisse der deutschen Steuerzahler, die bereits den Löwenanteil des EU-Haushalts und des 800-Milliarden-Euro-NextGenerationEU-Geschenkkorbes für den Mittelmeerraum finanzieren, oder sie hält die Zinsen niedrig, um bankrotte Banken und hochverschuldete Länder in Südeuropa notzubeatmen.

Doch machen wir uns nichts vor. Die EZB wird die Zinsen nicht mehr nennenswert erhöhen, nicht nur um Südeuropa zu retten, sondern auch zur Finanzierung der EU-Weltklimarettungs- und -Massenmigrationsprojekte, die durch die Enteignung der deutschen Sparer und Steuerzahler über die EZB größtenteils mitfinanziert werden. Während sich die EU die Welt schönredet, reagieren die Finanzmärkte bereits. Der Euro-Anteil an den weltweiten SWIFT-Zahlungen fiel allein dieses Jahr von 38 % auf 23 %, während US-Dollar und Chinas Währung weiter an Gewicht gewinnen.

Europas Niedergang ist nicht nur tragisch, er ist vor allem selbstverschuldet. Dabei wäre die Rettung so einfach: Machen Sie einfach das Gegenteil dessen, was hier fast täglich beschlossen wird.

João Pimenta Lopes, *em nome do Grupo The Left*. – Senhor Presidente, Senhor Comissário, este oportuno e necessário debate evidencia a fria indiferença do BCE, da Comissão Europeia e do Conselho, aqui ausentes do debate, perante as graves consequências das vossas políticas para milhões de famílias e de pequenas e médias empresas.

Face à inflação, aumentos insanos das taxas de juro; face ao sufoco das famílias, conter salários, cortar apoios, conter o investimento público. As vossas falsas respostas são como álcool derramado sobre feridas abertas.

Basta de políticas servis aos interesses e lucros colossais da banca e dos grupos económicos. Basta de empobrecimento e desigualdades. Este não é um caminho inevitável.

Há soluções e políticas alternativas que respondem aos problemas, que servem os interesses dos trabalhadores e das populações, que promovem o desenvolvimento de cada país.

Há que reverter o aumento das taxas de juro, pôr os colossais lucros da banca a pagar os aumentos das prestações de crédito, combater a especulação e os aproveitamentos, tributar significativamente os lucros dos grandes grupos económicos, defender o direito à habitação e mobilizar recursos para criar habitação pública, aumentar salários e pensões, fixar preços máximos de bens e serviços essenciais, promover a produção nacional.

Medidas absolutamente necessárias que faltam às instituições europeias e que são rejeitadas pelo Governo e pelos partidos de direita em Portugal.

Ralf Seekatz (PPE). – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Erst im Juli 2022 hat die EZB die Leitzinsen zum ersten Mal angehoben und damit sicherlich eine längst überfällige Zinswende eingeleitet. Unter dem Druck einer Rekordinflation von 10 % folgten zehn weitere Zinsschritte. Bei uns in Deutschland sagt man: besser spät als nie. Nun sind wir endlich an einem Punkt angekommen, an dem die Geldpolitik Wirkung zeigt. Es ist aber noch lange kein Grund zum Aufatmen. Noch ist die Inflationsrate viel zu hoch. Deshalb muss die EZB den aktuellen Kurs halten, auch wenn das nicht allen gefallen wird.

Wichtiges Ziel ist und bleibt die Preisstabilität. Von einer Inflationsrate von 2 % sind wir leider noch weit entfernt. Solange die Inflation nicht in die Nähe dieses Preisziels rückt, sind geldpolitische Lockerungen sicherlich der falsche Weg. Die hohen Inflationsraten dürfen nicht zur neuen Normalität werden. Die EZB muss vor allem die Inflationserwartungen der Wirtschaftsteilnehmer senken. Es geht dabei auch um die eigene Glaubwürdigkeit. Wir brauchen stabile Preise, mit denen Wirtschaft und Verbraucher planen können. Unsere Bürger müssen auch wieder Zinsen mit ihren Spareinlagen erreichen können. Ansonsten geraten wir in einen Teufelskreislauf, aus dem wir nicht mehr herauskommen, vor allen Dingen sicherlich nicht mit grüner Ideologienpolitik.

Margarida Marques (S&D). – Senhor Presidente, Senhor Comissário, a décima subida consecutiva dos juros do BCE colocou a taxa de referência no valor mais alto desde que o Euro foi criado, há 20 anos. E a Presidente Lagarde não nos deixa descansados relativamente à possibilidade de novas subidas, apesar de a economia europeia estar já em risco de recessão.

Esta guerra cega à inflação do BCE é errada. O BCE está apenas a cumprir o seu mandato primário, não está a cumprir o seu mandato secundário e obrigatório, que é apoiar as políticas da União Europeia. E está a ter resultados duvidosos. As consequências económicas e sociais estão à vista. Está a tornar insustentável o orçamento das famílias, seja com a casa ou com a alimentação. E não pode dizer aos governos que fechem os olhos e não intervenham para ajudar as famílias e as empresas a enfrentar as consequências das políticas do BCE.

Felizmente, o Governo português mantém esses apoios essenciais, embora não estejamos aqui a debater a situação em Portugal, mas sim a situação na Europa. Uma coordenação séria e equilibrada entre a política monetária e orçamental é necessária.

Γεώργιος Κύρτσος (Renew). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, επίτροπε, συνάδελφοι, οι συνεχείς αυξήσεις των βασικών επιτοκίων είναι σε μεγάλο βαθμό το κόστος που πληρώνουμε για την υποτίμηση του πληθωριστικού κινδύνου και την αργή αντίδραση των αρμοδίων. Η Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα ακολουθεί τώρα την αναγκαία αντιπληθωριστική πολιτική σε δύσκολες συνθήκες. Δεν πρέπει, όμως, μια αναγκαία πολιτική να γίνεται άδικη και προκλητική. Αυτό συμβαίνει εξαιτίας της τεράστιας διαφοράς μεταξύ των υψηλών επιτοκίων χορηγήσεων και των χαμηλών επιτοκίων καταθέσεων των τραπεζών. Η διαφορά αυτή μεγαλώνει τις οικονομικές δυσκολίες και γιγαντώνει τα κέρδη των τραπεζών.

Όπως η νομισματική πολιτική χρειάζεται την κατάλληλη συμπληρωματική δημοσιονομική πολιτική για να αποδώσει, έτσι η αύξηση των βασικών επιτοκίων πρέπει να συμπληρώνεται από παρεμβάσεις, πρώτον, για το κλείσιμο της ψαλίδας των επιτοκίων, και δεύτερον, για την φορολογία αυτών που η Επιτροπή αποκαλεί ουρανοκατέβητα κέρδη. Και, φυσικά, με τα έσοδα να χρηματοδοτηθούν πολιτικές υπέρ των μικρομεσαίων και της στέγασης των νέων.

René Repasi (S&D). – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrter Herr Vizepräsident, Kommission, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir debattieren heute die zehnte konsekutive Erhöhung der Zinssätze durch die EZB. Das heißt, wir diskutieren hier die Verteuerung von Krediten für notwendige Investitionen, die Verteuerung von Hypotheken, und ja, sehr richtig, Herr Kommissar, es sind die Armen, die deutlich härter davon betroffen sind, wenn wir Maßnahmen der Geldpolitik haben.

Es ist auch richtig, was Sie sagen: Die EZB ist unabhängig. Aber richtig ist auch, dass Geldpolitik eben nicht alles ist, schon gar nicht, wenn der Grund für die Preissteigerung Profite sind. Hier, Herr Kommissar, ist die Kommission sehr wohl zur Verantwortung zu ziehen. Denn wenn Preise nicht mehr marktgerecht sind, dann liegt ein Wettbewerbsverstoß vor. Warum hat die Generaldirektion Wettbewerb nicht schon längst die Verfahren eingeleitet und zum Abschluss gebracht, um Preise nach unten zu bringen, sodass wir gar nicht dazu gezwungen sind, über Zinssatzerhöhungen zu diskutieren und dementsprechend die Ärmsten auch nicht am meisten treffen müssen?

Herr Kommissar, die Kommission ist hier gefordert, um die EZB in ihrem Kampf gegen die Inflation zu unterstützen.

Catch-the-eye procedure

Francesca Peppucci (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'aumento dei tassi di interesse da parte della Banca centrale europea ha l'obiettivo di dare un contributo sostanziale al tempestivo rientro dell'inflazione. Ma serve prudenza.

Come delegazione italiana di Forza Italia abbiamo da subito considerato questa scelta non condivisibile, le cui conseguenze sono state pagate e sono pagate dalle famiglie e dalle imprese. Tutto questo, inevitabilmente, porta a un blocco delle iniziative e degli investimenti programmati delle imprese per non chiedere soldi alle banche. Mutui a tasso variabile che rappresentano un peso insostenibile per le famiglie. Per di più, una situazione che porta al rischio che i mutui non pagati si trasformino in crediti deteriorati, con conseguenti nuovi problemi.

L'inflazione nel territorio europeo è provocata soprattutto da fattori esterni all'economia europea, come l'aumento del prezzo dell'energia o delle materie prime. Non aiuta, quindi, un aumento continuo dei tassi, che rischia di portarci in recessione. Bisogna bilanciare lotta all'inflazione e rischio di recessione. Speriamo quindi che la cura prevista dalla Banca centrale europea non vada a uccidere il malato.

Цветелина Пенкова (S&D). – Г-н Председател, г-н Комисар, колеги, чухме много изказвания, които вървят в посоката на обещаващи знаци за следващата година. Да, инфлацията в Европа върви надолу, инфлацията в Еврозоната върви надолу. Европейската централна банка определено има инструментите да понижи инфлацията и данните сочат, че тя осезаемо ще намалее още във второто тримесечие на 2024 г., а в началото на 2025 г. ще достигнем и заветната цел от 2% инфлация.

Само че това важи само за Еврозоната. Това не важи за всички държави, които са членки на Европейския съюз, и това е огромно разграничение. Затова държави като България имат един-единствен път, а именно присъединяването си към Еврозоната. Защото Еврозоната и активната парична политика са единственият начин, по който ние можем да защитим доходите на хората.

Sandra Pereira (The Left). – Senhor Presidente, seria fácil antever as consequências sociais do aumento das taxas de juro: o empobrecimento de amplas camadas da população, em especial os trabalhadores, ao mesmo tempo que se garante uma enorme transferência de riqueza para o setor financeiro, para os bancos, o abrandamento económico, o risco de recessão e o aumento do desemprego.

A realidade está a demonstrar que a vossa política visa atingir premeditadamente as condições de vida dos trabalhadores, das mulheres, dos jovens. Aí estamos perante a falácia da independência do BCE, que afinal está ao serviço dos interesses da banca e do capital financeiro.

Aí está a ser demonstrado como a aplicação de uma mesma política monetária impacta de forma diferenciada países com situações económicas e estruturais distintas. Portugal e os portugueses são dos que mais sofrem, como até já reconheceu a própria Comissão Europeia. Basta que sejam sempre os mesmos a pagar.

Para além de medidas imediatas, urgentes e necessárias, a situação demonstra a necessidade da recuperação da soberania monetária e de assegurar o controlo político democrático de decisões que afetam profundamente a vida das pessoas. Lamento que esteja a dar sono.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Margaritis Schinas, *Vice-President of the Commission*. – Mr President, thank you all honourable Members for your interventions and contributions. This is a complex, yes, yet very useful debate, one that takes place within the framework of important legal and institutional rules that underpin our economic governance and are enshrined in the Treaties. High inflation presents a clear challenge for EU households, workers and companies. We need to fight inflation, cushion its impact on the vulnerable and enhance our resilience against any future shocks. And we need a strong and coordinated policy response to deal with the current situation. Monetary measures are important, but not enough. I am grateful that we can count on the European Parliament to further our ambitious agenda of how to ensure Europe's sustainable competitiveness.

President. – The debate is closed.

22. Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

President. – The next item on the agenda is the explanations of vote.

22.1. Schutz der Arbeitnehmer vor Asbest (A9-0160/2023 - Véronique Trillet-Lenoir)

Oral explanations of vote

Luke Ming Flanagan (The Left). – Mr President, people where I live often ask what relevance does the European Parliament have to their lives? And unfortunately, this has a bit too much of relevance to my life because a week ago, a year ago and a week ago, my father died from asbestosis. So, next time someone asked me what relevance does the European Parliament have, I'll be able to tell them that we've got some good news. We now will have protection from workers from cancer-causing asbestos fibres, which will be significantly improved with this directive. And the agreement is a clear victory for workers and goes beyond what the European Commission and the construction employers had called for. And finally, the removal of all asbestos remains the ultimate goal, and The Left calls on the Commission to put forward the next piece of legislation they have promised a mandatory screening and registration of asbestos in buildings, because while it is good news, unfortunately, we've known this for a long, long time and nothing was done. So whatever we can do to maximise this and do it as quickly as possible, the better. Because maybe some people who aren't with us today might be with us today if we acted quick enough and we act quick enough in the future.

22.2. Wirtschaftlicher Zwang durch Drittländer (A9-0246/2022 - Bernd Lange)

Oral explanations of vote

Miriam Lexmann (PPE). – Pán predsedajúci, osobitne vítam dnešné hlasovanie za prijatie jednotných pravidiel obchodnej a ekonomickej obrany, ktoré som dlhodobo presadzovala aj ako tieňová spravodajkyňa.

Sú naším ďalším dôležitým nástrojom proti politicko-obchodnému nátlaku, ktorý Čína neustále vyvíja nielen voči svojim susedom, ale aj tretím krajinám a taktiež voči Európskej únii, ako sa to ukázalo aj v prípade Litvy.

Som presvedčená, že len náš jednotný a vytrvalý postup môže zabrániť bezprecedentnému pokračovaniu čínskej politiky v štýle rozdeľuj a panuj.

Toto je nesmierne dôležité aj pre Slovensko vzhľadom na našu sekundárnu závislosť od Číny, napríklad prostredníctvom nášho automobilového priemyslu, čo vytvára riziko pre ekonomickú bezpečnosť.

22.3. Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz (A9-0264/2023 - Sabine Verheyen)

Oral explanations of vote

Miriam Lexmann (PPE). – Pán predsedajúci, vítam, že kolegovia dnes tak veľkou väčšinou prijali správu o Európskom akte o slobode médií.

Tento akt prináša mnohé ustanovenia, ktoré pomôžu novinárom a celkovo pluralite a nezávislosti médií. Ak zároveň zabezpečí aj transparentnosť z vlastníctva a dostatok informácií pre užívateľov.

Toto je mimoriadne dôležité najmä v situácii, kedy sa množia útoky na nezávislé médiá, šíria sa rôzne dezinformácie a mnohí novinári, ktorí si riadne vykonávajú svoju investigatívnu prácu, sa ocitajú v nebezpečenstve.

Na Slovensku to vyústilo až do vraždy novinára Jána Kuciaka a jeho snúbenice Martiny Kušnírovej.

Médiá sú pilierom demokracie. Našou povinnosťou je preto vytvoriť novinárom prostredie, v ktorom budú môcť prinášať vyvážené a objektívne informácie, kde budú chránení ako novinárske zdroje. Aj absolútnou samozrejmosťou musí byť bezpečie nielen pre nich, ale aj pre ich rodiny.

President. – That concludes the explanations of vote.

23. Tagesordnung der nächsten Sitzung

President. – The next sitting is tomorrow, Wednesday 4 October, at 9.00. The agenda has been published and is available on the European Parliament website.

24. Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung

President. – The minutes of this sitting will be submitted to Parliament tomorrow, after the votes.

25. Schluss der Sitzung

(The sitting closed at 22.15)

Legende der verwendeten Zeichen

*	Konsultationsverfahren
***	Zustimmungsverfahren
***I	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, erste Lesung
***II	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, zweite Lesung
***III	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, dritte Lesung

(Das angegebene Verfahren entspricht der von der Kommission vorgeschlagenen Rechtsgrundlage.)

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
DEVE	Entwicklungsausschuss
INTA	Ausschuss für internationalen Handel
BUDG	Haushaltsausschuss
CONT	Haushaltskontrollausschuss
ECON	Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung
EMPL	Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten
ENVI	Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr
REGI	Ausschuss für regionale Entwicklung
AGRI	Ausschuss für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung
PECH	Fischereiausschuss
CULT	Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung
JURI	Rechtsausschuss
LIBE	Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres
AFCO	Ausschuss für konstitutionelle Fragen
FEMM	Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
SEDE	Unterausschuss Sicherheit und Verteidigung
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen
SANT	Unterausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit

Abkürzungen der Fraktionen

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen/Freie Europäische Allianz
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
ID	Fraktion Identität und Demokratie
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament – GUE/NGL
NI	Fraktionslos



C/2024/5275

29.8.2024

AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE VOM 4. OKTOBER 2023

(C/2024/5275)

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

SITZUNGSPERIODE 2023-2024

Sitzungen vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 2023

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AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE VOM 4. OKTOBER 2023

VORSITZ: OTHMAR KARAS

Vizepräsident

1. Eröffnung der Sitzung

(Die Sitzung wird um 9.00 Uhr eröffnet.)

2. Verhandlungen vor der ersten Lesung des Parlaments (Artikel 71 GO) (Weiterbehandlung)

Der Präsident. – Zu den Beschlüssen mehrerer Ausschüsse über die Aufnahme interinstitutioneller Verhandlungen gemäß Artikel 71 Absatz 1, die bei der Eröffnung der Sitzung am Montag, 2. Oktober 2023, bekannt gegeben wurden, hat die Präsidentin von der EKR-Fraktion und der Fraktion Identität & Demokratie, durch die mindestens die mittlere Schwelle erreicht wird, gemäß Artikel 71 Absatz 2 den Antrag zur Abstimmung über den Beschluss des Ausschusses für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres zur Aufnahme von Verhandlungen in Bezug auf das folgende Verfahren erhalten: Schengener Grenzkodex. Die Abstimmung darüber findet am Donnerstag, 5. Oktober 2023, statt.

Zu den anderen Beschlüssen über die Aufnahme von Verhandlungen hat die Präsidentin keinen Antrag auf Abstimmung im Parlament von Mitgliedern einer oder mehrerer Fraktionen erhalten, durch die mindestens die mittlere Schwelle erreicht wird. Die Ausschüsse können daher die Verhandlungen direkt aufnehmen.

3. Notwendigkeit einer raschen Annahme des Asyl- und Migrationspakets (Aussprache)

Der Präsident. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über die Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zu der Notwendigkeit einer raschen Annahme des Asyl- und Migrationspakets (2023/2873(RSP)).

Pascual Navarro Ríos, presidente en ejercicio del Consejo. – Señor presidente, señorías, señor vicepresidente de la Comisión, antes de entrar en el asunto del día —la urgencia de adoptar el Pacto—, permítanme iniciar mi intervención con una breve referencia a la dimensión exterior de la migración.

Desde que debatimos sobre el memorando de entendimiento con Túnez el pasado 12 de septiembre en este Parlamento, hemos visto cómo se ha desatado el caos en Lampedusa, a donde han llegado miles de personas en muy poco tiempo. De hecho, las cifras están aumentando en todas las rutas marítimas. Las de la ruta del Mediterráneo central son muy elevadas y se ha registrado un aumento de llegadas irregulares a través de las rutas marítimas a las islas griegas, a Chipre, a las islas Canarias y a la España peninsular. Estas cifras exigen una actuación integral.

Tal y como se ha subrayado en el plan de diez puntos para Lampedusa de la Comisión, debemos abarcar diversos ámbitos y abordar las dimensiones tanto interior como exterior de la migración.

En el Consejo de Justicia y Asuntos de Interior del 28 de septiembre, la Presidencia propuso orientar la política exterior de inmigración de la Unión Europea hacia un planteamiento más preventivo, que conlleve una colaboración a más largo plazo con los países de tránsito y origen. Este planteamiento recibió un apoyo unánime. Además, se destacó que una gestión eficaz de la inmigración en la Unión requiere que tanto la dimensión interior como la exterior sean plenamente funcionales. Dicho de otro modo, la solicitud de asilo de las personas que buscan protección se tramitará de forma justa y las personas que no cumplan los requisitos para recibir protección serán devueltas a su país de origen, respetando plenamente los derechos humanos y el principio de no devolución.

Con esto, llegamos al tema principal del debate de hoy: la urgencia de adoptar el Nuevo Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo. El Consejo ha recalcado, en varias ocasiones, que el Pacto es determinante para garantizar que nuestro sistema común de asilo sea capaz de responder de manera eficiente a situaciones como la que se ha dado recientemente en Lampedusa.

Durante el verano, se ha avanzado considerablemente en las negociaciones interinstitucionales sobre las distintas propuestas del Pacto. Creemos que ambos colegisladores están plena y firmemente decididos a avanzar y adoptar la tan necesaria reforma del sistema de asilo, de aquí al final del ciclo legislativo.

Los diálogos tripartitos políticos relativos al Reglamento sobre el procedimiento de asilo y al Reglamento sobre la gestión del asilo y la migración se están celebrando a un ritmo regular. Existen importantes diferencias entre las posiciones respectivas del Consejo y del Parlamento, pero estamos esforzándonos para acercar dichas posiciones.

En lo que respecta al Reglamento sobre crisis, no se ha alcanzado aún un acuerdo en el Consejo sobre un mandato para iniciar las negociaciones; no obstante, estamos muy cerca de lograrlo. En el Consejo de Justicia y Asuntos de Interior del pasado 28 de septiembre, un gran número de Estados miembros expresaron su apoyo a un nuevo proyecto de texto de la propuesta.

Confiamos en que el mandato se adoptará muy pronto, con una amplia mayoría, lo que nos permitirá dar comienzo a las negociaciones interinstitucionales sobre esta propuesta también.

Asimismo, confiamos en dejar zanjadas las cuestiones principales de aquí al final del ciclo legislativo. Para ello, confío en que se reanuden cuanto antes los diálogos tripartitos relativos al Reglamento de control y al Reglamento Eurodac.

Espero que podamos, en consecuencia, iniciar o reiniciar todas las negociaciones sobre esta importante propuesta próximamente. No hay tiempo que perder en relación con ningún asunto, especialmente en vista de los recientes acontecimientos en el Mediterráneo central.

Margaritis Schinas, *Vice-President of the Commission*. – Mr President, State Secretary, honourable Members, before I start, let me, on behalf of the European Commission, express our feelings of sympathy for the terrible accident yesterday in Venice. Our thoughts are with the families of the victims and the Italian people.

For the last four years in the Commission, in the current political cycle, when we had to deal with migration, we were obliged to work at the same time as architects and firefighters. Architects of a new regulatory framework that would be cohesive, holistic, global, and that would connect all the dots of a missing European migration and asylum policy. And, at the same time, as firefighters being obliged to cope with an endless series and sequence of crises, both at our external borders and in other parts of our territory.

On the architect track, I thank you for putting our Asylum and Migration Pact on top of this House's political agenda. Recent events once more show that we need a European migration policy. We need the pact, and we need it now. The clock has run out on us on how long we can live in a house half-built.

Parallel to this regulatory work, we see every day our problems emerging, the cost of non-Europe emerging on migration as we continue to work on the firefighting front, reacting to different events on a case-by-case basis with ad hoc tools and in a patchwork regulatory environment. This produces some results. It brings us some successes, but it prevents us from reaching the full efficiency, unity and solidarity I am convinced we can achieve.

We have all seen the recent images from Lampedusa, and we still have similar images in our mind from Evros, from the Belarusian border with Poland and our Baltic states, Ceuta. We have seen the central Mediterranean route. Nearly 127 000 people have reached the EU so far from this route, almost double compared to the period last year. There are increasing arrivals to the Greek islands as well as to the Canary Islands. And, of course, there continue to be secondary movements, mainly towards Germany, France and Belgium. More than 600 000 people applied for asylum this year, showing many also arrive legally in Europe. And over four million Ukrainian refugees continue to benefit from our blanket temporary protection status.

We are addressing these challenges together at the same time. We just renewed the status of temporary protection for Ukrainian refugees until March 2025. We presented an effective 10-point plan to support Italy, reinforcing our support to Italy, notably through our work on the ground and our EU agencies. We are stepping up border surveillance at sea and in the air, and we are supporting proper registration of all people arriving.

Parallel to that, we are reaching out to countries of origin and transit in Africa and elsewhere. I have last week travelled to Ivory Coast, Senegal and Guinea, and I will travel next week to Mauritania and Gambia. We are working with these countries of origin to make sure that they understand that they have much more to benefit from the European Union by working with us rather than against us. And we have, of course, stepped up the implementation of the memorandum of understanding with Tunisia in very specific circumstances, also concerning fundamental rights.

Finally, we are putting in place, for November, a very ambitious legal migration framework: a talent partnership that would align our vacancies in our job markets with available offer and expertise from the countries of origin that want to establish good working relations. In this aspect, this scheme would certainly allow Tunisians to learn new skills and help meet the severe labour shortages hampering growth in our job market.

Whilst we are addressing these firefighting challenges, we see and we come to an obvious conclusion. Unless we are able to address all these issues together at the same time globally, we will never fully overcome these problems. We must now put in place a common European migration and asylum system. One that we have been building passionately over the last three years and we are now very close to completing. A system that addresses all our difficulties, all our problems, with fast procedures at the border to identify asylum or return; with mandatory solidarity, helping Member States under pressure, obliging all Member States to contribute according to their ability and needs; with a reinforced returns system for those who have no right to be under our protection umbrella; and mutually beneficial migration partnerships with countries of origin, transit and destination to find the smugglers who bring death to our seas and to develop safe legal pathways to Europe. All this in one package is called the EU Asylum and Migration Pact.

We have come very far. Much farther than we dared dream four years ago. Formerly divisive files like the 'blue cards' and the asylum agency are now adopted. Interinstitutional trilogues are underway for almost every single proposal in the pact. As we speak, *querido secretario de estado*, Coreper is debating the last missing link of the package: the Crisis Regulation. Like all of you, I keenly await the Coreper outcome and hope that the ambassadors, the permanent representatives of our Member States, will understand the need to produce this agreement while the House of European Democracy is debating the Asylum and Migration Pact.

Honourable Members, time is running out. In a few months, there will be elections. We need the pact done and dusted before Europeans go out to vote. I ask you that, once we have the green light from the Council, you adopt your mandate also on the Return Directive and continue trilogues on all other files.

The whole of Europe is now watching us. Measuring carefully my words, I would say history is watching us. If we fail, then we will give fuel to the false claims made by the enemies of democracy, by Russian disinformation, that Europe is incapable of managing migration. But if we succeed, we will show that Europe can unite on this issue that's so important to our citizens.

I remain convinced that the biggest incentive for irregular migration, probably the biggest pull factor, is the lack of a European migration and asylum system. Loopholes in the system we have today continue to be exploited and abused by smugglers. And this will remain the case until we make a difference.

We have so much to be proud of in our Union. We are the largest and better-regulated internal market in the world. We have the second-strongest currency in the world. We are the champions of human rights, privacy, healthcare, education and democracy. We have everything except a common migration and asylum policy worthy of the name.

Three years ago, when we presented the pact, we knew at the time that it would not be an easy journey. And our progress so far has been as remarkable as it has been complex. We are so close now, but it will require sustained efforts from both this House and the Council. But, above all, it will require courage: the courage of our convictions and the courage to take necessary compromises. We will not rebuild the Parthenon, but we now have a window of opportunity where everybody can agree upon.

Manfred Weber, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, Herr Vizepräsident Schinas, Vertreter des Rates, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Europa hilft. Das Asylrecht, die Genfer Flüchtlingskonvention sind fundamental für die Identität unseres Kontinents. Heute sind auf europäischem Grund und Boden mehr Flüchtlinge als jemals zuvor in unserer Geschichte – allein über drei Millionen Ukrainer. Europa ist keine Festung. Wir helfen mehr als jeder andere Kontinent, Humanität gehört zur europäischen DNA.

Das Zweite: Europa hat Grenzen: Belastungsgrenzen, Aufnahmekapazitäten, viele Bürgermeister, Landräte sagen uns, dass keine Wohnungen mehr da sind in Deutschland, den Niederlanden, Österreich, in Italien. Die Zahlen müssen runter, und wir haben Grenzen an den Außengrenzen unserer Europäischen Union, wo der Staat kontrolliert, wer reindarf, und nicht die Schlepperbanden entscheiden, wer reinkommt. Ich möchte ausdrücklich unseren Grenzschutzbeamten, Frontex und den nationalen Behörden Dank aussprechen. Sie leisten einen wichtigen Dienst, sie retten, sie helfen, aber sie kontrollieren auch.

Und das Dritte, was jetzt unsere Aufgabe ist: Europa braucht Lösungen. Das Tunesien-Abkommen ist ein richtiges Abkommen. 90 % der Boote starten von Tunesien. Wir können die Außengrenze nur humanitär korrekt kontrollieren, wenn wir es in Partnerschaft mit unseren Nachbarn machen. Deswegen danke an die italienische Regierung, an die niederländische Regierung, an die Kommission, Ursula von der Leyen, dass dieses Abkommen zustande gekommen ist. Ich würde mir wünschen, dass Olaf Scholz und auch Emmanuel Macron auch ein klares Bekenntnis zu diesem Abkommen abgeben. Wir können das nur in Partnerschaft mit Tunesien schaffen, so schwierig dieser Nachbar auch ist. Und dieses Abkommen ist auch Vorbild für andere Abkommen in Nordafrika.

Dann der Migrationspakt, die zweite Lösung, die wir brauchen, nach sieben Jahren quälender Debatte. Dank der tschechischen Ratspräsidentschaft, Petr Fiala, ist es gelungen, einen Durchbruch zu erreichen. Die Kommission, Margaritis Schinas, hat die wesentlichen Arbeiten geleistet, wir im Parlament haben einen Beitrag geleistet, jetzt sind wir kurz davor. Wir wollen bis Ende des Jahres abschließen. Es liegt jetzt an der Von-der-Leyen-Mehrheit, diese Mehrheiten auch zu organisieren. Es wird nicht alle Probleme lösen. Solange Afrika arm ist und Europa reich ist, wird es Migration geben. Aber wir können diese Migration gemeinsam steuern, und wir können dabei auch Schengen im Inneren Europas sichern.

Ich möchte noch ein Stück weit auf die Verlogenheit in der Diskussion eingehen, die wir in den letzten Jahren bei diesem Thema erlebt haben. Wir haben Diskussionen über die Grenzsicherung geführt, ob wir Zäune brauchen. Der höchste Zaun, der in Europa die Außengrenze sichert, steht in Ceuta und Melilla. Wenn die Sozialdemokraten der Meinung sind, dass Zäune nicht nötig sind, dann wäre es gut, diesen Zaun abzubauen. Den längsten Zaun in Europa hat ein grüner Minister in Finnland in Auftrag gegeben, nämlich den zwischen Finnland und Russland, der jetzt aktuell gebaut wird. Noch die Vorgängerregierung hat das in Auftrag gegeben. Dänemark, untersozialdemokratischer Führung, diskutiert die Frage, ob wir Asylverfahren außerhalb der Europäischen Union durchführen. Sozialdemokraten schlagen das vor.

Und ich darf darauf hinweisen, dass jetzt Fico eine Chance hat, Regierungschef zu werden. Wir haben übrigens diese Woche noch kaum darüber geredet, ich wundere mich darüber, warum Sozialdemokraten so still sind. Es droht eine neue Achse zwischen Fico und Orbán, die Europa verändern wird. Fico wird beispielsweise beim Migrationspakt nicht mehr mitmachen, davon gehe ich aus. Die Vorgängerregierung unter EVP-Führung war noch an Bord. Insofern wünsche ich mir schon von den Sozialdemokraten jetzt Klarheit in dieser Fragestellung. Wo steht man dort? Wir werden jetzt wieder viele Reden zum Thema Rechtsruck in Europa hören, wenn wir über Migration reden. Ich finde, die Sozialdemokraten sollten intern klären, wie sie mit Fico umgehen.

Italien hat heute alle Häfen geöffnet. Die italienische Regierung nimmt alle Flüchtlinge auf. Gleichzeitig hat der französische Innenminister gesagt: „Ich dulde keinen Lampedusa-Flüchtling auf französischem Grund und Boden“, und schickt Truppen an die italienische Grenze. In Deutschland werden NGO-Boote finanziert, was ich grundsätzlich begrüße, aber die deutsche Regierung macht sich keine Gedanken, wo dann die Flüchtlinge, die im Mittelmeer aufgenommen werden, dann auch aufgenommen werden, verweigert gegenüber Italien den Solidaritätsmechanismus. Das ist die Verlogenheit in der Diskussion, die wir haben, und diese Verlogenheiten müssen wir beenden.

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, es ist der Moment der Wahrheit, der vor uns steht. Wir sagen Ja zur europäischen Lösung. Die Option ist einerseits, dass es uns gelingt, und damit könnten wir eine große offene Wunde Europas schließen. Ich teile den Hinweis, dass das jetzt eine historische Frage ist, vor der wir stehen. Vielleicht ist es die größte und wichtigste Reform in dieser Legislaturperiode, dieses Thema für Europa abzuschließen. Wenn es uns nicht gelingt, wird es ein Wachstumsprogramm für Populisten, für Radikale sein, und das müssen wir gemeinsam verhindern.

Gabriele Bischoff, *im Namen der S&D-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident! Die einen drücken es diplomatisch aus, die anderen direkt: Die EU-Migrationspolitik, so, wie sie ist, ist gescheitert.

Warum ist sie gescheitert? Gar nicht, weil so viele Menschen kommen, sondern sie ist gescheitert, weil viele die Vorteile der Mitgliedschaft der Europäischen Union haben wollen; wenn es aber zum Beispiel um die Geflüchteten geht, dann wollen sie das lieber an ihre Nachbarländer abschieben, oder sie registrieren absichtlich die Flüchtlinge gar nicht, sondern hoffen, dass sie schnell durchziehen. Ich glaube, diesen Mangel an Solidarität müssen wir angehen, und das muss im Kern des neuen Migrationspakts stehen.

Wir können auch nicht, nur weil wir nicht handlungsfähig sind, nach Tunesien gehen und sagen: „Wir geben euch Geld, löst ihr mal eure Probleme!“ Wir müssen die Probleme hier lösen, und wir müssen ein Asyl- und Migrationspaket abschließen auf Basis unserer Werte, aber mit dem wir zeigen, dass wir es managen können, und zwar solidarisch mit den Mitgliedstaaten, wo die Geflüchteten ankommen, aber auch mit den Geflüchteten, die hierherkommen und Schutz suchen.

Und Tunesien: Der Staatssekretär hat es gesagt: Sie können davon träumen, das funktioniert sowieso auch nicht. Deshalb ist es wichtig, dass wir die Lektionen ziehen, dass wir daran arbeiten, wirklich hier Kompromisse zu finden.

Ich will auch eins ganz klar sagen: Wir werden hart verhandeln, und das ist wichtig. Aber das Grundrecht auf Asyl werden wir nie infrage stellen, denn wenn wir das tun, verraten wir unsere eigenen Werte. Deshalb lassen sie uns gemeinsam Lösungen finden! Ob wir die finden, wird hier, in der Mitte dieses Hauses, entschieden – ob wir dem Gift des Populismus erliegen, um Punkte zu machen, oder ob wir hart verhandeln und gute Lösungen finden. In diesem Sinne können Sie die S&D an Ihrer Seite wissen.

Eins noch, auch zu Ihrem letzten Einwand: Wir diskutieren darüber, und anders als Sie warten wir nicht, bis die Leute freiwillig gehen.

Malik Azmani, *on behalf of the Renew Group*. – Mr President, dear Commissioner Schinas, dear Secretary of State, let me start by congratulating you, Secretary of State, because finally, at the Justice and Home Affairs meeting last week, we saw a glimmer of hope.

Let's hope also that Coreper this morning will succeed. Hope for real progress on the migration and asylum pact. Thinking ahead to the informal summit in Granada, where Europe wants this hope to be turned into results. Because there is no doubt: to adopt this migration pact this mandate, we need an agreement before the end of this year. And we need to be realistic: to get this package over the line, a tremendous amount of work still needs to be done. This will require a constructive approach also in this House.

Here, dear colleagues, I remind us all that we have a big responsibility in doing so. Because agreement can only come from the political centre in this House. Let it be a broad majority that delivers real European solutions to the challenges of our time – as we did for COVID, as we continue to do for Ukraine. And we cannot reward those who spread fear about migration for electoral reasons, but vote against EU actions again and again.

Managing migration in the proper way is not easy. It requires actions on all sides, including the external dimension. We need to engage with third countries to address the root causes of migration and provide also stability in the neighbourhood. And we know the building blocks: fight the migrant smuggling networks, solve the root causes of irregular migration, more legal pathways and truly effective readmission, and return policy.

Of course, our agreement with third countries should not only concern stopping irregular migration, but they should be about investing in a long-term, broad partnership with our neighbouring countries and countries of origin.

Colleagues, the last weeks have revolved around our crisis response to Lampedusa and the tragic events unfolding there. A European response is needed and we need it now. In the migration pact, a crisis mechanism is foreseen. Why should we wait for the adoption of it? Why can we not anticipate? Start, for example, implementing real EU support for the border return procedures for those who are likely to be granted for asylum, for example, and to have some solidarity in the European Union towards Italy?

Dear colleagues, the clock is ticking and we are already approaching extra time. Together we can manage the challenges of migration. Where there is a will, there is a way.

Philippe Lamberts, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE*. – Monsieur le Président, illégaux, clandestins, flux migratoires, appel d'air, protection des frontières, refoulement, ordre de quitter le territoire. Tant de mots froids et aseptisés qui délimitent aujourd'hui encore les contours du débat sur l'asile et l'immigration. Des mots qui classent, trient, excluent et qui finissent par occulter la violence inouïe infligée à des personnes qui cherchent pourtant notre protection.

La réalité, c'est que des enfants, des femmes, des hommes meurent chaque jour aux frontières de l'Europe parce que nous leur refusons la dignité. Être forcé de quitter sa maison à cause de la guerre, des persécutions, de l'épuisement des ressources, d'un climat devenu invivable, voilà quelque chose qu'aucun d'entre nous ne souhaite vivre. Si nous étions dans de telles situations, chacun d'entre nous ferait exactement la même chose. Nous serions tous des exilés et vous le savez.

L'asile et la migration sont des sujets complexes qui ne se prêtent pas à des réponses simplistes. Pas plus que l'ouverture généralisée des frontières, l'Europe forteresse n'est une solution viable à ce défi. Or, c'est bien celle que l'Union a de facto choisi depuis 2015 et qu'elle s'obstine à traduire dans son droit avec le pacte asile et migration en cours de discussion. Désormais, il n'est question que d'empêcher les départs, de renforcer les frontières, d'enfermer les arrivants, de les renvoyer dans leur pays d'origine avec le concours d'États autocratiques, dictatoriaux ou tout simplement faillis. Et le tout noyé dans une perversion du langage par laquelle l'armement de milices destinées à capturer des exilés devient le soutien aux garde-côtes chargés de sauver des vies en mer.

Chers collègues, la question qui se pose à nous est triple. Premièrement, il s'agit de savoir si l'Union européenne a une part de responsabilité, je dis bien une part de responsabilité, dans les causes qui forcent des personnes à s'exiler. Pour nous, la réponse est oui et c'est la raison pour laquelle nous sommes moralement tenus d'assumer notre part de responsabilité dans l'accueil.

Ce qui m'amène à la deuxième question: l'Union européenne en a-t-elle encore les moyens? Pour nous, s'il est incontestable, comme Manfred Weber l'a dit, qu'un certain nombre d'États membres ont déjà beaucoup fait, ce n'est pas le cas de tous. Collectivement, nous pouvons faire plus et mieux.

Enfin, notre Union dispose-t-elle des ressources humaines nécessaires pour faire face aux défis du XXI^e siècle, à commencer par la transition écologique? Notre conviction est que celles et ceux qui cherchent refuge chez nous ne sont pas une charge, mais qu'ils peuvent au contraire contribuer fortement à notre bien-être collectif. En se barricadant depuis le Brexit, le Royaume-Uni en fait à rebours la pénible expérience.

Un véritable pacte asile et migration doit donc combiner l'établissement de chemins sûrs et légaux d'arrivée avec une répartition équitable des exilés entre les États membres. C'est ainsi que nous casserons le «business model» des trafiquants d'êtres humains. Et si l'Union veut réellement tarir les raisons des départs, elle doit accélérer son action climatique et revoir de fond en comble ses relations politiques, économiques et sécuritaires avec les pays de départ, de manière à ce que ceux-ci demeurent vivables pour ceux qui y vivent.

Chers collègues, la manière dont l'Union européenne traite à ses frontières les exilés est le déni le plus flagrant de ses propres valeurs, à commencer par le respect de la dignité humaine. Il ne faut pas chercher plus loin la principale raison de la perte de crédit de l'Union européenne dans le Sud global, en particulier en Afrique. Alors, à rebours du fanatisme et de l'indifférence dénoncés récemment par le pape François, je nous invite à nous hisser collectivement à la hauteur de notre devoir d'humanité et de civilisation.

Nicola Procaccini, *a nome del gruppo ECR*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, riformare le regole europee sull'immigrazione e l'asilo è giusto, è necessario, è urgente. Il problema è come farlo. Da un lato, c'è il dovere dell'accoglienza nei confronti di chi fugge da una guerra o da una persecuzione, dall'altro lato, c'è il dovere di contrastare l'immigrazione illegale, l'oro rosso, sporco di sangue, di cui è avido il traffico di esseri umani, e lo sfruttamento lavorativo, sessuale, criminale, e talvolta persino terroristico, da parte delle organizzazioni che operano sui territori, anche europei.

Senza ipocrisie, l'immigrazione illegale è anche uno strumento di guerra politica da parte della cosiddetta ideologia «no borders» che naviga a bordo delle navi ONG. Non è un caso che proprio la tutela politica della loro azione pretesa dal governo tedesco sia uno dei motivi di attrito tra gli Stati membri per la definizione del nuovo patto sulla migrazione. Non è un comportamento responsabile finanziare con le tasse pagate dai cittadini tedeschi chi è complice del caos migratorio e talvolta degli scafisti. Non è giusto nei confronti delle nazioni di primo ingresso, come l'Italia, ma è anche una scelta illogica se si vogliono fermare i movimenti secondari verso le nazioni più attraenti come la Francia o la Germania.

Ma vi rendete conto che per assecondare le teorie immigrazioniste più radicali stiamo rinunciando alla conquista politica più preziosa della storia europea? Mi riferisco alla libera circolazione di persone e cose tra gli Stati europei.

A Francoforte, due giorni fa, sulla scaletta dell'aereo proveniente dall'Italia, sono stati controllati i passaporti a tutti i passeggeri, compresi i nostri colleghi che erano diretti qui al Parlamento. Quindi, si ripristinano le frontiere interne, come quando non esisteva il trattato di Schengen, e nello stesso tempo si pretende di aprire indiscriminatamente quelle esterne, anche nei confronti di chi non ha alcun diritto di entrare in Europa.

La verità è che fino a quando non sceglieremo la strada del contrasto all'immigrazione illegale, non saremo mai in grado di governare saggiamente l'immigrazione legale. Questa strada passa per le regole interne che ci daremo e per gli accordi e esterni che stipuleremo, passa attraverso un presidio terrestre e militare dei confini europei e passa attraverso la vittoria del buon senso comune e la sconfitta delle utopie massimaliste, proprio come è accaduto nel secolo scorso.

Marco Zanni, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ieri abbiamo commemorato l'anniversario della tragedia di Lampedusa, ricordando la memoria di quelle persone che hanno perso la vita in quel terribile naufragio, ma oggi la domanda che i cittadini europei si pongono è: cosa si è fatto in questi dieci anni per cercare di arginare questo fenomeno? E la risposta è sotto gli occhi di tutti: non si è fatto nulla. O meglio, solo una persona è riuscita ad arginare sbarchi e morti nel Mediterraneo, avendo peraltro tutti contro: le istituzioni nazionali e sovranazionali, organizzazioni non governative e, addirittura, la magistratura. E questa persona è Matteo Salvini, nel suo ruolo di ministro dell'Interno della Repubblica italiana.

E non sono io a dirlo, ma sono i numeri dell'Agenzia dell'ONU per i rifugiati, e questi numeri sono pubblici, li potete consultare tutti. Nel 2015 in Italia oltre 150 000 arrivi e quasi 3 000 tra morti e dispersi, nel 2016 oltre 180 000 arrivi e più di 4 500 morti, nel 2017 120 000 e 3 000 morti, tutti sotto i governi della sinistra. E cosa succede nel 2018? Un rappresentante delle istituzioni eletto dal popolo stabilisce un principio che dovrebbe essere naturale: in Italia e in Europa si entra solo legalmente. Immediatamente nel 2018 gli sbarchi scendono a 23 000 e i morti a 1 300, nel 2019 ancora i morti si dimezzano e gli sbarchi si dimezzano. Si arriva al punto più basso, il massimo della protezione delle frontiere esterne dell'Europa. Finita l'esperienza di questo governo, i numeri sono ritornati rapidamente a esplodere.

Quindi, alla fine di questa analisi di questi numeri, vorrei chiedere a tutti voi chi in Europa negli ultimi dieci anni ha contribuito maggiormente a evitare tragedie e morti innocenti. Mi sembra che i numeri parlino chiaro. Questo per sintetizzare un concetto molto semplice: si deve partire dal blocco delle partenze e dal blocco delle morti. Se c'è una forte volontà politica questo si può fare.

Manon Aubry, *au nom du groupe The Left*. – Monsieur le président, chers collègues, j'ai écouté attentivement vos interventions et surtout de ce côté-là de l'hémicycle, je dois dire, une chose m'a frappé. Dès que vous parlez de migration, la raison laisse place à l'hallucination, voire l'hystérisation. Derrière les cauchemars de l'extrême droite sur «l'invasion migratoire» ou «l'Europe passoire», il y a pourtant une toute autre réalité. Mi-septembre, ce n'est pas une horde d'envahisseurs qui a débarqué à Lampedusa, mais douze mille hommes, femmes, enfants qui ont fui les guerres, le chaos climatique, la misère et se retrouvent aujourd'hui entassés dans des conditions indignes.

Je veux le dire ici clairement, on ne monte pas dans un radeau de fortune au péril de sa vie comme on monte sur un bateau de croisière pour traverser la mer Méditerranée. Douze mille personnes, c'est 0,003 % de la population européenne. Alors l'invasion migratoire est bien une fable que l'extrême droite se raconte pour se faire peur, comme on effrayait les enfants avec le grand méchant loup. Collègues de l'extrême droite, Monsieur Zanni, Monsieur Bardella, il est temps de grandir. Le grand méchant loup n'existe pas. Expliquez-moi comment nous pouvons, nous avons pu accueillir sans problème plus de 4 millions d'Ukrainiens forcés de fuir l'agresseur russe, mais nous serions aujourd'hui incapables d'accueillir douze mille exilés supplémentaires. À moins que ce ne soit leur couleur de peau ou leur religion qui vous dérange.

Monsieur le Commissaire, l'Union européenne est responsable du chaos à Lampedusa, souhaité par l'extrême droite et mis en place par la droite et les libéraux. Vous avez fermé des centres d'accueil, criminalisé des ONG de sauvetage en mer, bafoué les droits les plus élémentaires de tous les exilés. Vous avez sous-traité la gestion des frontières et de l'asile en signant des accords honteux avec des États comme la Tunisie qui abandonnent des migrants dans le désert et les laissent mourir de soif.

Les politiques migratoires inhumaines et illégales confirmées dans le nouveau pacte sur la migration et l'asile créent les conditions de la tragédie humanitaire qui se répète depuis des années au sud de l'Europe. Le règlement de crise, censé être à la fois ferme et humain, entérine en réalité la violation systématique des droits fondamentaux des exilés. Toujours les mêmes recettes, toujours les mêmes erreurs, toujours plus de vies brisées.

Et permettez-moi de vous dire que, même si votre objectif est de limiter les flux migratoires, votre politique n'est absolument pas efficace. Combien de morts en mer Méditerranée vous faudra-t-il encore pour que vous compreniez que votre politique et que l'approche sécuritaire ne fonctionnent pas? Nous ne cesserons de le répéter, il faut une politique d'accueil qui garantit la dignité et les droits. Il faut protéger les ONG humanitaires, créer un corps civil de sauvetage en mer. En bref, il est temps de faire le seul choix qui vaille, celui de la solidarité plutôt que celui des barbelés.

Laura Ferrara (NI). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, a tre anni dalla sua presentazione e a otto anni dalle prime proposte di riforma, il nuovo patto europeo per la migrazione e l'asilo non vede ancora la luce. E sono i paesi mediterranei come l'Italia che pagano il prezzo più caro delle divisioni, dei veti e dei ritardi europei.

Lo ricordiamo ancora una volta: Lampedusa è terra di confine italiano ed europeo, ma è anche terra di speranza per moltissimi migranti che scappano da guerre, da persecuzioni e da miseria, e non è pagando i dittatori con fondi europei che risolviamo il problema, anzi lo aggraviamo.

Quello che manca oggi sono le regole, manca il diritto d'asilo europeo. Serve una terza via, la via del buon senso, quella della solidarietà e delle vie legali e sicure di accesso all'Unione europea. In Italia siamo stanchi di continuare a contare i morti in mare, oltre 26 000 negli ultimi dieci anni. Abbiamo un urgente bisogno di un'equa ripartizione delle responsabilità.

Allora l'Europa dimostri, con i fatti, di essere più forte degli estremismi e dei nazionalismi.

Jeroen Lenaers (PPE). – Mr President, dear colleagues, in 2016 the Juncker Commission presented its proposals for a better EU asylum and migration policy, learning the lessons of the 2015 refugee crisis.

Ever since that moment, we have been waiting – waiting for the day that Member States would finally find an agreement so we can do what our voters expect from us: managing migration in a better way.

We request at this debate this morning to put the pressure on. The Member States' ambassadors meeting this morning have to urgently find an agreement on the last remaining part of the pact, the crisis regulation.

They must deliver today, because only then will we have a window of opportunity to really make an impact, and even that window will not be open forever. We cannot afford to lose any more time. We have to conclude this now, whatever it takes, because we need this pact.

We need it to rebuild trust among our Member States, to move from ad-hoc individual responses to an EU-wide permanent solution based on solidarity. And we need it because fair sharing of responsibility will only happen when we have our European house in order. We need to strengthen our external borders, fight people smugglers and the instrumentalisation of migration and we need more effective returns. We need this pact mostly also to regain the trust of our citizens and to show them that we are capable of managing migration in a responsible way by finding solutions in the centre, instead of leaving the narrative to the open-border shouters on the extreme left or the zero-migration shouters on the extreme right.

I would like to thank Vice-President Schinas for his relentless efforts in trying to break the deadlock and find a reasonable landing zone for almost all Member States. His pact will prove to be a historic breakthrough in one of the most sensitive policy areas in the EU. But we first need to make it happen, and the EPP is committed to constructively playing its role and getting this done. You can count on us.

Pedro Marques (S&D). – Mr President, Vice-President Schinas, it is indeed a timely debate, this one. Just two days ago, President Saïed said he doesn't need our charity. You see, Mr Vice-President, exporting the migration challenges faces this nasty reality, particularly if you think of paying an authoritarian regime, a few billions will do the trick. I can even imagine, President Saïed, furious thinking, 'so I was doing them a favour, and now they want to come here and see how I'll treat the migrants. No way!' The problem, Commissioner, and Mr Weber by the way, is that they don't even want to us to have a glimpse on what they do with our money. They just continue with their policies with no regard for human rights. In the meantime, people did not stop coming, stranded in dangerous vessels through the summer while we were already supposedly dealing with implementation of the memorandum. We have to address migration in a completely different way. What we need is solidarity with the refugees, but also with those Member States, particularly Italy, where they arrive in Europe and with the communities where they are finally hosted. It is obvious we need to manage migration at our borders and handling the situation of the illegal arrivals, but certainly it doesn't have to be done in an inhumane way. So, Commissioner and Mr Weber, let us refocus our energies on the Pact on Migration. Show real solidarity towards the frontline countries, step up our capacities at the Mediterranean to arrest the smugglers, increase the search and rescue capacity of this Europe and support the refugee seekers. And let's not forget to put a priority into working with the origin and transit countries. We have global gateway. Let us make it count and build true partnerships for development. Where the populists want us to fail, let's go humane!

Sophia in 't Veld (Renew). – Mr President, Mr Minister, Mr Commissioner, it has been said by many that the clock is ticking. We owe it to the citizens of Europe to finally adopt a proper asylum and migration policy. And so we are eagerly awaiting the position of the Council on the crisis regulation, which is the key to the rest of the package.

But, I warn you, that's not the end of the process, because a negotiating mandate should leave sufficient margin for negotiations and compromise with the European Parliament. It cannot be rigid. It's the start of negotiations between the two legislators.

I hear many people talk about realism. Realism means working seriously on the internal dimension of migration policies, a proper common European asylum and migration policy that includes not just mandatory solidarity, but mandatory relocation, because only that is real solidarity.

The famous blueprint Tunisia deal turns out not to be a blueprint, but a fob, a blueprint of how not to do it. Because a deal that props up a dictator that leads to massive human rights violations and deaths, a deal that is not enforceable and that has done absolutely nothing to reduce the number of arrivals is not a blueprint, but only a blueprint for how not to do it.

It is high time, after so many years that the Member States take their responsibility. This House is ready.

Jordi Solé (Verts/ALE). – Señor presidente, llevamos años debatiendo cómo abordar el asilo y la migración con una política común europea y, a pesar de que este es uno de los debates más polarizados que tenemos, propenso al populismo y a la instrumentalización por parte de la extrema derecha —o, más bien, por eso—, es urgente cerrar un acuerdo, sobre todo el paquete sobre asilo y migración.

También es urgente porque la gestión actual es un fracaso. Fracaso en términos de derechos humanos, de vidas perdidas, de puntos de llegada saturados en algunas fronteras exteriores, de falta de corresponsabilidad por parte de muchos Gobiernos, de ONG criminalizadas por su acción solidaria y de mafias campando a sus anchas.

Estamos listos para culminar la negociación, pero seguiremos reclamando la plena solidaridad entre Estados, vías legales y seguras, el derecho al asilo y el cumplimiento del Derecho internacional y de los derechos humanos, particularmente en las fronteras y en la cooperación con terceros países. Queremos una gestión de la migración en base a los principios de solidaridad y dignidad humana, teniendo también en cuenta las necesidades de nuestras economías y las capacidades de acogida de nuestras sociedades.

Es urgente llegar a un acuerdo, pero este tiene que ser un buen acuerdo.

Beata Szydło (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Szanowny Panie Komisarzu! Szanowni Państwo! Czy propozycje Komisji Europejskiej zawarte w pakcie migracyjnym ochronią Europę przed nielegalnymi imigrantami? Czy zapewnią bezpieczeństwo Europejczykom? Nie. To są złe rozwiązania i podobne propozycje słyszałam jako premier polskiego rządu w 2016 roku. Po kryzysie wywołanym przez zaproszenie nielegalnych migrantów przez Niemcy do Europy trzeba było szukać rozwiązań, które obronią Europejczyków, które uchronią Europę przed napływem nielegalnej imigracji. Tamte rozwiązania były złe. Po latach wracamy po raz kolejny do tego samego miejsca. Kolejny kryzys migracyjny. Tysiące nielegalnych migrantów trafiających do Europy. Przemycnicy ludzi. Handel ludźmi. Organizacje pozarządowe z Niemiec, które finansują ten proceder. Trzeba wreszcie temu się sprzeciwić i postawić tamę.

Polska chce znaleźć rozwiązania, które będą pomagały rzeczywiście tym ludziom, którzy pomocy wymagają. Ludziom, którzy mają trudne życie, którzy uciekają przed wojną. Udowodniliśmy, przyjmując do Polski uchodźców wojennych z Ukrainy, że takie rozwiązania są możliwe. Ale chcę jasno i bardzo wyraźnie powiedzieć, Polska nigdy nie zgodzi się na przyjmowanie nielegalnych migrantów, na relokację nielegalnych migrantów i na absurdalne opłaty za ludzi, którzy mają być relokowani do naszych krajów.

(Mówczyni zgodziła się odpowiedzieć na pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki)

Łukasz Kohut (S&D), pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki. – Pani Premier! Przestańcie szczuć na ludzi. Wykorzystujecie poważny problem, który dotyka całej Europy – migrację – jako paliwo wyborcze. Wasz cały aparat medialny przez 7 dni w tygodniu szczuje na uchodźców i migrantów. Dlaczego nie załatwiliście dodatkowych pieniędzy na ukraińskich uchodźców z Unii Europejskiej? To wasz brak kompetencji czy celowa polityka, żeby na emigrantach i uchodźcach budować poparcie polityczne? Czy to jest chrześcijańskie? I tylko przypominam, że w tym samym czasie handlowaliście polskimi wizami na straganach. Bo dla was dobry uchodźca to taki, który daje wam w łapę.

Beata Szydło (ECR), odpowiedź na pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki. – Szanowni Państwo, ja szanuję proces decyzyjny w Parlamencie Europejskim, dlatego nie będę brać udziału w tej chwili w kampanii wyborczej, którą kolega z Polski próbuje tutaj w Parlamencie Europejskim prowadzić. Natomiast podkreślę jeszcze raz, Polska stoi i będzie stać po stronie bezpieczeństwa Europy i Europejczyków. Obrońmy Europę i obrońmy Polskę.

Jordan Bardella (ID). – Monsieur le Président, mes chers collègues, le drame de Lampedusa est notre avenir si nous ne reprenons pas dès maintenant le contrôle de nos frontières françaises, nationales et européennes.

J'en veux pour preuve les propos de M^{me} von der Leyen qui a appelé les États membres à accueillir les migrants de Lampedusa, alors que pratiquement aucun d'entre eux ne répond aux critères du droit d'asile. J'en veux pour preuve la jurisprudence européenne qui a décidé d'entraver le refoulement. Sur le sol européen, les juges ont instauré un véritable droit à l'entrée et un appel d'air pour des millions de candidats à la ruée vers l'Europe. J'en veux pour preuve le détournement de Frontex, empêchée dans son rôle de garde-frontière et cantonnée à celui d'agence d'accueil.

Je le dis ici, il n'y a pas d'alternative à la fermeté. Mettre en place la fermeté, c'est protéger les peuples d'Europe d'un monde brutal et sans règles, dans lequel les migrations de masse produisent autant de ravages sur le plan sécuritaire et culturel que les délocalisations en font sur le plan social. Mettre en place la fermeté, c'est dissuader les traversées et donc les drames humains.

Il n'y a pas de droit à l'Europe qui nous obligerait à un accueil illimité et sans condition. Et il ne peut y en avoir parce que les pays européens ne seront jamais des terrains vagues appartenant à tous, vierges d'histoire et vides de peuples. Ils sont la terre des peuples d'Europe et ce sont précisément eux qui sont les seuls en droit de décider qui peut entrer sur leur territoire. Les seuls qui ont le droit de décider ce qu'ils veulent, à savoir être et demeurer eux-mêmes au XXI^e siècle.

Ce pacte sera tout l'enjeu des prochaines élections européennes du 9 juin prochain.

Malin Björk (The Left). – Mr President, a speedy adoption of the package. But of what package? What policies? From our side, in The Left, in in partnership with citizens and organisations across and movements across Europe, we have consistently asked for European policy where we have shared responsibility between the Member States to receive people. We have a reception with dignity where we save lives in the Mediterranean and where we cooperate with third countries in order to propose democracy, peace, economic and social development and human rights. And the way negotiations are going is the very opposite. The European Union is making deals with authoritarian leaders, be it Erdogan in Turkey or in Tunisia. You want to see and you are negotiating currently a system built on systematic detention at borders and return to any country, even a safe third country, where people just pass by. And we have a system of systematic violence at the EU borders. This is what happens when the centre right give in to the extreme right racist narrative, a racist and authoritarian narrative. It is very dangerous.

We know that we can do differently. We have seen it with the reception of Ukrainian refugees. Thankfully, we have seen that fleeing Putin's bombs and his war. We have seen solidarity between Member States. We have seen dignified reception conditions, so we know it can be done. Now. We also have to replicate and do the right thing when it comes to all refugees seeking protection in Europe from other wars, from other conflicts. This pact is not our pact.

Κώστας Παπαδάκης (NI). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, δεν αφήνουμε να ξεχαστεί το πολύνεκρο ναυάγιο- έγκλημα στην Πύλο. Ζητάμε απαντήσεις που η ελληνική κυβέρνηση, η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και ο Frontex δεν δίνουν. Οι δε σύνοδοι υπουργών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, όπως και το MED9, επιβεβαίωσαν τη συναντίληψή τους για ενίσχυση της καταστολής και της διαλογής προσφύγων ανάλογα με τις ανάγκες του κεφαλαίου. Σε αυτή την κατεύθυνση, οι κυβερνήσεις Ελλάδας και Τουρκίας, υπό την αιγίδα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, απεργάζονται τη νέα, ακόμα πιο αντιδραστική εκδοχή της κοινής δήλωσης Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης-Τουρκίας, με επανενεργοποίηση απελάσεων, ενίσχυση διωγμών και καταστολή σε βάρος των ξεριζωμένων των ιμπεριαλιστικών σας πολέμων που προστίθενται στη σημερινή άδλια κατάσταση, με εγκλωβισμούς-πνιγμούς στο Αιγαίο, με επαναπροωθήσεις και με τη δράση των δουλεμπορικών κυκλωμάτων.

Το δε παζάρι για αυτήν τη συμφωνία όπως και για το νέο σύμφωνο αποτελούν τμήμα ενός ευρύτερου με γεωπολιτικές διαστάσεις παζαριού, που αφορούν και ζητήματα κυριαρχικών δικαιωμάτων στο πλαίσιο των ιμπεριαλιστικών ανταγωνισμών. Για αυτό, Έλληνες και ξένοι εργάτες να παλέψουν ενωμένοι για πλήρη δικαιώματα, ενάντια σε Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, κυβερνήσεις, κεφάλαιο και τις συμφωνίες τους.

Paulo Rangel (PPE). – Senhor Presidente, Senhor Secretário de Estado, Senhor Vice-Presidente, a política de migração e asilo precisa urgentemente de uma reforma.

Apoiamos completamente a Comissão e o vice-presidente Schinas no seu esforço para conseguir um acordo ainda em 2023, por forma a que a partir de 2024, e especialmente depois das eleições, possamos ter um sistema de asilo e imigração ao nível europeu já em prática, já em execução.

Para isso, é fundamental ter presente que toda a nossa política, é assim no PPE, se orienta pelo respeito da dignidade humana e dos direitos fundamentais; dos direitos fundamentais dos migrantes, em situação regular ou irregular, dos refugiados, mas também de toda a população europeia, que merece igualmente respeito.

Por isso, defendemos um controlo claro e rigoroso das fronteiras externas, combatendo o tráfico humano e as redes que exploram a fragilidade das pessoas, assegurando que, se há migrantes em situação irregular, eles devem ser objeto de retorno efetivo, mas em condições de segurança.

Não esqueçamos, para nós, que é também fundamental fazer acordos com os Estados terceiros, encontrar plataformas de diálogo e de encaminhamento dos migrantes que legais e dos migrantes ilegais. Defendemos também a ajuda ao desenvolvimento no sentido de evitar o engrossar destes fluxos.

O PPE é muito claro: só protegendo as nossas fronteiras, só tendo uma política rigorosa em matéria de fronteiras é que podemos respeitar os direitos humanos. Não queremos que aconteça como em Lisboa, em que há apartamentos em que vivem 20 pessoas. Isto não são direitos humanos. Isto não é tratar bem os nossos migrantes. Para os tratarmos bem, temos de acolher aqueles que podemos integrar e não mais do que esses.

Portanto, todos os refugiados têm direito à integração. Quanto aos migrantes, somos nós, Europa, que devemos escolher quem entra e quem pode aqui ficar.

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señor presidente, señor vicepresidente Schinas, señor representante de la Presidencia española del Consejo, ayer celebramos emocionados el 10.º aniversario de un naufragio trágico en Lampedusa y, desde entonces, se han sucedido muchas tragedias y, en cada ocasión, hemos escuchado el grito desesperado de «¿dónde está Europa?» en algún rincón de las fronteras exteriores de la Unión Europea. Pues bien, Europa está aquí representada y este Parlamento Europeo la representa y ha hecho su trabajo.

En los últimos años, hemos reclamado incesantemente un marco europeo de salvamento y rescate y hemos hecho nuestro trabajo para adoptar nuestro mandato negociador con los cinco Reglamentos que componen el Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo, buscando un equilibrio por fin aceptable entre responsabilidad —que queremos que sea compartida— y solidaridad —que queremos que sea vinculante y efectiva— después de las operaciones de salvamento y rescate para evitar las tragedias, en cumplimiento del mandato del Tratado de Lisboa.

Este Parlamento se ha puesto de acuerdo consigo mismo, superando sus diferencias. Ya es hora de que el Consejo se ponga de acuerdo consigo mismo, superando sus diferencias. Ya sabemos que este asunto es divisivo, pero ya es hora de que en el Consejo se piense en algo más que en los intereses nacionales en contradicción y se piense en Europa, en los europeos, en la solidaridad entre los Estados miembros y en la solidaridad con los migrantes.

Señor representante de la Presidencia española del Consejo, terminar este mandato sin resultados en este Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo sería no solamente un mensaje desalentador, sino demoledor, porque significaría reconocer que Europa es incapaz de cumplir no ya su promesa, sino sus obligaciones en materia de Derecho, de su propio Derecho primario y su Derecho legislado. Por tanto, este Parlamento está dispuesto a trabajar noche y día para buscar el acuerdo con el Consejo. No hay ni un minuto que perder.

Fabienne Keller (Renew). – Monsieur le Vice-président, cher Margaritis Schinas, Monsieur le Président, cher Othmar, monsieur le Ministre, cher Pascual Navarro Ríos, si nous voulons le pacte européen sur l'asile et la migration avant les élections européennes, les décisions difficiles, chers collègues, se prennent maintenant.

C'est un moment de vérité pour les États membres. D'abord, nous attendons la position du Conseil, vous l'avez rappelé, Monsieur le commissaire, sur le règlement relatif aux crises migratoires. Ce texte est bien sûr l'une des pierres angulaires du pacte. Peut-on imaginer une réforme crédible sans un mécanisme de gestion de crise? Que dirions-nous aux habitants de Lampedusa et des territoires de première entrée?

C'est un moment de vérité au Parlement européen aussi, entre ceux qui souhaitent bâtir une vraie réponse européenne aux défis de la migration en responsabilité, avec courage, et ceux qui font tout, ou plutôt rien, pour faire échouer ces négociations. Je suis choquée de l'attitude de l'extrême droite qui se rue devant les caméras à chaque actualité pour proférer des horreurs et prétendre à une reprise en main. En réalité, l'extrême droite n'est pas au travail. Les collègues de M. Bardella et de M. Zemmour sont absents – d'ailleurs, ils ne sont plus là – des débats parlementaires, absents des négociations où se prennent des décisions capitales.

Avec mon groupe Renew Europe, nous sommes déterminés à faire aboutir cette réforme capitale. Nous sommes prêts à prendre nos responsabilités.

Tineke Strik (Verts/ALE). – Mr President, Council, Commissioner, asylum seekers face an ever more lawless Europe, a Europe of pushbacks, inhuman reception conditions, unlawful detention becoming the new normal. But make no mistake, this is not due to a lack of EU legislation. It is a result of unequal responsibility sharing and total impunity for the Member States. So yes, we need a new pact, but one rooted in solidarity, one that harmonises standards of protection and is coupled with credible enforcement and the current pact positions offer a mixed bag. Mandatory relocation is promising, but border procedures and increased derogations will only undermine the harmonised protection that we mean to achieve. So I urge Council and Parliament to focus on actually strengthening the system through real solidarity and a truly common framework. And I urge the Commission to show us that our law making is not in vain and that any current and future laws are finally enforced.

Charlie Weimers (ECR). – Mr President, colleagues, do you really want to fix this migration crisis? You, Commissioner Schinas, say it out loud. The pact is intended to deprive the demagogues and populists in Europe from campaigning on migration in the EU elections.

Commissioner, are you even aware what's going on in Sweden? Ordinary men and women face the consequences of a migration policy that spawned the monster that is gang violence. Where's your pact for the 25-year-old girl blown up by gangsters or the 71-year-old shot in the pub while having a pint? Your job, Mr Schinas, I'm sorry, but it's not to be campaign manager for the left. It's to deal with illegal migration. So, do your job and inform us on how we escort the boats back to their ports. Otherwise, the low intensive war on the Swedish streets, as the police puts it, will worsen.

You laugh. Laugh to the 17 innocent victims shot to death, bombed to death in Sweden. Shame on you. You know, this will become the reality...

(The President cut off the speaker)

Jaak Madison (ID). – Mr President, dear colleagues, dear Commissioner, dear Minister, and I am just spending 10 seconds to just announce for the President that it's very polite, of course, for the leftists to laugh about the murders and the killings which are going on in Sweden. Because you don't care about that. You are selfish, overpaid bureaucrats who have tried to force your migration policy in the last 40 years and you have failed. You have absolutely failed. We see that in left-wing governments in Western Europe. So that's why you have no alternatives. You're just talking about the free open borders, helping the people. But where is the limit? Is the sky only the limit? How much does it cost? What's going on with security on the streets? Are you also ready to send your kids alone to play outside? No. Because that's your fault. Still in Poland or in Estonia I don't have to worry about my kids. But our alternative makes sense. Just look about your own socialist colleagues in Denmark. They just had our agreement with Rwanda to have hotspots out from Europe, and then we're going to choose who are real refugees and who are illegal migrants. The fact is, I was last week in Lampedusa that 90 % of the migrants are young men and they're illegals. They are not refugees and you are lying to our own people. We are the only ones who love Europe and our own people to protect them.

(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question)

Karen Melchior (Renew), blue-card question. – *(begins speech off mic)* ... the efforts of the Danish Government in Rwanda. The efforts of the Danish Government are pies in the sky, castles in the sky. They are not actually coming to anything. Rwanda does not respect human rights. How can you propose that we want to send refugees, asylum seekers to Rwanda and your claims that they are illegal, that they are undocumented refugees, that they do not have rights to seek safety in Europe? Where are your facts on this? And I would wish that you base your statements in this whole plenary on facts and not loose ideas.

Jaak Madison (ID), blue-card answer. – That's actually very good that you are pointing about the facts, because very often we are hearing here about the false claims that most of them are just young women and kids. That's not the fact. I was last week meeting with a Red Cross organisation in Lampedusa. We are asking the facts and please tell me honestly who they are. Just do you have the numbers? How many have arrived? 64 000 people this year arrived only to Lampedusa. Huge majority of them, about 85-90 % were men. That's a fact. About Denmark. Yes, it has to be made to work. And that's also your work. Because what is the solution? What is the alternative? Just open the borders, take them in and then 40 % of the illegals are not sent back because you're not capable of that. So your solution is pretty bad.

Δημήτριος Παπαδημούλης (The Left). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, ας είμαστε ειλικρινείς, κυρίες και κύριοι συνάδελφοι, χρειάζεται μια κοινή ευρωπαϊκή πολιτική μετανάστευσης και ασύλου, αλλά για να την πετύχουμε χρειαζόμαστε λιγότερη υποκρισία και πραγματική αλληλεγγύη ανάμεσα στα κράτη μέλη: έμπρακτη αλληλεγγύη προς τις χώρες πρώτης υποδοχής που δέχονται τρομακτικές πιέσεις από τις μεταναστευτικές ροές, όπως η πατρίδα μου η Ελλάδα· επιμερισμένη ευθύνη όλων των κρατών μελών για υποχρεωτική, δίκαιη και αναλογική μετεγκατάσταση· νόμιμες και ασφαλείς διόδους μετανάστευσης, ώστε να σταματήσουν οι θυσίες ανθρώπινων ζωών· ανθρώπινη και αποτελεσματική πολιτική ένταξης, κοινωνικής και οικονομικής, που μπορεί να δώσει ώθηση στις τοπικές κοινωνίες και οικονομίες· και απόλυτος σεβασμός του διεθνούς δικαίου, των ανθρώπινων δικαιωμάτων και των διεθνών δεσμεύσεων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και των κρατών μελών της.

Ακούσατε πριν από λίγο κραυγές που δείχνουν ένα πράγμα: η άκρα δεξιά αξιοποιεί την κρίση στο μεταναστευτικό-προσφυγικό γιατί θέλει να υπονομεύσει και την Ενωμένη Ευρώπη και την κοινοβουλευτική δημοκρατία. Να μην τους το επιτρέψουμε. Να καταλήξουμε μέχρι το τέλος της χρονιάς, σε αυτό το σύμφωνο με συμβιβασμούς, να τρέξει το Συμβούλιο και η Ισπανική Προεδρία και το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο ως συννομοθέτης να παίξει τον ρόλο του.

Balázs Hidvéghi (NI). – Mr President, besides Lampedusa, some of the latest news about migration in Europe. The Swedish Government is now talking about the deployment of the army against criminal gangs of migrants because the police are no longer enough to handle the situation and maintain order and protect citizens. Illegal migrants have used firearms against Hungarian and Croatian border guards recently. The Schengen zone is in critical danger because of illegal migration. More and more internal border controls are reinstated because of it. Meanwhile, the German Government has happily admitted that it funds organisations that tacitly cooperate with criminal gangs of human smugglers and then transport these people into Italy. Now, just to make it clear, migration is destroying the European way of life. It creates insecurity for our citizens and it must be stopped. Now, some of you may be multiculturalism maniacs, despite all the clear evidence against it, but that's your problem. But we're never going to let that happen to our countries. We Central Europeans did not join the European Union to now endanger our freedom of movement, to now endanger our culture and the security of our citizens. We cannot defend our way of life. We're going to protect our countries, our people and our culture.

Tomas Tobé (PPE). – Mr President, Europe has faced migration crisis after migration crisis. The situation in Lampedusa shows this again.

Colleagues, we really are at a crossroad now. Either we continue down this road where Member States act independently and we try to meet the situation with ad hoc solutions or we build common European solutions and actions where we can have control of the borders, where we can make a bigger difference between people who have the right to protection in Europe and irregular migrants and where we work with cooperation in Europe and with third countries.

We cannot have this situation where only a few Member States shall bear the big responsibility of the migration policy. I really would like to urge colleagues; we have an opportunity to really do something. Of course, I put my trust in the centre-right, but I would also like to acknowledge that parts of the ECR Group also voted in favour of going into negotiations. I welcome that because I really think that we need to make sure that we have a broad support for the new migration policy.

With the migration pact hopefully adopted, of course, we also need to do more about the smugglers. We cannot have a situation where it is smugglers who actually decide who has the right to enter European territory. In my book, you need cooperation with third countries. Of course, it is not easy with Tunisia; of course, it is not even easy with Turkey. But what is the alternative? The EPP Group is here to deliver, to again build trust amongst our citizens and make sure that we have a European migration policy that actually works.

Birgit Sippel (S&D). – Herr Präsident! In den nächsten Monaten könnten wir die jahrelange Arbeit an der Asylreform abschließen. Daran arbeiten wir intensiv, und das ist nötig. Denn wie genau diese Reform aussehen soll, da gehen die Positionen von Parlament und Rat noch weit auseinander. Meine sozialdemokratische Fraktion ist auf schwierige Verhandlungen eingestellt.

Manfred Weber von der EVP scheint das anders zu sehen. Die Position des Parlaments ignorierend, möchte er wohl einfach die Ratsposition durchwinken. Das sehen scheinbar auch viele Mitgliedstaaten so und offenbaren – sorry – wie Herr Weber, ein desolates Verständnis der Bedeutung dieses Parlaments als gleichgestellter Ko-Gesetzgeber und einen Mangel an demokratischem Selbstverständnis.

Keine der beiden Institutionen kann das Migrationspaket alleine beschließen. Beide müssen Kompromisse machen. Die Bereitschaft dazu ist aber bisher seitens einiger Mitgliedstaaten und wohl Herrn Weber nicht vorhanden.

Migration ist Herausforderung und Chance zugleich, die damit verbundenen Aufgaben vielfältig, und eine Einigung zum Asyl könnte ein solider Grundstein sein. Neben einem europäischen Asylpaket brauchen wir neue Regeln auch für Arbeitsmigration, eine intensivere Zusammenarbeit mit Kommunen und Herkunftsländern sowie gezielte Unterstützungen, also gute Perspektiven für unsere Bürgerinnen und für geflüchtete Menschen. Wir haben diese Chance. Packen wir es an!

IN THE CHAIR: MARC ANGEL

Vice-President

Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew). – Herr Präsident, verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! 2015 gab es in der Europäischen Union die große Migrationskrise. Wir sind jetzt acht Jahre später, und wir führen die Debatten wie vor acht Jahren. Ich glaube, die Bürgerinnen und Bürger in der Europäischen Union verstehen nicht, warum die Politik so lange braucht, ein solches Thema zu regeln und Lösungen zu finden. Ich glaube, wir sind in der Verantwortung, jetzt voranzukommen und vor der Europawahl tatsächlich Nägel mit Köpfen zu machen. Und wir sind gar nicht weit davon entfernt.

Aber es ist auf der anderen Seite inakzeptabel, wenn aus politischen Gründen im Rat die Krisenverordnung zur Geisel genommen wird, um politische Spielchen zu spielen. Es ist mir egal, ob das von der linken Seite oder der rechten Seite des politischen Spektrums kommt. Es ist inakzeptabel, wenn eine Debatte blockiert wird und das Vorankommen bei diesem Migrationspakt blockiert wird, nur um bei Wahlen irgendwie Vorteile für sich selber zu erreichen. Dafür ist es die Gefahr zu groß, dass wir mit diesem Migrationspakt scheitern, und das dürfen wir auf keinen Fall zulassen. Ich glaube, wir müssen jetzt schnell handeln, der Rat muss schnell handeln.

Ich glaube übrigens auch, dass viele von den Punkten, die wir in der Debatte haben, schon heute von den Mitgliedstaaten umgesetzt werden könnten. Wenn uns das gelingt, dann kommen wir auch wieder in die Kontrolle zur Migration, dann bekommen wir die Verfahren an den Außengrenzen, hohe rechtsstaatliche und humanitäre Standards und einen Krisenmechanismus, der in der Krise tatsächlich hilft.

Erik Marquardt (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident! Was mir Sorgen macht, ist, dass ich den Eindruck gewinne, dass in der Debatte um den Pakt viele Mitgliedstaaten glauben, man müsse Geflüchtete einfach noch ein bisschen schlechter behandeln als heute, immer jeden Tag noch ein bisschen schlechter behandeln als gestern, und dann würden sie schon irgendwann aufhören zu kommen.

Es ist ja inzwischen so zynisch, dass wir schon darüber diskutieren, ob wir Menschen aus Seenot noch retten sollen. Ich meine, die Diskussion, die dahintersteckt, ist ja nicht, ob die Menschen in Seenot sind – alle sind sich einig –, sondern ob man Menschen in Seenot noch retten will oder ob sie lieber ertrinken sollen, um dann vielleicht später andere abzuschrecken, damit sie nicht mehr kommen.

Wenn wir so anfangen und nicht merken, dass diese Abschreckungspolitik ja nicht nur zu Chaos und Leid führt, sondern auch seit Jahren nicht funktioniert – wir führen die Debatten doch seit Jahren, schrecken ab, und trotzdem kommen immer mehr Menschen –, dann glaube ich, dass wir vergessen, dass Humanität und Rechtsstaatlichkeit eben nicht nur Beiwerk unserer Demokratien sind, sondern dass Humanität und Rechtsstaatlichkeit die Grundlage dessen sind, was uns ausmacht, die Grundlage der europäischen Ordnung sind.

Ich glaube, wenn die Mitgliedstaaten erfolgreich sein wollen, dann wäre es wichtig, dass sie Vertrauen aufbauen, auch bei der Bevölkerung, und vieles, was im Pakt vielleicht angelegt ist, worüber man redet, jetzt schon machen: faire Verfahren, bessere Arbeitsmarktintegration, faire Verteilung, Menschenrechtsbeobachtung. Man könnte jetzt auch Abkommen machen, die die Lage vor Ort verbessern und legale statt irregulärer Migration fördern.

Dass all das nicht passiert, das liegt nicht daran, dass wir noch keinen Pakt haben, sondern dass es am politischen Willen fehlt. Ich würde mir wünschen, dass wir jetzt damit beginnen und dann weiterverhandeln.

Jorge Buxadé Villalba (ECR). – Señor presidente, es hipócrita organizar un debate sobre la urgencia del pacto de inmigración cuando se han paralizado expedientes decisivos como Eurodac porque este Parlamento está chantajeando a los Estados miembros.

Estamos en una emergencia permanente por culpa de la inmigración masiva. En casi dos días, mil inmigrantes ilegales han llegado a las islas Canarias usando la violencia: jóvenes en edad militar que, en veinticuatro horas, estarán en el aeropuerto de Madrid camino a cualquier país europeo. No huyen de ninguna guerra, vienen a vivir de los subsidios que pagan las clases medias y populares europeas. Pero ninguno de ustedes les acogerá en su casa, con su sueldo.

No solo es Lampedusa, toda Europa está asediada por las mafias que han convertido la esclavitud en un negocio millonario. Y ustedes son los intelectuales que justifican el negocio. Hablan de reubicaciones, derechos humanos y falsos refugiados. Pero eso no salva vidas ni en el Mediterráneo ni en nuestras calles. Quieren que nos sintamos culpables, pero los culpables son ustedes y la historia les condenará.

Nunca, nunca, estuvo dispuesto ningún europeo a dejarse vencer sin defender sus calles, sus ciudades, su libertad y a sus familias. Si no defendemos la ley en las fronteras, la defenderemos en las calles y, en caso contrario, acabaremos atrincherados en nuestras casas. Pero eso a ustedes parece que les da igual.

Tom Vandendriessche (ID). – Voorzitter, collega's, asielrecht wordt misbruikt als migratiekanaal. Miljoenen proberen Europa illegaal binnen te dringen. Een totale asielchaos is het gevolg.

Iedereen kent het probleem, maar niemand wil, kan of mag optreden. En dat lijkt precies de bedoeling te zijn. Want wat stelt de Europese Unie eigenlijk voor?

Ze wil nog veel meer migratie. Dat wil ze doen door illegale migratie in legale migratie te transformeren. Miljoenen Afrikanen wil ze jaarlijks naar Europa halen, want we hebben migratie nodig, beweert commissaris Johansson. Omdat er te weinig Europese geboortes zijn, beweert commissaris Jourová.

Doelbewust georganiseerde omvolking, de kolonisering van Europa, de onderwerping van de Europeanen, de zelfmoord van onze unieke Europese beschaving. Dit EU-migratiepact is pure waanzin.

Sira Rego (The Left). – Señor presidente, señor comisario, señor secretario de Estado, a estas alturas ya no hay duda de que el Nuevo Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo es un engendro hecho a la medida de la extrema derecha. Y cuando pensábamos que ya nada nos podía sorprender, llega la señora Meloni y exige un poquito más, que se criminalice a las ONG de salvamento. Llevamos años escuchando las narrativas para deshumanizar a las personas migrantes. Supongo que así es mucho más tolerable aceptar que se hundan en el mar, que sean devueltos a un desierto o que sean carne de tortura en lugares como Libia. Eso sí, señor Schinas, lo que no dicen es que todo ese sufrimiento se costea con nuestro dinero, que cada vez destinamos más recursos a militarizar y externalizar fronteras y que todo eso va a estar blindado en el Nuevo Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo. Ocultan que han convertido el procedimiento para pedir asilo en un laberinto sin salida. Es imposible cumplir con sus requisitos para acceder a este derecho. Esto no va de quienes vienen de fuera, esto va de un ataque al sistema de derechos que da sentido a Europa.

Ivan Vilibor Sinčić (NI). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, kolegice i kolege, uzrok migracije su stoljeća eksploatacije afričkih i azijskih zemalja od strane europskih kolonizatora koji su uzimali resurse za svoju industriju. To je bilo nekad. U zadnje vrijeme pak imamo porobljavanje dugom, pa tako američki ekonomist i nobelovac, glavni ekonomist Svjetske banke Joseph Stiglitz kaže da mu je žao što su provodili takve politike prema Africi jer su joj ukrali tri desetljeća razvoja.

U Hrvatskoj vlasti provode briselsku politiku. Najteže je u mojoj Karlovačkoj županiji gdje se gradi migrantski kamp. Zabilježeno je mnogo incidenata. Građani se ne osjećaju ni sigurno ni ugodno na cesti dok sreću velike skupine migranata.

Nije nikako u redu da ilegalni migranti ne koriste granične prijelaze i ne trebaju dokumente, dok naši građani trebaju i dokumente i granične prijelaze i sve ostalo. Granica je za mene svetinja i reda mora biti. Na granicu treba staviti našu hrvatsku vojsku da pomogne policiji i spriječi ilegalne ulaske.

Hrvatska je na glasu kao sigurna zemlja i mora ostati sigurna i treba sve napraviti da zauvijek bude sigurna jer ne želimo u Hrvatskoj gledati scene iz Švedske.

Rasa Juknevičienė (PPE). – Gerbiamas Pirmininke, negalime ignoruoti naujos hibridinio karo formas, instrumentaližuotos migracijos, kai diktatoriai migraciją naudoja kaip ginklą. Turime tai aiškiai įvardinti Europos Sąjungos dokumentuose. Valstybės, turinčios sieną su neprognozuojamai režimais, kokie yra Baltarusijos ir Rusijos režimai, turi turėti priemones efektyviai reaguoti į migrantų instrumentalizavimą. Ta pačia proga noriu padėkoti Komisijai ir Jums, pone Komisare, už pagalbą, kuomet Lukašenka atakavo mano valstybę. Kodėl diktatoriai organizuoja hibridines atakas prieš Europos Sąjungos valstybes? Nes žino visas skyles mūsų teisinėje sistemoje, mūsų išorės sienose. Ir todėl sugeba sukelti chaosą. Jie naudoja suklaidintus žmones kaip ginklą prieš mus todėl, kad mes nesugebame saugoti savo sienų, prisidame prie pervežėjų biznio, padedame diktatoriams inicijuoti atakas. Todėl man labai keista, kad socialistai ir kiti kairieji LIBE komitete iš Šengeno sienų akto išbraukė Komisijos pasiūlymą dėl instrumentalizuotos migracijos. Tai būtina sugrąžinti. Negali Europos Parlamento pozicija trilogui teikti šio akto be svarbių nuostatų išorinėms sienoms saugoti nuo tyčia organizuojamų atakų prieš mus. Mes privalome kuo greičiau užlopyti skyles ES teisinėje sistemoje, tačiau skuba pradėti dialogą dėl Šengeno sienų akto neturi būti dokumento kokybės sąskaita. Kviečiu kolegas kuo skubiau į Šengeno sienų aktą sugrąžinti Komisijos pasiūlytą migracijos instrumentalizacijos apibrėžimą.

Pietro Bartolo (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, sono tre anni che quest'Aula lavora alle proposte legislative contenute nel patto. Abbiamo svolto correttamente il ruolo di colegislatore, abbiamo licenziato testi frutto di compromessi tra diversi gruppi politici e ora, in dirittura d'arrivo, sento la Commissione e il Consiglio parlare di pompieri, architetti, documenti a dieci punti, accordi con paesi autocratici e rimpatri. Per che cosa abbiamo lavorato fino ad ora?

È evidente che il Consiglio resta ancora intrappolato tra stalli e ricatti, complici anche le richieste assurde di paesi, tra cui anche l'Italia, e la ricerca di un compromesso sembra essere il frutto di accordi bilaterali a danno di quella che è la visione globale del fenomeno migratorio.

Una riforma che non aggiunge niente alla situazione attuale, che non corregge le iniquità del sistema e, soprattutto, che maschera la solidarietà con politiche di rimpatrio disumane, difficilmente troverà il supporto del mio gruppo politico. Una cosa è sicura: non accetteremo nessun compromesso al ribasso.

E smettetela di menzionare Lampedusa per sostenere le vostre politiche populiste e inumane, anzi, imparate da lampedusani, che sanno fare la vera integrazione e la vera solidarietà.

Hilde Vautmans (Renew). – Voorzitter, commissaris, collega's, tien jaar na Lampedusa is het pijnlijk om vast te stellen dat we nog steeds geen echt Europees asiel- en migratiebeleid hebben. Het is veel erger geworden. Lidstaten voeren opnieuw nationale grenscontroles in. Nog steeds stappen dagelijks vrouwen en kinderen op gammele bootjes en nog steeds verdrinken ze op onze zeeën. En duizenden niet-begeleide minderjarige asielzoekers geraken vermist in Europa.

Ja, mijnheer de commissaris, ik heb u goed gehoord. Dat migratiepact moet er komen. Zal ik u eens wat zeggen? Die deal moest er al heel lang geweest zijn. Eigenlijk is het pijnlijk om vast te stellen dat die deal er nog niet is.

En ik zal u nog iets zeggen. Er moet veel meer gebeuren. Ik heb hier heel veel suggesties van de linkerzijde en absurditeiten van de rechterzijde gehoord. Maar ik heb één ding gemist: het is onze verdomde plicht om de kinderen in migratie te beschermen. Tienduizend kinderen zijn anno 2023 vermist op Europese bodem. Het is onze plicht om de kinderen in migratie, die altijd slachtoffer zijn, te beschermen. Daar gaan wij op wegen, hier vanuit het Parlement.

Sophia in 't Veld (Renew), blue-card question addressed to Tom Vandendriessche. – Mr President, maybe, actually, I should address the question to you, because I have had this exchange with Mr Vandendriessche many times. He is using a term which is a Nazi term, and he knows that full well. And I would like to ask you, Mr President, rather than Mr Vandendriessche, whether the use of Nazi terminology in this hemicycle is acceptable, he uses the term *omvolking*, which is the Dutch version of *Umvolkung* which is a Nazi term. Do we accept that in this hemicycle, Mr President? I would really like an answer to that. I have had the exchange with Mr Vandendriessche many times in the committee. He does it on purpose. He knows it's Nazi terminology and yet he continues to use it.

President. – I guess the question was addressed to myself, as Chair today. Of course, we do not accept Nazi terminology in this House. I will report this to the Bureau and we will discuss it with the President and with my colleagues in the Bureau. Thank you very much for this. I think the question was not addressed to you, but to myself. But you have 30 seconds to respond.

Tom Vandendriessche (ID), "blauwe kaart"-antwoord. – Voorzitter, mijnheer Verhofstadt, ik weet dat liberalen het moeilijk hebben met de vrije meningsuiting, zoals uw collega dat net ook geïllustreerd heeft. Ook in de commissie wil mevrouw mij de mond snoeren en aan een verkozen vertegenwoordiger van het volk weigeren om zich uit te drukken zoals hij wil. U kunt hier blijven roepen, mijnheer Verhofstadt. U bewijst enkel mijn punt. Ik vind het nogal bedroevend voor een man die toch al een beetje op zijn politieke retour is om politici te onderbreken. Dit gezegd zijnde wil ik toch even erop wijzen dat de term "omvolking" vervangingsmigratie is. Migratie inzetten. Waarom? Om het volk van een autochtone bevolking te veroveren. En daartegen verzet ik mij, mevrouw.

President. – When it comes to Nazi language, you cannot use freedom of expression. I will report this to the Bureau and we will come back to this. Thank you very much.

Damien Carême (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, hier, nous célébrions ici même un triste anniversaire, celui du naufrage de Lampedusa. Le 3 octobre 2013, la mort tragique de près de 400 exilés au large de cette petite île italienne avait entraîné un sursaut bienvenu de solidarité européenne et la mise en place de l'opération Mare Nostrum.

C'était il y a dix ans. Qu'avons-nous fait depuis? Mare Nostrum n'est plus. Frontex se charge de la sécurité des frontières extérieures et, à l'occasion, participe à des refoulements illégaux. Pire, Monsieur le Commissaire, alors que vous affirmiez tout à l'heure que l'Europe est la championne des droits de l'homme, l'ONU concluait il y a peu que cette même Europe, avec son accord avec la Libye, était complice d'un crime contre l'humanité.

Les actions de sauvetage en mer reposent désormais en grande partie sur les marins et les ONG qui sont de plus en plus criminalisées. Dix ans de politique migratoire meurtrière et plus de 28 000 morts brisant plus de 28 000 vies rien qu'en mer Méditerranée. Dix ans de démantèlement de nos systèmes d'accueil et de protection des exilés, de déni d'accueil et de solidarité, de piétinement du droit, de privation de liberté sur fond de reprise de la rhétorique nauséabonde de l'extrême droite.

Le besoin de réformer n'a jamais été aussi urgent, tout comme il est urgent de rappeler au Conseil, à la Commission et à ce Parlement, leurs responsabilités. Cessez de brandir l'adoption rapide du pacte sur l'asile et la migration comme la solution miracle à ces dix ans de honte, quand cette réforme précipitée basée sur aucune recherche pourrait se faire au détriment du respect du droit et au prix du reniement de nos valeurs. Revenons à nos fondamentaux et soyons à la hauteur des enjeux de nos responsabilités. Nous devons continuer. Le Parlement continuera à négocier avec le Conseil, mais il défendra sans relâche le respect inconditionnel du droit et des valeurs européennes.

Assita Kanko (ECR). – Voorzitter, ik had een vriend die zei dat we ons altijd de juiste vragen moesten stellen. Zelf stelde hij altijd vragen. Hij wist ontzettend veel, maar hij wist nooit genoeg. Het leven was een school, elk gesprek een opportuniteit om vooruit te gaan.

Mijn vraag aan de collega's hier is: waarom zijn we al twintig jaar niet dichterbij een oplossing gekomen? Een oplossing voor het sterven op zee. Een oplossing die de man op straat weer vertrouwen geeft in de politiek. Ik hoor hier nu vooral kritiek. Kritiek op elkaar, kritiek op lidstaten die de Europese buitengrenzen te hard zouden controleren, kritiek op lidstaten die geen asielzoekers willen herverdelen. Maar, collega's, jullie slaan de belangrijkste stap over. Dat is opnieuw controle krijgen op de illegale migratiestromen naar Europa. En daarbij moeten we soms over onze eigen schaduw durven stappen.

Doordachte deals met buurlanden, landen van herkomst en landen die kunnen helpen met de verwerking van asielaanvragen, zijn nodig. Strengere controle aan de buitengrenzen is nodig. Eerst moeten we grip krijgen op de instroom en dan pas kunnen we praten over verwerking en integratie.

Anders Vistisen (ID). – Hr. formand! Den europæiske migrationspolitik er en katastrofe. År efter år og kommer i hundredetusindvis af ulovlige migranter til Europa. Fuldstændig ukontrollerbart. Bare to simple fakta: Frem mod 2050 kommer der en milliard mennesker mere i Afrika. En meningsmåling viser, at mellem de 18-24 årige er det 50 procent, der ønsker at migrere til Europa. Altså er migrationspresset en permanent tilstand, vi befinder os i. Hvad er EU's svar? Ingenting. Lad os give migranter flere rettigheder. Lad os åbne for mere lovlig migration fra Afrika og Asien. Lad os for gud i himlens skyld gøre alt for at lave aftaler med udemokratiske diktaturstater, der afpresser os.

Det eneste realistiske. Det eneste rigtige svar på migrationsudfordringen er en permanent model, hvor en migrant skal vide, at kommer du ulovligt til Europa, kommer du aldrig ind. Du bliver afvist og sat i asylejre i tredjelande. Det er effektivt, det er værdigt, det forhindrer kriminelle netværk, og det forhindrer ulovlig migration. Det er løsningen. Men ingen her i huset, ingen i Kommissionen. Ingen i Rådet arbejder seriøst for det.

Gilbert Collard (NI). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, sur la question de l'immigration, il n'y a pas d'un côté les bons et de l'autre les mauvais. Il n'y a pas d'un côté les bons, les gentils, et de l'autre les méchants. Il n'y a pas la droite et l'extrême droite, la gauche et l'extrême gauche. Il y a une question: est-ce que les marchands professionnels de charité sont habités par la pitié ou bien par la rentabilité, je dis bien la rentabilité, des sentiments?

Aujourd'hui, dans le journal Le Figaro, en France, le président du Sénat, qui n'est pas un extrémiste, qui est un brave homme tout rond, tout gentil, a déclaré: la situation actuelle en matière d'immigration n'est plus possible. La réalité est là et on aura beau faire tout ce que l'on voudra, on ne pourra plus l'accepter. Il faut donc mettre les barrières qui s'imposent et il faut vite faire en sorte que nous ayons de nouveau des frontières morales, juridiques et physiques.

Lena Düpont (PPE). – Herr Präsident! Seit gut zehn Jahren versprechen wir den Menschen, dass Europa eine gemeinsame Asyl- und Migrationspolitik bekommt, dass das Hangeln von Notlösung zu Notlösung endlich ein Ende hat. Seit zwei Jahren liegen die Vorschläge der Kommission auf dem Tisch. Seit zwei Jahren versuchen wir, die Balance zu wahren dazwischen, weiterhin Notlösungen zu brauchen und endlich gemeinsame Grundlagen zu schaffen. Es ist nötiger denn je, wenn wir uns in unseren Kommunen umsehen, wenn wir auch in die Situation außerhalb der Europäischen Union gucken.

Denn eine Pandemie, einen brutalen russischen Angriffskrieg später hat sich die Welt um uns herum verändert. Das hat zynischerweise den Weg für eine Einigung verbreitert, aber den Handlungsdruck enorm erhöht. Ich glaube, ich spreche für viele, die an dem Thema arbeiten, wenn ich sage: Wir haben in dieser Zeit jeden emotionalen Zustand durch, den man sich vorstellen kann – jeden!

Jetzt sind wir kurz davor, eine Einigung zu finden. Wir sind ganz knapp dabei, an dem Thema auch dann zu einer Lösung zu kommen. Das wird ein hartes Stück Arbeit, aber es geht. Vielleicht ein Grund, warum gerade alle nervös werden: die Schmuggler, weil ihr zynisches Geschäftsmodell bedroht ist, die Mitgliedstaaten, weil sie sich festlegen müssen, die Fraktionen hier im Haus, weil sie den Schritt zur Realpolitik machen müssen.

Aber, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, die Europäische Union schafft das entweder gemeinsam oder gar nicht. Dafür müssen sich, dafür sollten sich alle zusammenreißen. Und wir sollten vielleicht auch aufhören, den europäischen Partnern vor das Schienbein zu treten, wenn wir kurz vor einer Lösung sind. Denn die nächsten Wochen sind entscheidend – nicht die nächsten Monate, nicht die nächsten Jahre, die nächsten Wochen sind entscheidend! Also lassen Sie uns unseren Job machen, die Ärmel hochkrempeln und uns im Zweifelsfall auch auf Nachtsitzungen vorbereiten. Andernfalls jublieren die Kräfte außerhalb der Europäischen Union, die uns nicht wohlgesonnen sind, die Kräfte innerhalb der Europäischen Union, die gar kein Interesse an einer Lösung haben, und es jublieren vor allen Dingen die Schlepper. Aus all diesen Gründen gilt: *Choose your side, I know mine!*

Isabel Santos (S&D). – Senhor Presidente, Senhor Comissário, Senhor Ministro, quando me perguntam se este pacto para as migrações e o asilo é aquilo que eu defendo, respondo que não. Respondo, sim, que este é o pacto possível, enquanto a direita persiste em instrumentalizar os imigrantes e refugiados, fazendo destes o inimigo externo que assegura a sua sobrevivência política. Lamento que o Deputado Paulo Rangel, meu conterrâneo e compatriota, tenha cedido a esta tentativa.

Para construirmos uma política de asilo e migração efetiva, necessitaríamos de uma política externa consistente e coerente no apoio aos países de trânsito e origem e que promova o desenvolvimento e a estabilidade e o respeito pelos direitos humanos.

Precisaríamos de estabelecer corredores humanitários para os requerentes de asilo e vias legais e seguras para a imigração, de criar uma efetiva solidariedade entre os Estados-Membros na partilha de responsabilidades, de proteção e também no acolhimento e na busca e salvamento no mar e de promover uma correta política de integração capaz de potenciar talentos.

Até sermos plenamente capazes disto, aprovemos o pacto possível e saiamos do limbo em que temos vivido. Não podemos continuar reféns daqueles que apenas querem o fracasso.

Guy Verhofstadt (Renew). – Mr President, first of all, to Mr Vandendriessche, who is no longer in the plenary, to say that really using 'population replacement' here is a scandal because maybe he doesn't find a problem, but simply to recall that population replacement has been used by Breivik, for example, as a justification to kill 69 young people in Norway. That's the reality.

I have to tell you, Mr Schinas, that personally I think that it's good that we will have now a deal after eight years, because you, first of all, with the Council, tried to find unanimity between the Member States, even when the Treaty says it is not necessary unanimity.

But I think that there are two things missing. First of all, a real legal route to enter the European Union, a European legal migration framework based on a blue card and not 27 different systems. The second is giving the possibilities, in my opinion, that people can ask for asylum or refugee status in their country of origin or in the country of transit.

You know what the drama and the tragedy is? It's that people need to come to Europe on the European territory to ask for asylum. So why not use our consulates? Why not use our embassies? Why not use opening centres in the countries of origin so there they can ask for asylum and, if it is agreed, then they can enter the European Union. That is missing in your package.

Damian Boeselager (Verts/ALE). – Mr President, we do need a deal and we do need a system very fast, because otherwise we will hear this kind of fear mongering from the right that we heard earlier, not even shying away from Nazi terminology. This is something we have to get over. There is no far right party that didn't rise on the topic of migration and asylum. I think that's very clear. But it does matter what kind of deal we get, what kind of system we get. And here I just want to say that while I'm happy that maybe we have a crisis position soon, it also matters what's in that position. And to be honest, what the Member States are currently proposing doesn't really work. I mean, let's look at it. Jailing people and children in the camp would have not helped Italy in Lampedusa, nor would it have helped the asylum seekers. Extending the time of jailing wouldn't have helped. Transferring some cash to Lampedusa from other Member States wouldn't have helped. So we need to look at the actual system that we want and that actually works. So a system that works would have fast decentralised procedures, a system that works which, understand that we are one union, and that we need to distribute people across the Union to not have borders. A system that works would have understood that integration challenges and opportunities need to be solved within integration and not by reducing the amount of migrants or asylums that we get here. And a system that works would have a functioning search and rescue system, a system that works wouldn't put anyone in camps, especially not children. We are better than that. And a system that works wouldn't follow negative rhetoric, but understand that 75 % of people actually getting asylum decisions at the moment in Germany are positive. So let's work for a system that works rather than just closing any deal.

(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question)

Bogdan Rzońca (ECR), pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki. – Dziękuję, Damianie, że przyjąłeś pytanie. Mam taką uwagę: zwracasz ogromną uwagę na prawicę i obarczasz prawicę winą za wszystko, co złe. Natomiast, prawdopodobnie twój kolega socjalista, minister rządu duńskiego kilka dni temu powiedział, że trzeba Unię Europejską otoczyć wysokim płotem. Dlaczego nie skomentujesz jego wypowiedzi, tylko ciągle mówisz o prawicy, która niby ma być wszystkiemu winna? Są politycy z różnych grup politycznych, którzy mają różne zdania. A ty zawsze zaczynasz od tego, że straszysz ludzi w Europie prawicą. To nie jest prawda. To nie jest uczciwe. Skomentuj wypowiedź ministra z Danii.

Damian Boeselager (Verts/ALE), blue-card answer. – So I think what I was trying to say and what I said is that every far right party in Europe has grown on the topic of xenophobia and migration and asylum, and that is the truth. I also condemn anyone that uses easy populist solutions of saying, you know, the others are evil and we should keep them out. And it doesn't matter what kind of party family they're from. But it's definitely true that every far right politician sitting here has used this rhetoric and even went so far as to using Nazi terminology in this House. And that is not okay and that's not acceptable.

Patryk Jaki (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie komisarzu! No to powiedzmy sobie wprost, jakie są dotychczasowe efekty waszej polityki migracyjnej. Dane z waszych państw: w 2021 roku co drugi sprawca agresji seksualnej w Hiszpanii to obcokrajowiec, a co piąty pochodzi z Afryki. W Niemczech w morderstwo zamieszany jest ośmiokrotnie częściej imigrant z Afganistanu i Pakistanu niż rodowity Niemiec. W Niemczech dwadzieścia razy, we Włoszech siedemnaście razy, a w Hiszpanii czternaście razy częściej podejrzany o przestępstwo jest Algierczyk niż rdzenny mieszkaniec tych krajów. Według badań z 2016 roku 72% francuskich muzułmanów chce wprowadzenia szariatatu. A wy teraz proponujecie z Tuskiem i z PSL-em jeszcze więcej tego, mimo że mieszkańcy Europy tego nie chcą. Chcą po prostu zatrzymać nielegalną migrację.

Węc trzeba sobie zadać pytanie: dlaczego forsujecie ten projekt? Bo to projekt ideologiczny, mający na celu zniszczenie naszej cywilizacji, chrześcijaństwa, państw narodowych oraz pozyskanie pewnych głosów dla lewicy i liberałów. Za waszą obsesję władzy bezpieczeństwem mają zapłacić wszyscy mieszkańcy Europy. W związku z tym mam dla was ostatni komunikat: Polacy w referendum zatrzymają wasz pakt migracyjny!

Bernhard Zimniok (ID). – Herr Präsident! Die Massenmigration ist längst außer Kontrolle geraten. Die unkontrollierte Einreise Hunderttausender hat dramatische Auswirkungen. Morde, Vergewaltigungen oder steigende Mieten – alles bekannte Folgen. Aber die EU unternimmt nichts dagegen. Statt die illegale Massenmigration endlich zu unterbinden, soll mit dem EU-Migrationspakt die Zwangsverteilung der Migranten in Europa durchgesetzt werden. Angesichts einer massiven Überbevölkerung und fehlender Jobs in Afrika wird damit der Massenansturm weiter befeuert.

Halten wir fest: Die EU will mit diesem Pakt die Massenmigration gar nicht beenden, ganz im Gegenteil: Sie fördert sie weiterhin, sie zementiert sie. Ich fordere stattdessen eine No-Way—Kampagne nach australischem Vorbild. Dort ertrinkt seit Jahren kein einziger Migrant mehr. Kein Australier wird mehr durch Vergewaltigung oder Mord kulturell bereichert. So vertritt man die Interessen der eigenen Bürger.

Werte Kollegen, wer diesem Migrationspakt aus diesem steuerfinanzierten Elfenbeinturm heraus zustimmt, verrät hingegen bewusst und aktiv die Interessen derjenigen, die Sie gewählt haben.

Tatjana Ždanoka (NI). – Mr President, when discussing the new asylum and migration package, people by default are going to regulate the issue of immigration, the case where someone is coming from a third country to the EU.

But take your time. My country is very fond of turning coats inside out. Latvian lawmakers have figured out a way to force large groups of permanent residents to leave the country. First group are locals who were not recognised as Latvian citizens 30 years ago and later acquired citizenship of Russian Federation. Recently, 3 760 people have received orders to leave the country by failure to apply for exam on Latvian language mastery.

But our new old governing party has just outlined another category. They want to take away Latvian citizenship from disloyal people in the case it was acquired through the process of naturalisation. So I want to ask you, Vice-President Schinas, are you ready to create a special package for the case of forced emigration?

Ελισάβετ Βόζεμπεργκ-Βρυωνίδη (PPE). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, κύριε Αντιπρόεδρε, γνωρίζετε ότι μόνο το 2023 πάνω από 2.500 άνθρωποι χάθηκαν ή αγνοούνται στην Κεντρική Μεσόγειο. Αντίστοιχα, στον ανατολικό διάδρομο, και συγκεκριμένα στο Αιγαίο, τα εγκληματικά δίκτυα που εκμεταλλεύονται ανθρώπους συνεχίζουν ασταμάτητα τη δράση τους. Η ελληνική κυβέρνηση τα τελευταία τέσσερα χρόνια φυλάσσει αποτελεσματικά τα εξωτερικά σύνορα της Ευρώπης και έχει οδηγήσει εκατοντάδες διακινητές στη δικαιοσύνη.

Όμως, αν η πάταξη αυτών των οργανώσεων εργαλειοποίησης ψυχών δεν γίνει με κοινή ευρωπαϊκή πολιτική και συμμετοχή όλων των κρατών μελών, το φαινόμενο δεν νικιέται. Όπως, επίσης, ευδόκιμη διαχείριση του μεταναστευτικού δεν νοείται χωρίς την απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση συμφωνιών για νόμιμες επιστροφές με τις χώρες προέλευσης και διέλευσης των αιτούντων άσυλο. Παράλληλα, και η οργάνωση νόμιμων οδών μετακίνησης προβάλλει πιο αναγκαία από κάθε άλλη φορά.

Συνάδελφοι, έχουμε ηθική και νομική υποχρέωση να ανταποκριθούμε στα κορυφαία αιτήματα των πολιτών. Ως εισηγήτρια του ΕΛΚ στον φάκελο για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων, σε συνεργασία με τους συναδέλφους των λοιπών πολιτικών ομάδων, καταλήξαμε σε ένα κείμενο με δίκαιες θέσεις. Όταν θέλουμε, μπορούμε.

Εν όψει των ευρωεκλογών, οφείλουμε στους Ευρωπαίους πολίτες έμπρακτη απόδειξη ότι η αλληλεγγύη είναι ουσιαστική ευρωπαϊκή αξία και πιστεύω ακράδαντα ότι αν η ανάληψη ευθυνών από όλα τα μέλη αδιακρίτως υλοποιηθεί, θα μπορούσε να οδηγήσει σε ολοκλήρωση της νομοθεσίας για το άσυλο και τη μετανάστευση πριν από το τέλος της θητείας μας.

Pedro Silva Pereira (S&D). – Senhor Presidente, há poucas decisões tão urgentes na agenda política europeia como a aprovação do Pacto Europeu em matéria de Migração e Asilo.

A tragédia que se vive todos os dias no Mediterrâneo, onde já morreram mais de 2 500 pessoas só desde o início deste ano, impõe uma resposta inadiável e à altura das circunstâncias.

Para um problema que é europeu, a resposta tem de ser europeia, e essa resposta só pode ser baseada na solidariedade. Solidariedade, primeiro, com Lampedusa e os países europeus mais expostos na linha da frente marítima, feita de mecanismos de partilha de encargos e responsabilidades na gestão das fronteiras e no acolhimento dos migrantes e refugiados.

Solidariedade também com os países de origem dos fluxos migratórios para enfrentar as causas das migrações e para promover um combate mais eficaz às redes criminosas de tráfico de seres humanos.

E solidariedade, enfim, com os próprios migrantes e refugiados, garantindo missões de resgate e salvamento, proporcionando vias legais de migração e reforçando as condições para o acolhimento e a integração.

A Presidência espanhola fez muito bem em assumir esta como uma prioridade essencial. É muito importante que tenha sucesso, porque, ninguém se engane, a luta entre a solidariedade e o egoísmo populista é uma luta de vida ou de morte para o projeto europeu.

Adrián Vázquez Lázara (Renew). – Señor presidente, señor vicepresidente de la Comisión, señor secretario de Estado, poca gente duda ya de que el Reglamento de Dublín no es suficiente para hacer frente a los grandes retos de migración y asilo a los que nos enfrentamos. El Reglamento debe estar basado en la solidaridad, pero también en la responsabilidad compartida de todos los Estados miembros, no solo de los que tenemos fronteras exteriores. Y sí, conceder el asilo a quienes huyen de la guerra y de la persecución, a aquellos que desean labrarse una vida digna y honrada, es parte de lo que somos y también nos hace más diversos y más fuertes ante el futuro. Rejuvenece nuestra población y hace viable la sostenibilidad de nuestro Estado de bienestar.

Pero si cerramos los ojos a la inmigración ilegal y no la regulamos se desbordan nuestras capacidades para integrar a quienes llegan y creamos situaciones de grave inestabilidad social. Y debemos poder decirlo sin que se nos tache de desalmados. Debemos poder decirlo, sobre todo, quienes creemos en una inmigración ordenada y regulada. Porque, si no, solo se escuchará a los que prefieren azuzar el miedo y el odio a lo diferente. A quienes quieren una Europa cerrada en vez de a quienes queremos una Europa con futuro y en la que la diversidad tenga cabida.

Por todo ello necesitamos este Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo cuanto antes, porque el que tenemos está roto. Y, si no lo hacemos, serán aquellos a quienes hemos estado escuchando toda la mañana decir barbaridades quienes saldrán fortalecidos.

President. – I have to announce that I will close the blue-card procedure because we are really running late and I want to take at least one person for the catch-the-eye from each group. And please respect your speaking time.

Rosa D'Amato (Verts/ALE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, dieci anni fa l'allora Presidente della Commissione Barroso, dopo aver osservato la fila sterminata di bare a Lampedusa, disse: «L'Europa non può voltarsi dall'altra parte».

Dieci anni dopo l'Europa non ha creato un sistema di ricerca e soccorso europeo. Chi effettua i salvataggi viene criminalizzato. Ai regimi autoritari, come quello tunisino, diamo denari per far morire i migranti nel deserto. Siamo arrivati a tollerare i respingimenti in mare, un'azione disumana e illegale.

Il nuovo patto non è perfetto, è vero, ma sancisce un principio importante: in caso di crisi, vi sia una redistribuzione obbligatoria degli immigrati. L'Italia lo chiede da tempo, eppure, se oggi la riforma è in stallo, la colpa è proprio del governo italiano. Un paradosso? Non lo è. Questo è il vero volto dei populisti *mainstream*: non hanno soluzioni, non vogliono trovarle. Bravissimi a fomentare odio per guadagnarsi voti e poltrone. Perché senza migranti e ONG da attaccare, non avrebbero argomenti per nascondere il vuoto della loro azione politica.

Infine, che cos'è, colleghi, l'immigrazione illegale? Chi fugge da guerre? Non chi fugge dalla fame e dalla miseria che noi abbiamo causato? Il capitalismo e lo sfruttamento delle ricchezze naturali e della manodopera a basso costo sono alla base dell'immigrazione. La via da seguire è la redistribuzione delle ricchezze all'interno di un mercato che sia verde e sociale.

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, poštovani kolege, prije dva tjedna je na granici između Bosne i Hercegovine i Hrvatske došlo do pucnjave od strane migranata i švercera ljudi prema hrvatskoj policiji.

Takozvane humanitarne organizacije nisu rekle niti riječ, a da je kojim slučajem bilo obratno, da je hrvatska policija pucala prema migrantima, te bi udruge ovdje nekoliko mjeseci napadale hrvatsku policiju.

Dakle, policija koja radi legalno svoj posao ne smije koristiti oružje, a oni koji rade nelegalno svoj posao, oni smiju! Možemo zaista postaviti pitanje: tko je tu lud?

Svi vi koji potičete ilegalne i nekontrolirane migracije, odvedite si ih doma. Nemojte nas forsirati da ih primimo ili da za svakog migranta damo 20 000 eura.

Znate, osoba u Hrvatskoj koja je radila 40 godina i uplaćivala poreze ima prosječnu mirovinu manju od 500 eura, znači oko pet tisuća eura godišnje. A sad želite da svakom migrantu damo četiri puta više, 20 000 eura?!

Pa dajte se uozbiljite! Treba nam potpuna promjena ove politike!

Harald Vilimsky (ID). – Herr Präsident, meine sehr geehrten Damen und Herren! Wenn ich mich in Ihre politische Gedankenwelt hineinprojiziere, dass nur ein großes Gebilde wie die Europäische Union auch in der Lage ist, die großen Probleme unserer Zeit zu lösen, dann kommt man in Wahrheit aus dem Lachen nicht heraus.

Denn seit 2015 versuchen Sie, mit immer denselben Möglichkeiten und Instrumenten diese Krise der illegalen Migration zu lösen, und bis zum heutigen Tag kann man nur politisches Totalversagen attestieren. Und bei der Debatte heute – „Notwendigkeit einer raschen Annahme des Asyl- und Migrationspakets“ –, wo sie versuchen, mit denselben Instrumenten wie damals, nämlich mit einer zwangsweisen Verteilung, das Problem zu lösen, werden Sie auch heute nicht weiterkommen.

Wir haben die Situation, dass acht Millionen Menschen mehr oder minder illegal auf den Kontinent gekommen sind, ein Gutteil davon keinerlei Recht hat, weder nach Genfer Konventionsstatus noch nach humanitären, subsidiären oder sonstigen Gründen hier Aufenthalt haben darf und trotzdem diese Menschen, auch wenn sie den Aufenthaltstitel verlieren, zu mehr als 80 % hierbleiben. Jeder, der irgendwie nach Europa kommt, bleibt auch hier. Das kann keine Lösung sein.

Die einzige Lösung? Mein Kollege von der AfD hat es bereits gesagt: Eine No-Way-Politik wie Australien und Hilfe für die Menschen vor Ort, aber sie nicht alle nach Europa holen.

Mislav Kolakušić (NI). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, zvali ste ih izbjeglicama, sada ih nazivate imigrantima. Krajnje je vrijeme da ih zovete pravim imenom: počiniteljima kaznenih djela.

Kad Hrvati zakonito idu raditi u Njemačku, kad se Nijemci presele u Španjolsku, to je definicija migracija. One koji dolaze po šumama i gorama, bez dokumenata, plaćajući krijumčare da bi legalno prešli desetak državnih granica mogu nazivati migrantima samo lažni liberali, lažni zeleni koji zabranama plastičnih slamki i štapića za uši spašavaju Europu i cijeli svijet.

Frau Merkel i njezina mezimica von der Leyen gotovo su uništile Njemačku. Sada žele uništiti i nas ostale. Sve nas želite pretvoriti u Švedsku danas. Neće ići!

Izravno, zloupotrebom socijalnih fondova država članica financirate krijumčarenje milijuna ljudi u Europu. I to novcem sve siromašnijih građana Europske unije. Neće ići, dame i gospodo!

President. – Dear colleague, it is not appropriate to call migrants 'criminals'. It is not acceptable. We will continue with our colleague Dolors Montserrat.

Dolors Montserrat (PPE). – Señor presidente, señor comisario, señor secretario de Estado, la migración es un desafío común europeo, no solo de los países del sur de Europa, como España. Están en juego miles de vidas y la estabilidad de regiones europeas que no pueden afrontar solas la llegada de inmigrantes. En España vemos como las islas Canarias, Ceuta y Melilla están desbordadas ante la llegada masiva de migrantes. Salvamento Marítimo y la Armada española rescatan y salvan a miles de personas en el mar cada año. En el año 2022 salvaron a más de 20 000 personas.

Por todo ello, necesitamos una política migratoria común europea que sea solidaria con quienes necesitan protección, que garantice el control de nuestras fronteras para que tengamos una migración legal, segura y vinculada a un empleo, y que luche sin descanso contra los traficantes de personas. Las mafias criminales no pueden decidir quienes llegan a la Unión Europea. Debemos frenar los intentos de países terceros que utilizan a los migrantes para desestabilizar a la Unión Europea, como ocurrió en Ceuta en el año 2021 y en Melilla en el año 2022.

El pacto europeo debe ser realista, sin falsos buenismos, y garantizar la cooperación con los países de origen. Pido al Gobierno español, que ejerce ahora la Presidencia del Consejo, que lo asuma como prioridad absoluta. Y, señor Sánchez, las prioridades de los europeos no son pactar una amnistía ilegal e inhumana con un fugado de la Justicia. Defienda nuestros derechos y ocúpese de los problemas reales de los europeos, como de lo que estamos hablando hoy.

Matjaž Nemec (S&D). – Gospod predsednik, spoštovani visoki zbor!

Število prihodov prebežnikov na evropska tla se znova povečuje. Več prihodov meja beležimo tudi v moji Sloveniji. A razmere so resne, spoštovani, v Sredozemlju, na Lampedusi, pa tudi na Kanarskih otokih.

Ravno včeraj smo obeležili deseto obletnico enega izmed največjih brodolomov in tovrstnih tragedij na naših tleh. Pred trdnjavo Evrope je Sredozemlje postalo največje množično grobišče pribežnikov. Vsako leto v njem izgubi življenje več tisoč ljudi.

Vemo, zakaj. In vemo, kaj moramo storiti. Sprejeti moramo reformo azilnega sistema. Sprejeti moramo celovito reformo, ki sloni na solidarnosti, spoštovanju, pravičnosti.

V Evropskem parlamentu smo svoje delo opravili. A ključen gradnik sistema morajo zdaj podpreti še države članice. Ukrepati moramo takoj in zdaj. Evropa ne sme ostati paralizirana pri vprašanju migracij, ker na plečih človeških življenj, spoštovani, imajo koristi zgolj tihotapci in pa skrajna desnica v Evropi.

Nujno moramo sprejeti celoten paket še pred evropskimi volitvami. Še enega propadlega poskusa si enostavno ne moremo več privoščiti.

Barry Andrews (Renew). – Mr President, Commissioner Schinas, I was encouraged by your presentation this morning. You were able to document genuine progress and demonstrated real energy to deliver the Pact.

I do take issue, however, with the characterisation of the EU-Tunisia partnership, the strategic partnership, as being necessary and workable. We should have known from Libya that efforts to stop human trafficking resulted in torture in captivity in Libyan detention centres. We should have known from border management funding in other African partner countries that no serious human rights guardrails are implementable. Requests for reports on human rights impacts of these arrangements by MEPs have gone unanswered by the Commission.

I come from a country where we had 200 years of mass emigration. Now 40 million Americans claim Irish descent. Many of them emigrated in leaky boats and yet there are many in Ireland who would pull the ladder up behind them. It is for this and many other reasons that the Pact, for all its imperfections, is urgently necessary. I hope you and the Council will approach the forthcoming negotiations with flexibility and pragmatism.

François-Xavier Bellamy (PPE). – Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Commissaire, le 13 septembre dernier, 120 bateaux débarquent à Lampedusa; en quelques heures, des milliers de personnes entrent sans droit sur le sol européen. Le 21 septembre, la Cour de justice de l'Union européenne répond au Conseil d'État français: un État membre n'a pas le droit de refouler hors de ses frontières une personne qui cherche à les franchir illégalement.

Avant d'envisager une éventuelle expulsion, tenez-vous bien, il faut laisser un délai à l'intéressé pour qu'il quitte volontairement le territoire national. Le seul droit qui reste à nos États est donc de prier poliment les gens de ne pas violer leurs frontières. Et quand ils les franchissent par milliers – 330 000 l'an dernier, selon Frontex – il nous reste la possibilité de les inviter à ne pas rester.

Chers collègues, tout cela n'est qu'une preuve de plus que le droit européen s'est retourné contre le droit. «Summum jus, summa injuria»: le maximum de la procédure, le maximum de la complexité, le maximum de la jurisprudence atteint le maximum de l'injustice. Injustice contre les victimes des réseaux de passeurs, qui ont fait de l'impuissance européenne la clé de leur business sordide. Injustice contre les citoyens de nos pays, dont les démocraties sont privées de tout moyen de décider de qui elles accueillent ou non et de maîtriser leur destin. Injustice contre la loi elle-même, parce que cette impuissance publique en matière migratoire fait du monde entier une zone de non-droit.

Chers collègues, Monsieur le Commissaire, il est urgent de remettre le droit à l'endroit.

Thijs Reuten (S&D). – Voorzitter, commissaris, Raad, collega's, “na tragedies op de Middellandse Zee volgen er altijd oproepen tot solidariteit, maar in de praktijk is het erg moeilijk om tot overeenstemming te komen.” Dat is een citaat uit een artikel van oktober 2013 als reactie op 368 doden voor de kust van Lampedusa.

Ik was afgelopen weekend op Lampedusa. Om te herdenken, maar ook om te leren van Lampedusani, zoals collega Bartolo zei. Want juist omdat u, de lidstaten, niet bereid bent om naar het voorbeeld van de mensen op Lampedusa humaniteit en grondrechten voorop te stellen, boeken we al jaren geen enkele vooruitgang. Met als recente dieptepunt de ondemocratische en onmenselijke Tunesië-deal, een totaal fiasco. Had de energie gestoken in een echte oplossing in plaats van in politieke windowdressing van mevrouw Von der Leyen en de premiers Meloni en Rutte.

Hoeveel verloren levens zijn er nog nodig voor we tot een solidair asiel- en migratiepact komen? Laat het doorbreken van de impasse onze grootste prioriteit zijn.

Γεώργιος Κύρτσος (Renew). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, από το 2014 στο Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο ψηφίζω προτάσεις για αντιμετώπιση του προσφυγικού-μεταναστευτικού. Σχεδόν τίποτε δεν εφαρμόζεται. Να θυμίσω τη μετεγκατάσταση 150.000 προσφύγων και μεταναστών που είχαμε ψηφίσει επί προεδρίας Juncker —μία πολύ καλή πρόταση.

Δυστυχώς, η Επιτροπή δεν επηρεάζει πολύ τις καταστάσεις που μας ενδιαφέρουν. Δείτε τη συμπεριφορά του προέδρου-δικτάτορα της Τυνησίας: δεν επέτρεψε αποστολή ευρωβουλευτών να πάει στην Τυνησία και δεν τρέχει τίποτα. Έστειλε καμιά διακοσαριά βάρκες προς την Ιταλία· πάλι δεν τρέχει τίποτα. Δηλώνει ότι αδιαφορεί για τη βοήθεια από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση γιατί τη θεωρεί ελεημοσύνη· πάλι δεν τρέχει τίποτα; Θα θέλαμε μια συμφωνία με την Τυνησία, αλλά αυτό δεν σημαίνει ότι υπάρχει η συμφωνία με την Τυνησία. Προς το παρόν, το μόνο που έχουμε είναι ελιγμοί προσέγγισης από von der Leyen, ELK και Meloni. Κρίμα που δεν είναι ο κ. Weber να ακούσει την άποψή μου, γιατί είχε άποψη για όλες τις άλλες πολιτικές ομάδες στο ξεκίνημα της συνεδρίασης.

Αναφερόμαστε όλοι —και καλά κάνουμε— στο δράμα της Lampedusa με τους 400 πνιγμένους. Οι 700 πνιγμένοι της Πύλου, μόλις το περασμένο καλοκαίρι, γιατί δεν αναφέρονται; Δεν έχουν ψυχή αυτοί; Ή έπεσαν θύματα της λογοκρισίας των ελληνικών αρχών; Έτσι χάνονται η αξιοπρέπεια και η αξιοπιστία στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση.

Francesca Peppucci (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, quanti morti ancora dovranno esserci affinché i paesi membri si assumano le loro responsabilità? Quanto ancora dovremo agevolare il lavoro dei criminali trafficanti di esseri umani, gli stessi che commerciano droga e armi, prima che si proceda spediti verso una soluzione condivisa fra tutti gli Stati membri?

Collegli, i flussi migratori rappresentano un grave problema, la vera sfida contemporanea. Non è una questione italiana, è un problema europeo, e quindi un problema di tutti gli Stati membri. Qui nessuno può fare la morale e nascondersi dietro belle parole o buoni propositi, tutti devono assumersi le loro responsabilità e fare la loro parte. Non è pensabile che pochi paesi europei si assumano la totale gestione della politica migratoria dell'Unione europea.

Accogliamo chi fugge dal proprio paese d'origine perché perseguitato, ma forniamo un'assistenza dignitosa. Garantiamo sicurezza ai cittadini europei e lavoriamo per agevolare il rimpatrio di chi non ha diritto di stare in Unione europea. Agiamo. Iniziamo ad approvare il patto per la migrazione e, soprattutto, iniziamo ad applicarlo.

Cyrus Engerer (S&D) – Sur President, nitkellem ma' hafna nies fil-pjazez u t-toroq taghna f'Malta u f'pajjiżi ohrajn Ewropej, u taf x'għidu? Fuq l-immigrazzjoni, l-Ewropa falliet. Nitkellem ma' immigranti fiċ-ċentri ta' detenzjoni jew f'ohrajn miftuha, u taf x'għidu wkoll? Fuq l-immigrazzjoni, l-Ewropa falliet. Bhalma għidna hafna minna hawnhekk f'dan il-Parlament dalghodu, fuq l-immigrazzjoni, l-Ewropa falliet. Tmien snin ilu, u tmien snin ilhom il-gvernijiet fil-Kunsill jippruvaw jilhq u qbil u pozzizzjoni. F'dan il-Parlament, xogħolna għamilnieh. Għandna pozzizzjoni b'saħħitha milhuqha fi żmien raġonevoli u ilna tmien snin nistennew lill-Kunsill. Nittama li fil-laqgħa li għandhom dalghodu jiċċaqalqu u jgħorġu f'pozzizzjoni. Intant, il-Kummissjoni tipprowa titfa' l-flus mingħajr il-kunsens ta' dan il-Parlament fil-bwiet ta' Saied fit-Tuneżija biex b'xi mod jew iehor tipprowa tagħlaq haqk dawk il-populisti fuq din in-naha ta' din il-Kamra. Però għalxejn, għax dak il-flus illi tefgħat fil-but ta' Saied ma rnexxielu jagħmel xejn. Rajnieh x'għara f'Lampedusa matul il-granet illi għaddew. Iċ-ċittadini jixraqilhom soluzzjoni, u dak huwa d-dover tagħna, tkun xi tkun, liema istituzzjoni qegħdin fiha ahna fl-Ewropa tagħna.

Abir Al-Sahlani (Renew). – Herr talman! Likt gamar sitter högerpopulisterna och väntar på att vi ska misslyckas. Vid varje tragisk dödsolycka på Medelhavet, på tåg längs våra gränser, så ser de sin chans att sätta stopp för EU:s migration-spakt. De har till och med förklarat ett kulturkrig mot alla som inte ser ut som dem.

De talar med stora ord om att försvara den europeiska civilisationen. De väntar likt gamar och sitter där för att det fria Europa ska dö så att de kan kasta sig över vår union, återinföra gränskontroller, lägga ut taggtråd i dalarna. De är till och med beredda att betala andra länders kustbevakningar för att sänka migrantbåtar, för deras våta dröm är murar på våra stränder. För deras drömsamhälle bygger på misstänksamhet mot varandra, där du, om du inte har samma ursprung som dem, automatiskt är en kriminell.

Vi i Renew och Centerpartiet kämpar för det öppna Europas överlevnad mot taggtråd, mot murar, mot populister och extremister. I vårt Europa är haven inga kyrkogårdar. I mitt Europa ryms även jag som kom som ensamkommande flyktingbarn, både i byalaget i Sverige på den svenska landsbygden och här i plenarsessionen i Strasbourg.

Parlamentet har levererat. Kommissionen har levererat. Nu är det dags för rådet att leverera och sluta göda gamarna som sitter här och bygger taggtråd kring Europa.

Gabriel Mato (PPE). – Señor presidente, señor vicepresidente, las fronteras de Europa se encuentran absolutamente desbordadas. En Canarias somos tristemente conscientes de lo que suponen estas llegadas. Nos vemos obligados a recibir a miles de personas a las que no podemos dar atención o soluciones. Ayer mismo, un cayuco con 280 personas llegó a la isla de El Hierro. En lo que va de año, han llegado a Canarias más de 15 000 personas. ¿Y cuántas habrán muerto en el intento? Miles de seres humanos, no lo olvidemos. Seres humanos que llegan a nuestras islas sin que haya medidas o infraestructura para darles acogida. Tampoco hay ni un plan ni medios para integrarlos en Europa.

Es imperativo que se apruebe el nuevo paquete legislativo lo antes posible, porque no es de recibo que, después de tantas crisis migratorias, la Unión Europea no cuente con un sistema cohesionado para responder a este fenómeno. Y no es justo que las regiones fronterizas —especialmente regiones ultraperiféricas como Canarias— se hagan cargo solas de un fenómeno que nos afecta a todos.

La llegada de migrantes irregulares no es un asunto cómodo, pero la aclamada solidaridad europea debe existir para lo fácil y también para lo difícil. Basta ya de solidaridad de pancarta.

Javier Moreno Sánchez (S&D). – Señor presidente, señor vicepresidente, señor secretario de Estado, la señora Montserrat nos viene aquí a hablar de amnistía. Veo, señora Montserrat, que usted pasa por el Parlamento Europeo, pero el Parlamento Europeo no pasa por usted. Tenga un poco de dignidad, por favor: el objeto de este debate es muy importante.

Dicho esto, señorías, Lampedusa es Europa y Europa es Lampedusa. Y, por tanto, la gestión de los flujos migratorios necesita una respuesta europea solidaria y respetuosa de los derechos humanos. Y no nos engañemos: ni los muros ni los acuerdos migratorios —como el de Túnez— son la solución. La inmigración cero es una mentira de la extrema derecha. No es factible ni deseable.

Señorías, para afrontar con éxito el desafío migratorio debemos actuar con la misma determinación y voluntad política con la que hemos gestionado la pandemia y la guerra de Putin y sus consecuencias económicas y sociales. La aprobación inminente del Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo es un paso necesario, pero no suficiente. Debemos ir más allá abriendo canales humanitarios, reforzando los instrumentos de migración regular —que son el mejor antídoto contra las mafias— e intensificando la cooperación con los países de origen y de tránsito.

Por último, pido a la Presidencia española, por favor, que impulse un mecanismo europeo de salvamento marítimo. Lo necesitamos ya. Por favor, actúen en ese sentido.

Λουκάς Φουρλάς (PPE). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, κύριε επίτροπε, επιβάλλεται επιτέλους να καθορίσουμε μια συγκεκριμένη και ολική στρατηγική για το μεταναστευτικό. Μικρές χώρες, όπως η δική μου, αφέθηκαν μόνες να αντιμετωπίσουν ένα τεράστιο πρόβλημα το οποίο θα έπρεπε να αντιμετωπίζεται συλλογικά. Αυτό πρέπει να αλλάξει.

Αυτή τη στιγμή που μιλάμε, το 7% του πληθυσμού της ημικατεχόμενης χώρας μου είναι αιτητές πολιτικού ασύλου. Οι πλείστοι ερχόμενοι από την Τουρκία παράνομα μέσω κατεχομένων. Εμείς στην Κύπρο ξέρουμε από προσφυγιά. Τη ζήσαμε ήδη και βιώσαμε τις συνέπειές της. Υπάρχουν όμως και αντοχές και όρια. Αν αυτές ξεπεραστούν, τότε εγείρονται σοβαρά ανθρωπιστικά προβλήματα.

Άμεση, λοιπόν, υιοθέτηση του συμφώνου για το άσυλο και τη μετανάστευση ως η μόνη λύση. Αυτό επιβάλλεται. Και σε αυτό το έργο είμαστε δίπλα σας, κύριε επίτροπε.

Carina Ohlsson (S&D). – Herr talman! Häromveckan anlände 10 000 personer på tre dagar till ön Lampedusa. Lampedusa med 6 000 invånare är mindre än den svenska ön Lidingö. Tänk er att 200 båtar med över 10 000 personer anländer till Lidingö på tre dagar. Vilka rubriker det hade blivit ! Situationen hade ansetts som fullkomligt ohållbar. För den är ohållbar.

I dag har vi en situation där vi gång på gång lagar efter läge. Men EU kan inte fortsätta att vara ett ständigt pågående renoveringsprojekt. Europa kan inte hjälpa alla, men vi kan ta vårt ansvar. EU:s medlemsstater sitter nu runt samma bord och förhandlar fram en gemensam migrationspolitik. Det är ett genombrott som inte ska underskattas och en situation vi aldrig tidigare lyckats få till, faktiskt historiskt. Men vi väntar nu på lösningar som bygger på att vi har ett gemensamt regelverk, inte 27 stycken.

Vi är eniga om att migrationspakten behövs. Det är genom att på riktigt dela på ansvaret i Europa som vi kan få en långsiktigt hållbar migrationspolitik.

Brando Benifei (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ieri in quest'Aula abbiamo commemorato il decimo anniversario della tragedia di Lampedusa: 368 uomini, donne e bambini che hanno perso la vita nel tentativo di cercare una vita migliore.

Fa rabbia pensare che un accordo sul pacchetto migrazione e asilo sia ancora bloccato perché alcuni ritengono che la presenza di navi delle ONG sia un incentivo per l'immigrazione, mentre i dati ci dicono che non è così. Ciononostante, esponenti di Fratelli d'Italia, in quest'Aula, su questi temi, ieri hanno detto cose vergognose.

Dopo il naufragio, quel naufragio terribile che ricordiamo, c'è stata Mare Nostrum, una missione di ricerca e soccorso, che va ripristinata adesso come missione europea. Invece, dopo la tragedia di Cutro il governo italiano ha criminalizzato chi salva vite in mare e ha istituito un «pizzo» per uscire dai CPR, questo sì, un «pizzo di Stato».

Serve tempo, dicono. Tempo non ce n'è più, dopo dieci anni e 28 000 persone tra morti e dispersi, bisogna agire subito.

Κώστας Μαυρίδης (S&D). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, η υιοθέτηση ενός κοινού πακέτου για το άσυλο και τη μετανάστευση είναι αναγκαιότητα για να προστατευτούν όσοι κινδυνεύουν, να γίνει ορθολογική διαχείριση της μετανάστευσης και να τερματιστεί η παράνομη, και πρωτίστως η εργαλειοποιημένη, μετανάστευση από εγκληματικά καθεστώτα.

Για χρόνια, από αυτό το βήμα τεκμηριώνουμε ότι οι κανόνες εμπλοκής που καθιερώθηκαν από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση δεν λαμβάνουν υπόψη τις ιδιάζουσες συνθήκες που αντιμετωπίζουν τα κράτη μέλη και δυστυχώς τυγχάνουν οι κανόνες αυτοί σκόπιμης, μαζικής και συστηματικής κατάχρησης. Τρανταχτό παράδειγμα το εγκληματικό καθεστώς Erdoğan, το οποίο ασκεί εργαλειοποιημένη μετανάστευση παράνομα εις βάρος της Κύπρου, όπου έδαφός της είναι υπό κατοχή. Μεταφέρονται εργαλειοποιημένα οι μετανάστες στην Τουρκία, από εκεί στο κατεχόμενο μέρος της Κύπρου και στη συνέχεια περνούν στις ελεύθερες περιοχές, όπου ενημερωμένοι χάνουν τα έγγραφά τους και αιτούνται άσυλο. Δυστυχώς, όμως, όλοι αυτοί οι κατατρεγμένοι κατά συντριπτική πλειοψηφία δεν είναι πρόσφυγες.

Ερώτημα απλό προς τον κ. Σχοινά: αυτό το πρόβλημα πώς θα αντιμετωπιστεί έμπρακτα και με ενέργειες, όχι με λόγια;

Alex Agius Saliba (S&D) – Sur President, ilbieraħ immarkajna l-ghaxar anniversarju mit-traġedja ta' Lampedusa. Ghaxar snin wara komplejna naraw traġedja wahda wara l-oħra fl-ibhra tal-Mediterran. U jiena nista' qsi: x'tgħallimna minn dan kollu? Xejn. Hafna kliem fierah, hafna dikjarazzjonijiet, hafna wegħdi li qatt ma nżammu, hafna retorika minn tal-Lemin Estrem illi ahjar minflok jintilfu f'din ir-retorika jmorru jikkonvincu l-kapijiet tal-gvernijiet tagħhom sabiex ikollna żblokk. U sadanittant, ta' kuljum fl-ibhra tagħna baqgħu jmutu mijiet ta' nies, mijiet ta' tfal, mijiet ta' żgħażaġħ, mijiet ta' trabi, mijiet ta' nisa, mijiet ta' rġiel.

Ilna snin twal nitkarbu għal mekkanizmu ta' solidarjetà bejn l-Istati Membri, speċjalment l-Istati tal-fruntiera. Solidarjetà li suppost kull Stat Membru ffirmja għaliha meta ssieheb fl-istess Unjoni Ewropea. Solidarjetà li nużawha u nabbużaw minnha biss meta rridu u fejn jaqbel lilna.

Mill-paroli rridu ngħaddu għall-fatti. Il-Patt Ewropew dwar l-Imigrazzjoni u l-Azil irid jiġi adottat f'din il-legiżlatura. U dan irridu naghmluh sabiex insalvaw hajjet in-nies, biex nipproteġu minn piż sproporzjonat il-pajjiżi tal-fruntiera. Irridu naghmluh ukoll sabiex nibagħtu messaġġ liċ-cittadini tagħna li l-Unjoni Ewropea mhijiex biss talking shop imma hija istituzzjoni li kapaċi tiehu azzjoni u thalli effett pożittiv.

(Catch-the-eye procedure)

Tom Vandenkendelaere (PPE). – Voorzitter, collega's, het migratiepact is eigenlijk niet meer en niet minder dan een echte testcase voor het Europese integratieproces en voor het noodzakelijke maatschappelijke draagvlak bij de Europeanen.

Aan de uitvoering van het migratiepact zullen we kunnen afmeten hoe effectief meerderheidsbeslissingen zijn in domeinen waar unanimiteit dan wel niet meer in de letter bestaat, maar eigenlijk wel nog in de geest bepalend lijkt. Wat is een pleidooi voor gekwalificeerde meerderheid nog waard als die in de praktijk vandaag al een dode letter zou blijven?

Aan de uitvoering van het migratiepact kunnen en zullen we ook de haalbaarheid van een nieuwe uitbreidingsgolf kunnen afmeten. Want verdere uitbreiding mag vanuit geostrategisch oogpunt dan wel dwingend zijn, ze zal voor onze eigen bevolking niet verdedigbaar zijn zolang de Unie niet doet wat ze moet doen, zolang ze met andere woorden haar eigen huis niet op orde heeft.

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, stimați colegi, cazul migrației și ceea ce discutăm noi astăzi este un exemplu clar că nu trebuie să iei decizii înainte de a reglementa.

În momentul în care doamna Merkel a luat decizia de a da drumul la migrație, dar nu o aveam reglementată, s-a întâmplat să avem aici sute de mii de migranți și, sigur, să nu le putem asigura ceea ce trebuie.

Sunt de acord să fim solidari. Sunt de acord, domnule comisar, să avem în sfârșit un pact pe migrație care să explice clar și să reglementeze clar migrația legală, să punem capăt traficului, pentru că aici avem probleme.

Eu nu sunt de acord cu sintagma dumneavoastră, că avem o casă pe jumătate construită, noi avem casa Uniunii Europene, însă trebuie să știm clar cât putem primi, cum putem primi și, atunci când migrația este ilegală, să o respingem, pentru că solidaritatea trebuie să meargă la pachet cu securitatea cetățenilor europeni.

Așa consider că trebuie să reglementăm și sper că, în sfârșit, Consiliul va da drumul la acest pachet de reglementare a migrației.

Karen Melchior (Renew). – Hr. formand! For 80 år siden flygtede min far i en ulovlig fiskerbåd til sikkerhed i Sverige. Vores europæiske institutioner er bygget for at forhindre, at vi igen svigter flygtninge og migration og minoriteter, der søger sikkerhed. I mere end 10 år, siden skibsforsøret ved Lampedusa, har vores europæiske befolkninger ventet på en løsning. Vi skylder vores europæiske arv. Vi skylder Simone Veil og dem, der blev myrdet i lejrene, at levere en pakke for en fair human og en sikker modtagelse af flygtninge.

Saskia Bricmont (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, il y a dix ans, 368 personnes perdaient la vie dans le drame de Lampedusa. Et dix ans plus tard, ce sont 28 000 personnes, hommes, femmes, enfants qui sont morts sans que les autorités européennes ne se lèvent avec indignation pour empêcher ces drames. Dix ans de politique qui ont fait le lit de la haine et de la rhétorique anti-migrants menant à cette Europe forteresse qui alimente les passeurs et engendre des drames.

Les désaccords autour du pacte concernant notamment la solidarité obligatoire entre les États membres. On sait pourtant que c'est un des critères indispensables pour mettre un terme aux multiples crises à nos frontières et à l'accueil au sein de nos États membres.

Le pacte scelle des pratiques, dans nos États, de détention aux frontières, même celle des enfants. Il n'est pas basé sur la nécessaire politique humaine, solidaire, légale, sur ce que les personnes migrantes peuvent apporter à notre continent et ce que nous pouvons apporter au leur, mais sur les refoulements, la criminalisation, les partenariats avec des régimes autoritaires.

Cela marque l'échec de notre civilisation à répondre avec solidarité et humanisme aux besoins et réalités de nos frères, de nos sœurs et de nos enfants, comme nous l'avons fait pour nos frères et nos sœurs ukrainiens.

Carlo Fidanza (ECR). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, se l'Europa finora ha fallito sulle politiche migratorie, è proprio per responsabilità di coloro che, anche oggi, si sono scagliati contro le presunte politiche securitarie, autoritarie e inumane della destra. Ipocriti, ipocriti perché abbiamo visto governi di sinistra o liberali in Europa sparare sui migranti, respingere donne incinte e bambini, proporre di schedare i migranti in Ruanda e ripristinare controlli alle frontiere interne mentre finanziano le ONG che trasportano clandestini verso le nostre coste. I cittadini europei sono stupefatti di questa falsa morale.

Abbiamo pochi strumenti, utilizziamoli. Abbiamo un accordo con la Tunisia per fermare questi traffici e lo state boicottando. Abbiamo un piano di azione in dieci punti e fate finta che non esista. Insistete con le fallimentari politiche di ridistribuzione e con l'idea assurda di una Mare Nostrum europea. E invece, l'unico modo per stroncare questo business disumano e garantire un'immigrazione regolata e compatibile è fermare le partenze.

Susanna Ceccardi (ID). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, pochi giorni fa una giudice italiana ha rilasciato tre irregolari tunisini da un centro per il rimpatrio, sostenendo che quei trattamenti contrastano con le norme europee. Questa giudice condivideva sui social le raccolte firme per sfiduciare Matteo Salvini e raccolte firme perché l'Europa dovesse aprire le porte ai migranti pagandogli direttamente il biglietto aereo per portarli qua.

Non bastavano le norme europee inefficaci. A questa folle ideologia immigrazionista si aggiungono anche i giudici italiani politicizzati. La difesa dei confini e dei nostri cittadini è una battaglia di civiltà che solo la Lega sta combattendo fino in fondo. Il nostro governo deve capire che l'Unione europea non risolverà mai il problema. Questa Europa è schiava delle sinistre che distruggono la nostra economia e favoriscono l'invasione. Il governo Meloni ha dato fiducia all'Europa, per esempio sul memorandum con la Tunisia, ma siamo stati traditi. La soluzione sono le elezioni europee del 2024: solo se il centrodestra vincerà e governerà compatto, senza l'abbraccio mortale della sinistra, cambieranno le cose...

(il Presidente toglie la parola all'oratrice)

Özlem Demirel (The Left). – Herr Präsident! Seit einer Stunde höre ich mir von da drüben an, dass Migranten Kriminelle wären. Ich möchte hier ganz deutlich sagen: Ich selbst bin mit fünf Jahren als Tochter einer politischen Flüchtlingsfamilie aus der Türkei nach Deutschland gekommen.

Ich und Menschen wie ich sind nicht kriminell, aber wie kriminell Faschisten sind und waren, das wissen wir nicht zuletzt aus der Geschichte, das wissen wir nicht zuletzt aus den Häusern, die brannten in Deutschland, weil Nazis Migranten umbringen wollten.

Herr Präsident! Ein Freund rief mich letztes Jahr an, ein Oppositioneller aus der Türkei, der Lehrer war. Er wurde von der Erdoğan-Regierung aus seinem Beruf entfernt, seine Frau auch. Er arbeitete als Tagelöhner auf Tabakplantagen. Er rief mich an, dass seine Frau inzwischen krank geworden ist und er über die Balkanroute nach Norwegen gegangen ist. Wohlgemerkt: jemand, der flieht vor jemand, mit dem die EU einen Flüchtlingsdeal macht; jemand, der flieht vor den Flüchtlingsdeals, die die EU ...

(Der Präsident entzieht der Rednerin das Wort.)

Fabio Massimo Castaldo (NI). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, quante volte in questi anni ho e abbiamo ripetuto che la sfida migratoria è strutturale e non congiunturale, di fronte alla quale nessuno Stato può offrire risposte efficaci. Intanto, dieci lunghi anni dopo, gli sbarchi a Lampedusa sono aumentati a dismisura: sono oltre 130 000 in questo momento, a fine settembre, il triplo rispetto al 2021. L'isola è al collasso e in questi anni, per quello che ha fatto in termini di unità e accoglienza, avrebbe davvero meritato il Nobel per la pace.

Gli slogan propagandistici si sono sciolti come neve al sole. La soluzione non può e non deve essere esternalizzare la gestione delle nostre frontiere ai regimi autoritari. Non ha funzionato con la Turchia e non funzionerà con la Tunisia.

Non ci può essere di fronte alle brutali violazioni dei diritti umani, lo dico chiaramente, alcuna ipocrita terza via: o le combattiamo con tutte le nostre forze, sempre e comunque, oppure accettandole diventiamo complici.

Per questo dico: basta ambiguità, basta tatticismi e basta contrapposizioni artificiali, sì al diritto di asilo europeo, sì alle vie legali di accesso alla solidarietà, sì a un meccanismo di salvataggio comune, sì a un nuovo paradigma di cooperazione UE-Unione africana. Il Mediterraneo non può essere il cimitero dei nostri valori e dei nostri principi, deve essere un ponte di civiltà.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Margaritis Schinas, Vice-President of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, let me thank each one of you for your very rich contribution to this debate. Let me tell you from the start that I have full respect for all positions expressed here, even the extreme ones. Our job since December 2019 was not to reproduce what we disagree upon, but to create a landing zone around which we can all find, finally, a solution for our migration problems.

Everything we do not like about migration in Europe nowadays is the direct, immediate consequence of the fact that Europe does not have a migration and asylum system. Moria, Lampedusa, the Canary Islands, Ceuta, Calais: these are the symptoms; these are the consequences. The root of the problem is that we need a system.

Many times some of you would have heard me describing our Pact proposals as a house with three floors. First floor: relations with countries of origin and transit. We will never be able to manage internally unless we manage externally.

Second floor: border management. It is morally, politically and legally unfair to delegate the responsibility for our external border to the five Member States that geography has put at the perimeter of our Union. This is a collective task.

Floor number three: solidarity and burden-sharing. Everyone would have to contribute to the solidarity mix that we would need in a given situation so that the Union lives up to its name as a union. The problem with this house is that up to now, many people – Member States, political forces – wanted to take the lift and go straight to the floor that they like the most. Those who would prefer the first and the second would say 'no need for the third floor' because we would have less arrivals, we would have border management; no solidarity. And those who insist on solidarity had the tendency to neglect the importance of border management and strong relations with countries of origin.

Let me take this opportunity to say it loudly and clearly, especially as ambassadors are still meeting on the Pact in Brussels. This house with the three floors will be built at the same time and all floors will be of equal resistance. Otherwise, there will be no house.

A few words on external relations on migration policy. I know this is a delicate issue. And I have no problem to admit that much of the work we did in the past in countries of origin and transit did not succeed. We give the biggest development aid in the world and still we didn't manage to obtain added value for our development aid in Africa and elsewhere.

We built enough highways, airports – most of them constructed by European construction companies – but we didn't create opportunities for people to have better lives in these countries instead of putting their lives in the hands of the smugglers in the Mediterranean.

Now we have an opportunity to change the paradigm, do partnership agreements that would create opportunities for the young, for women, for those who are most in need, and at the same time mobilise everything we have – not only money but also trade preferences, visas, Erasmus scholarships. Europe has to approach countries of origin with a holistic partnership viewpoint.

I understand and I share the doubt and scepticism about authoritarian leaders in our perimeter. I do not live in an exoplanet. I can count democracies in our neighbourhood, but I cannot accept the argument – often by the same people – accusing us of doing nothing with countries of origin and transit and accusing us again of contracting authoritarian leaders when we do something in order to address their concerns.

This cannot happen both ways. We have to assume that we have to work with everybody, but under the very clear caveat that we will not relinquish our European values and principles. We do not need a fortress Europe. We need a partner Europe.

Finally, I found much encouragement in this debate this morning. But the most encouraging moment was when the left accused me of playing in the tune of the extreme right, and the extreme right accused me of organising the campaign of the left. That's the biggest encouragement for me. We are on the right track.

Pascual Navarro Ríos, *presidente en ejercicio del Consejo*. – Señor presidente, la Presidencia ha hecho todo lo necesario para alcanzar un acuerdo sobre el mandato relativo al Reglamento de crisis.

En este momento, el Coreper todavía está discutiendo y confío en que se alcance un acuerdo pronto. Está llevando tiempo alcanzar un acuerdo porque estamos convencidos de que es fundamental contar con un amplio apoyo de todos los Estados miembros en lo que respecta a este componente tan importante del Pacto; en particular, para garantizar una aplicación rápida en caso de que resulte necesario.

Ambos colegisladores se han mostrado constructivos de cara a impulsar los trabajos durante las negociaciones interinstitucionales, y confío en que lograremos alinear nuestras posiciones sobre numerosas cuestiones. Aún tenemos mucho trabajo por delante y, por cierto, recuerdo a esta Cámara que aún esperamos la posición del Parlamento acerca de la Directiva sobre retorno.

He apreciado las intervenciones de la mayoría de sus señorías en el sentido de un consenso a favor de las propuestas que hay sobre la mesa en relación con el Pacto. Como Presidencia, estamos decididos a avanzar todo lo posible y a alcanzar un acuerdo político antes de que concluya nuestro mandato.

Las tendencias migratorias recientes han puesto de manifiesto que Europa necesita una política europea común en materia de inmigración y no podemos permitirnos perder tiempo.

President. – The debate is closed.

Written statements (Rule 171)

Joachim Stanisław Brudziński (ECR), *na piśmie*. – Aktualna, coraz bardziej dramatyczna sytuacja związana z nielegalnymi migrantami nie wzięła się znikąd. Putin przez lata poprzez działania wagnerowców w Afryce i na Bliskim Wschodzie wpływał na ruchy migracyjne poprzez Morze Śródziemne. Dziś jego „pożyteczni idioci” przyjmują rozwiązania, które będą napędzały kolejne miliony młodych Afrykańczyków w drodze do Europy. Teraz plan Putina, aby destabilizować Europę poprzez nielegalną migrację, wchodzi w nową fazę. Dzisiaj frakcja Webera, partii Tuska i Kosiniaka-Kamysza, z pomocą partii Hołowni w PE przepycha pakt migracyjny. My mówimy takiemu działaniu stanowcze nie! Bardzo podobne rozwiązania forsowano w tej izbie już w 2016 roku, a teraz forsuje się je pod jeszcze większą presją i w jeszcze większym pośpiechu. Polska od lat apeluje o wypracowanie rozwiązań, które będą pomagały rzeczywiście tym ludziom, którzy pomocy wymagają, ale w ich krajach i ojczyznach. Sama też pokazuje, jak skutecznie

pomagać, np. wszystkim uciekającym przed wojną w Ukrainie. Ucieczka do Europy nie jest rozwiązaniem lokalnych problemów. Należy położyć kres procederowi wspierania transportu nielegalnych imigrantów do Europy pod płaszczykiem działań organizacji pozarządowych, szczególnie tych niemieckich. Dlatego stanowczo podkreślam: Polska nigdy nie zgodzi się na przyjmowanie nielegalnych migrantów, na ich relokację i na absurdalne opłaty za ludzi, którzy mają być relokowani do naszych krajów.

Kinga Gál (NI), írásban. – Az Unió külső határait nehezedő migrációs nyomás aggasztó mértékben növekszik, ezért a külső határvédelem megerősítésére lenne szükség. A külső határok megerősítésében és az embercsempészek, valamint a gyakorlatilag őket segítő NGO-k elleni fellépésben kulcsszerepet játszanak a déli partnerség országai, ezért az Uniónak alapvető érdeke, hogy segítse őket. A magyar álláspont szerint az Európába áramló tömeges migráció helyett helyben kell segítséget nyújtani, a segítséget kell oda vinni, ahol a baj van és nem fordítva.

Magyarország déli határainál is szembesülünk a fokozódó migrációs nyomás hatásaival, egyre gyakoribb az agresszív, sok esetben fegyveres támadás a migránsok részéről. Ezért is szükséges a nyugat-balkáni országok – köztük kiemelten – Szerbia mielőbbi felvétele és a határőrizet megerősítése, a határvédelmi erőfeszítések anyagi támogatása. Sajnos az Európai Unió bevándorláspárti többsége nem tanult az elmúlt évek hibáiból. Ez látható, amikor Brüsszel a külső határvédelem megerősítése és támogatása helyett, a kötelező kvóta szerinti elosztást és a pénzbüntetés bevezetését javasolja, amelyet újra meghívóként értelmeznek majd illegális bevándorlók milliói.

Ez nem jelent megoldást Európa egyre súlyosabb problémáira, sőt a kontinens felé irányuló migrációs nyomás felerősödését és migránstáborok létrejöttét jelentené. A migrációs paktum ezért ebben a formában elfogadhatatlan.

György Hölvényi (PPE), írásban. – A 2015-ös migrációs válság kezdete óta az EU nem tudott megoldást felmutatni az Európára nehezedő nyomás enyhítésére. Kézzel fogható eredmények helyett olyan tervezetekről hallunk újra és újra, mint például a migránsok kötelező elosztása a félreértelmezett szolidaritás jegyében. A menekültügy és a gazdasági bevándorlók kérdésének összemosása pedig a leginkább rászorulókat fosztja meg a segítségtől.

Valós megoldásokat eddig csak a frontvonalban lévő tagállamok, köztük Magyarország, tudtak adni. A szigorú határvédelem, és az illegális migrációval szembeni következetes fellépés az egyetlen járható út! Eppen ezért a frontvonalban lévő országok joggal várják, hogy közösségi források álljanak rendelkezésre a schengeni határt védő létesítmények felépítésére, fenntartására. Az ellenőrizetlen illegális migráció nem csak kontinensünk biztonságát ássa alá, hanem az európai integráció egyik legnagyobb eredményét, a belső határok átjárhatóságát fenyegeti. Ezt nem tehetjük kockára, hiszen ezzel az európai együttműködés alapjait gyengítjük. Saját határaink védelmére ígnt, az illegális migrációra világos nemet kell mondanunk.

Emellett, az unió fejlesztési forrásait arra kell összpontosítani, hogy azok a helybenmaradást, a migráció kiváltó okainak felszámolását segítsék Afrikában. Ennek eszköze a biztonság elősegítése, az oktatás és munkahelyteremtés támogatása. Ez a migráció megfékezésének valódi, felelős és hatékony módja. Ideje kijelentenünk: minden embernek joga van ahhoz, hogy szülőföldjén jusson megélhetéshez, míg az illegális bevándorlás nem alapjog, hanem törvénysértés!

Sandra Kalniete (PPE), rakstiski. – Eiropai ir nepieciešama jauna migrācijas politika. Tomēr ES migrācijas pakts varēs būt jēgpilns tikai tad, ja tajā būs ietverti efektīvi instrumenti, lai cīnītos ar migrantu instrumentalizāciju. Pretējā gadījumā diktatori un noziedzīgo režīmu vadītāji turpinās izmantot ES likumdošanas nepilnības pret mūsu demokrātiju. Notikumi uz robežas ar Baltkrieviju ir jāsauc īstajos vārdos – šis ir hibrīduzbrukums ar mērķi destabilizēt Eiropu, izmantojot cilvēkus kā dzīvo ieroci. Tā ir apzināta Krievijas politika virzīt bēgļus uz Baltkrieviju un Baltkrievijas režīma apzināta palīdzība un atbalsts, lai šāda situācija būtu. Turklāt šie paši režīmi, kuri organizē nelegālo migrantu lidojumus un autobusus, organizē arī labi mērķētas informācijas manipulācijas kampaņas ES dalībvalstīs.

Tāpēc ir nepieciešama situācijas kontrole un krīzes mehānismu iedarbināšana hibrīdkara uzbrukuma gadījumā uz ES robežām. Diemžēl EP atbildīgās komitejas vairākums balsoja par instrumentālizācijas koncepta dzešanu no Eiropas Komisijas piedāvātā Šengenas robežu kodeksa un likumdošanas projekta tālāku virzību bez EP Plenārsēdes mandāta. Tā bija kļūda, tāpēc es aicinu EP Parlamentu un dalībvalstis to labot gaidāmajās starpinstitūciju sarunās.

Monika Vana (Verts/ALE), schriftlich. – Wir brauchen einen Asyl- und Migrationspakt, der am Ende tatsächliche Verbesserungen und ein Ende des Chaos und Leids an den Außengrenzen ermöglicht. Das bedeutet sichere und legale Flucht- und Migrationswege in die EU und ein solidarisches Aufnahmesystem, keine Festung Europa unter Missachtung der Menschenrechte und auch keine Auslagerung der Verantwortung an dubiose Drittstaaten. Ich appelliere nun an alle Europäischen Institutionen, endlich konstruktiv an einer menschenrechtskonformen Lösung zu arbeiten, damit eine Reform noch vor der Europawahl beschlossen werden kann.

(The sitting was briefly suspended)

PRESIDENZA: ROBERTA METSOLA

President

4. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

(The sitting resumed at 11.48)

5. Feierliche Sitzung – Ansprache des Präsidenten der Tschechischen Republik Petr Pavel

President. – Dear colleagues, this morning we have the pleasure of welcoming Petr Pavel, the President of Czechia, to the European Parliament. Thank you, President, for being here with us today.

This House knows you as a steadfast supporter of European values, as a staunch proponent for better security and defence of our Union, as a strong voice for your country in Europe and the world.

Like our European Parliament, you have led in condemning Russia's illegal and brutal military invasion of Ukraine and remained a crucial pillar of support. Czechia knows only too well the level of threat we face and how critical it is for the international community to stand as one against oppression and autocracy.

Last year, the Czech Presidency was the driver of ground-breaking legislation and reform – and I will always be proud of what we have managed to achieve together in this Parliament; we have shown people that we can deliver.

Next June, the European Parliament elections will see the greatest exercise in direct democracy on the continent. We need the people of Europe, including those in Czechia, to voice their opinion on their vision for the future of Europe and to hold this Union to account.

We must continue to build a Europe that represents our values of democracy, unity and of hope for all. I know that together we will manage this.

So on that note, Mr President, allow me to thank you for your strong voice, your personal engagement and your country's commitment to our joint European project.

The floor is yours.

Petr Pavel, *prezident České republiky*. – Paní předsedající, milá Roberto, vážené paní poslankyně, vážení páni poslanci, dámy a pánové, občané Evropy, je mi opravdu velkou ctí, že mám dnes možnost vystoupit před plénem Evropského parlamentu. Instrukce, která má klíčovou odpovědnost za podobu naší společné evropské budoucnosti. Příští rok tomu bude 20 let, co se na ní podílí i moje země, Česko. Dnes se to zdá jako samozřejmost, ale po většinu minulého století jsme o své zemi svobodně nerozhodovali. Dnes je tomu jinak. Byť jsou někteří, kteří se nám stále snaží namluvit opak.

Je voudrais commencer mon discours en remerciant la famille européenne pour tout le soutien qu'elle a apporté à mon pays. L'intégration européenne a été le principal moteur de notre transformation politique et économique au tournant du siècle dernier. Reconstruire les institutions démocratiques, assurer une concurrence politique libre, sortir de l'économie planifiée, tels étaient les principaux défis à l'époque.

Our main driving force was the desire to return where we have always historically belonged. To a Europe based on democratic and moral imperative. A Europe based on the legacy of the Enlightenment and critical thinking. In a Europe where technological progress would serve to advance our societies.

Yet Europe has not always been defined by its ideals. Far too often did Europeans resort to violence. The consequences of the two world wars were tragic. Europe was divided, with its eastern half alienated from its true self, abducted by the Soviet Union.

Today, we are back in the cultural and political space we have belonged to for centuries. We are ready to shoulder our share of responsibility and make every effort to ensure that our difficult, troublesome, and often bloody history does not repeat itself.

The concept of securing peace in Europe through union is not new. As you may know, as far as the 15th century, the Czech King George of Poděbrady cherished the vision of uniting European kingdoms into a Peace League. Based on an early version of international law, his goal was to prevent conflicts between its members and to boost their defence against external threats. In his day, his peace project did not succeed. Luckily, the ultimate ideal of peace based on unity and cooperation did find a later incarnation.

The European idea we know today is based on the notion of peace through cooperation, solidarity and respect for human rights and the rule of law. Our security and prosperity are closely interconnected. It is impossible to achieve one without the other.

Twenty-three years ago, one of my predecessors and a true European and world citizen, Václav Havel, spoke in this very building about the need to constantly reflect and critically examine European values, ideals and principles. Since then, the urgency of the task has not changed. It is even more important to ensure that our citizens can genuinely identify with the principles we stand for. This is our job as politicians: to explain Europe better and to involve our citizens. If we want to shape Europe, we need them to understand it at home.

Strength of Europe lies in our unity and diversity. This is the key to peace and prosperity. Not surprisingly, our enemies know this. That is why they are constantly trying to undermine our moral and democratic values to make us weaker.

Honourable Members, the election campaign next year will put our democracies to the test. I hope that it will serve as an opportunity for all of us to demonstrate that the European democratic spirit is truly alive.

We should refrain from simplistic solutions and empty promises. The temptation to manipulate realities for short-term political gain will be enormous. We all have huge responsibility to articulate problems as they are. My presidential election campaign has proved that populism is not the only vehicle to electoral success.

Next year will also mark 20 years since ten Member States, including Czechia, joined the EU. In a sense, we have recently come of age as members of the European family. We are neither new, nor inexperienced. During our second Presidency of the Council of the European Union, our country showed leadership and determination in finding solutions among Member States as well as with you – the European Parliament – on many pressing issues.

The EU is often labelled as slow and ineffective. Yet, together, we have shown that, united, we can face the challenges of today and tomorrow. Despite the initial diversity of views, we have managed to reach many good compromises. Not only during the COVID-19 pandemic, but also afterwards. On energy and food security, just green and digital transitions, sanctions against Russia or financial assistance to Ukraine. It demonstrates our ability to be efficient under pressure.

Over the next year, we will hear a lot about the benefits that the EU membership has brought to the ten countries which joined in 2004. However, this was never a one-way street. Let us not forget the benefits the enlargement has brought to all Member States. Not only in terms of prosperity, new markets, value chains and skilled labour force, but also in terms of security.

By enlarging our family, we have created strong bonds and a safety net. In the European game, no one is to be left behind and frustrated. We overcome differences through rational debate and dialogue and not through the power of weapons, as was the case for centuries. Therefore, we should thoroughly pursue this great idea that makes us a strong, attractive, and respected partner at the global stage.

When the European Union was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012, some people smirked. A decade later, we appreciate the EU's contribution to peace on the European continent with greater understanding. The European Union is indeed the most successful peace project this continent has witnessed!

Security can never be taken for granted. Three decades ago, as part of the UNPROFOR mission, I witnessed first-hand the atrocities during the war in former Yugoslavia. I hoped I would never see another war on European soil in my lifetime.

In the year 2000, in front of the Members of the European Parliament, the aforementioned Václav Havel stressed that evil must be confronted as soon as it has emerged. Unfortunately, Europe failed to detect the evil in time.

The current full-scale Russian invasion has been nothing but a blunt and cynical attempt to wipe out Ukraine, its people and its culture off the map. The unprovoked, unjustified and indiscriminate aggression cannot go unpunished.

For decades, we have designed international rules to prevent the horrors of the Second World War from being repeated. In a matter of hours, Putin made an attempt to destroy a sovereign country and to undermine the world order. He has not prevailed, and he shall not prevail!

I am proud that European countries, small and big, have come together to support Ukraine's fight against evil. I am also proud of the Czech people. From day one, they have shown unprecedented solidarity and did not hesitate to provide Ukrainian refugees with money, food and shelter. On a per capita basis, Czechia has taken in more people than anybody else.

During my speech in the UN General Assembly two weeks ago, I argued that Ukraine's security is our own security. With several crises unfolding because of Russia's expansionism and unsatisfied imperial ambitions, every European citizen has felt the consequences: higher energy bills and rising food prices. Unfortunately, there is even more at stake – it's our freedom.

I therefore call on everyone to continue providing support by all possible means. If Ukraine fails, so will we. And this failure would cost us even more.

Let us not be fooled by those who claim that – in the name of appeasing Putin – peace should be achieved by offering concessions, which undermine Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In reality, what they are asking for is for Ukraine to surrender and for us to resign on our own principles. This is a grave affront to those suffering from Russian occupation – people who have been stripped of their civic rights, who constantly suffer abuse and whose children were abducted to Russia.

Eighty-five years ago, Czechoslovakia was in a similar situation. To avoid war, some European statesmen hoped that ceding vast swathes of Czechoslovak territory to Hitler would satisfy the dictator and result in a peaceful resolution of the conflict. This hope did not materialise. Peace can never be achieved on the aggressor's terms. If the aggressor succeeds once, he will try to succeed again and even further.

I firmly hope that peace will return to Ukraine. I hope this will be a reality soon. However, hope is not a strategy. That's why we have to strive for a settlement that safeguards the necessary conditions for Ukraine's continued existence in lasting peace and prosperity. Russia must be defeated in Ukraine! And it must withdraw from Ukrainian sovereign territory!

Our European security is based on partnership and democracy. We have created a solid common defence and security architecture, with NATO and the EU as its main building blocks. It is imperative to strengthen the European pillar of NATO and enhance European interoperability.

It is now more obvious than ever that securing peace cannot be confined just to our borders. Indeed, I am convinced that pursuing a full-fledged European perspective of all countries of the Western Balkans and of the Associated Trio is not only our moral duty. In the long term, it is an investment in security and resilience of Europe and its citizens. We have already wasted too much time. Meanwhile, political culture in several countries has deteriorated. It is in our interest that the candidate countries succeed. Their success will be our own success.

Of course, the process cannot be completed without the necessary reforms. Both on the side of the candidate countries, and the Union. At the same time, we should not use this as an excuse to delay the accession process. There is a chance to make bold decisions at the European Council by the end of this year.

The debates on the future of the EU and its enlargement are necessarily interlinked and should be approached in parallel. Shaping a new, whole Europe is unimaginable without anticipating the future European order.

Enlargement should be seen as an opportunity to recalibrate the European idea. It should be seen as a chance to bring about a more unified and efficient Europe. A Union that remains ambitious and competitive. A Union that is more flexible and proactive. A Union that is able to react rapidly when needed. A Union we are all proud of. I am confident that after extensive discussions we will be able to find the best way forward for a modern and strong EU governance.

For centuries, Europe has sought world domination by force. Today, it should lead by example. Václav Havel, who would celebrate his birthday tomorrow, was right to stress the importance to engage with citizens. This was based on his genuine belief in strong and emancipated civil society as the main source of the trust between the people and their elected officials.

Today, trust is constantly under attack from disinformation and numerous attempts to distort the meaning of words and deeds. If we allow rule of law to crumble and to be displaced by „might is right“ or even „false is right“, this could lead to unforeseen consequences for the whole of Europe. We can all disagree on many different topics, but we should not base our arguments on lies or false arguments.

With the European elections approaching, we are to witness the rise of disinformation created and spread with the help of algorithms and artificial intelligence. This is a real threat we all must prepare for. Constantly engaging with private companies dominating the modern media space is crucial to ensure that our democracy and freedoms, including the freedom of speech, are not undermined by malign actors.

In our changing world, the main question remains how to preserve our openness and dismantle unnecessary barriers among ourselves, and at the same time, strengthen resilience of our democracies. This is a fundamental debate. I believe that the question of resilience and sustainability of the concept of democracy deserves a special focus.

In order to confront ever more assertive behaviour of autocratic regimes, we also need to forge stronger ties with our natural European and transatlantic allies. We should suppress rivalry and instead encourage an even closer cooperation to preserve our common values – the values, which are not limited to any country or continent. A worldwide alliance of democratic countries can make us stronger and more resilient to even more prominent threats like climate change or disinformation.

We also need to engage with countries, which are already exposed to a high degree of political, economic and climate risks. While we may not always share the same views, we still need to establish pragmatic and mutually beneficial partnerships, including free trade agreements with relevant countries. Wherever we neglect this requirement, we leave the space open for our strategic competitors.

History and nature show that if you want to survive, you must be able to adapt. The same applies to Europe. Our security needs are constantly evolving. Climate change and economic transformation expose us to a new set of challenges.

Over the last three years, we have dedicated our work to setting the framework for the next decades. With the Fit for 55 package in principle adopted, our job is far from over. We will have to overcome the insecurities of our people about their future, especially the younger generation. This will be a crucial test of whether we can reconcile our degree of ambition with credibility. Politicians will have to demonstrate that the goals they have agreed on are realistic and trustworthy. In this regard, it is crucial to respect the principle of technological neutrality when reaching these targets.

It is in our common interest to seize the opportunities of the green and digital transitions. Of course, balancing the costs and benefits will remain crucial for the success and acceptance by the general public. In this respect, we must ensure the twin transition will bring benefits to all groups of our citizens, especially communities which heavily rely on employment in traditional industry areas. We must not leave anybody behind.

Honourable Members, Europe is an everlasting task and European nations are meant to live together. My country understands that being part of Europe goes hand in hand with responsibility. So far, the story of Europe after the Second World War has been a story of success.

Therefore, to remain competitive on the global stage and to be able to continue telling this story to future generations, I encourage all of us to resist the war fatigue. I encourage all of us to cooperate in unity and solidarity. I encourage all of us to stand for our European values and principles. I encourage all of us not to fall for false promises and populism.

If we succeed in this noble endeavour, Europe will surely remain a great place to live for our citizens.

(The House accorded the speaker a standing ovation)

(The sitting was briefly suspended)

PRESIDÊNCIA: PEDRO SILVA PEREIRA

Vice-Presidente

6. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

(The sitting resumed at 12.18)

President. – Good afternoon, colleagues. Let's proceed with our session. Before our voting session, I am aware that we have a few points of order. I will begin by giving the floor to our colleague Mr Ros Sempere.

Marcos Ros Sempere (S&D). – Señor presidente, este domingo en mi ciudad nos despertamos asolados. Murcia sufrió un suceso que se ha convertido en una horrible tragedia. Trece personas han muerto en un incendio que ha afectado a tres discotecas de la localidad. Se trata de ciudadanos y residentes europeos que estaban disfrutando de una jornada de ocio.

Desde aquí, me gustaría solicitar un homenaje para todos ellos, así como un reconocimiento también a los bomberos, los sanitarios, las fuerzas de seguridad y las autoridades que velaron por el bienestar de todos en esos momentos. También quisiera hacer un llamamiento para que sigamos trabajando en implantar tecnología y protocolos de seguridad que puedan impedir nuevas tragedias.

Por eso, voy a pedir que este Parlamento guarde un minuto de silencio en homenaje a estas víctimas.

Salvatore De Meo (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, vorrei ricordare le ventuno persone che hanno perso tragicamente la vita nell'incidente avvenuto ieri sera nella città di Mestre, vicino a Venezia. Una tragedia umana, una tragedia europea che coinvolge cittadini ucraini, tedeschi, francesi, austriaci, spagnoli e croati, oltre all'autista di nazionalità italiana. Una tragedia davanti alla quale non possiamo fare altro che stringerci intorno alle famiglie delle vittime e dei feriti, tra cui diversi bambini.

Un ringraziamento particolare e sincero permettetemi di farlo ai tanti soccorritori intervenuti tempestivamente su uno scenario definito da loro stessi apocalittico.

Mi unisco alle parole già espresse dalla Presidente Metsola, che ringrazio, ed esprimo con sincero cordoglio le condoglianze di questo Parlamento a tutte le famiglie coinvolte, chiedendo a tutti i colleghi di unirsi in questo momento di cordoglio.

Alessandra Moretti (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, come è stato ricordato poco fa dal collega De Meo, ieri sera, intorno alle otto, a Mestre (Venezia) si è consumata una tragedia: un pullman con a bordo diverse persone provenienti da più paesi europei, per circostanze ancora tutte da definire, è precipitato da un cavalcavia e, dopo un volo di oltre 15 metri, si è schiantato, prendendo fuoco.

Sono ventuno i morti, di cui due bambini, uno è un neonato, e un adolescente. Quindici i feriti, di cui cinque sono gravi, due sono fratelli, tedeschi, di 7 e 13 anni. Più di quaranta ambulanze sono arrivate sul posto insieme a vigili del fuoco, soccorritori e autorità locali, tutti impegnati nei soccorsi per portare in salvo più persone possibile. Una scena apocalittica, come l'ha definita lo stesso sindaco di Venezia.

Da quest'Aula del Parlamento europeo, che rappresenta storie e culture diverse, che tra loro dialogano, e che sa dimostrare solidarietà e aiuto anche nei momenti più difficili, vogliamo esprimere la nostra vicinanza alle famiglie delle vittime, alla cittadinanza veneziana, al sindaco e alle autorità locali, dedicando un grande grazie ai soccorritori che si sono adoperati per aiutare i sopravvissuti. Chiedo alla Presidenza di osservare un minuto di silenzio per commemorare le vittime di questa tragedia.

Rosanna Conte (ID). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, in quanto rappresentante da Venezia, ritengo doveroso anch'io ricordare le vittime del tragico incidente avvenuto ieri sera a Mestre. Erano trentacinque turisti stranieri di rientro da una giornata di visita a Venezia, quando il pullman è precipitato da un cavalcavia, prendendo fuoco. Come è stato detto, sono decedute ventuno persone, tra cui due bambini e l'autista di Treviso, e oltre quindici persone sono rimaste ferite, di cui cinque sono in gravi condizioni.

Il sindaco di Venezia, Luigi Brugnaro, ha decretato il lutto cittadino e il presidente della regione Veneto, Luca Zaia, ha esposto la bandiera a mezz'asta in tutte le sedi regionali in segno di lutto pubblico.

Credo sia importante che questo Parlamento esprima tutto il suo cordoglio per una simile tragedia e dimostri vicinanza alle vittime e alle loro famiglie in questo drammatico momento di dolore.

President. – Thank you very much, colleagues. Let me say that, according to my instructions, last minute requests for a minute of silence are not in accordance with the rules, but I am sure the strong applause from the Chamber is a clear sign of the deep solidarity of the European Parliament with the victims of these tragedies and their families. We have another request for the floor as a point of order by our colleague Anja Hazekamp.

Anja Hazekamp (The Left). – Voorzitter, vandaag is het Werelddierendag. En juist vandaag laat de Europese Commissie alle dieren in de steek. Eerder beloofde acties, zoals het verbod op het houden van dieren in kooien en regels voor het slachten van dieren, lijken geschrapt. Namens miljoenen burgers en 8,4 miljard dieren in de Europese vee-industrie eis ik dat alle beloofde wetten voor dieren nu op tafel komen. Commissie, kom uw belofte na. *Commission, deliver the proposals.*

7. Abstimmungsstunde

Presidente. – Passamos agora à votação.

7.1. Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen (A9-0271/2023 - Maria Spyraiki) (Abstimmung)

- Após a aprovação da proposta da Comissão:

Maria Spyraiki, rapporteur. – Mr President, thank you very much to all colleagues for the vast majority on this report. Mr President, now, based on Rule 59(4), Chapter 3, Section 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament, I kindly request the report to be referred back to the ENVI Committee for interinstitutional negotiation. And for that, I would like to ask for your vote.

(O Parlamento aprova o pedido.)

7.2. Inanspruchnahme des Solidaritätsfonds der Europäischen Union zur Leistung von Hilfe für Rumänien, Italien und die Türkei (A9-0269/2023 - Katalin Cseh) (Abstimmung)

- Antes da votação:

Katalin Cseh, rapporteur. – Mr President, dear colleagues, the report before us is of utmost importance. We are preparing to mobilise the European Solidarity Fund with aid earmarked for three countries: to Romania that has faced an extreme drought in its south-eastern region in the summer of 2022, to Italy that was hit by severe floods in the central regions in September 2022, and Türkiye that was devastated by earthquakes in its southern provinces in February 2023. And this financial assistance package totals EUR 454.8 billion, supporting crucial emergency operations, rescue services and infrastructure restoration efforts.

The EUSF stands as a vital instrument extending aid during natural disasters and health emergencies. It embodies European solidarity, serving as more than just a financial tool. It is a testament to our shared commitment to supporting one another in times of crisis.

However, our work doesn't end here. The stark reality of climate change demands a proactive response, acknowledging the increased frequency of natural disasters. Our commitment to ambitious long-term climate action must remain steadfast, and I certainly hope there is no disagreement across the political aisle in this regard.

But we also need to increase immediate assistance to people who are suffering now. So reform and increased resources are urgently needed. The report advocates for just that: a faster and more efficient EUSF by ensuring sound financial management and transparency. Aligned with the mid-term review of the MFF, we call for a substantial increase in available resources. The Solidarity and Emergency Aid Reserve is at its limits and it must be equipped to respond swiftly to its escalating crises.

Also, regrettably, there have been attempts to question aid disbursement to Türkiye following devastating earthquakes, and we firmly reject any attempt to pit one country's tragedy against another's. Türkiye is a pre-accession country. It's legally eligible for EUSF assistance. Attempts to obstruct aid based on populist sentiment are unfounded and divisive. So, in conclusion, I urge you to support this report as it stands. Let us reinforce our commitment to European solidarity.

7.3. Segregation und Diskriminierung von Roma-Kindern im Bildungswesen (B9-0394/2023) (Abstimmung)

7.4. Harmonisierung der Rechte von Menschen mit Autismus (B9-0390/2023) (Abstimmung)

7.5. Standardmaße für Handgepäck (B9-0391/2023) (Abstimmung)

7.6. Beziehungen EU-Schweiz (A9-0248/2023 - Lukas Mandl) (Abstimmung)

7.7. Usbekistan (A9-0227/2023 - Ilhan Kyuchyuk) (Abstimmung)

Presidente. – O período de votação está encerrado.

(A sessão é suspensa às 12h43.)

Puhetta johti HEIDI HAUTALA

varapuhemies

8. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

(Istuntoa jatkettiin klo 12.46)

9. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung

Puhemies. – Arvoisat kollegat, jatkamme istuntoa. Ensimmäiseksi hyväksyttävänä on eilisen istunnon pöytäkirja. Hyväksytyt tekstit ovat saatavilla.

Tiedustelenkin nyt, onko eilisen istunnon pöytäkirjaan kenelläkään huomautuksia.

Jos ei ole, niin pöytäkirja hyväksytään.

10. Angemessener Wohnraum für alle (Aussprache über ein aktuelles Thema)

Puhemies. – Esityslistalla on seuraavana työjärjestyksen 162 artiklan mukainen ajankohtainen keskustelu aiheena kunolliset asuinolot kaikille. Tässä keskustelussa ei anneta pyynnöstä myönnettäviä catch-the-eye-puheenvuoroja eikä myöskään hyväksytä sinisen kortin kysymyksiä.

Pedro Marques, *author*. – Madam President, Commissioner, glad to have you here for this debate, Presidency. Dear colleagues, our political family called for this debate because there is no other way to put it: we are at risk of a serious housing crisis in Europe. People across Europe are struggling to pay their rents, their mortgages, even the energy to heat their houses. Those losing their jobs are at a serious risk of becoming immediately homeless. Young people, in particular, are suffering from this dysfunctional market, unable to find affordable housing. We hear and we say commonly so often that the future is our youth. Yet without even a place to live, how can they believe that they have a future at all?

We representatives of the Europeans, we cannot be just bystanders on this rampant housing crisis. Let us start by admitting the obvious: there is a failure in the European housing market, and where there is a market failure, there is need for public policy. Part of the problem is that housing has become an object of speculation. That is why better financial regulation is needed. Housing is a right, not a commodity. Houses are for people to live in. Fighting speculation will also dampen the financial market shocks on the housing market. Housing policy needs to protect our citizens, not only, but particularly, in times of crisis.

At the same time, we have to boost investment for public and private housing. To address it, we, the Socialists and Democrats, call for a strong European social investment plan in housing. This requires an integrated approach and close policy coordination among the Member States, including by integrating the EU housing strategy in the European Semester. We welcome the informal ministerial meeting on housing and urban development within the Spanish Presidency in just a few weeks from now in Gijón. And we fully support Commissioner Nicolas Schmit's strategy to build on the 'Housing First' initiative to increase the funds to tackle homelessness.

And we want to go even further. Leaving no one behind means, first and foremost, putting a roof on everyone's head. On housing for all, the EU can already support improvement of housing conditions through investments through the recovery facility, REPowerEU, particularly in the renovation of buildings, with the European Structural Funds, InvestEU or even with a stronger role by the EIB. However, ensuring that resources are properly channelled requires a coherent strategy, that is to say, the European social investment plan for housing that we are calling for.

Let me also remind you of the long-standing demand to change the EU state aid regime to enable investment in housing by defining social housing as a service of general economic interest in EU competition rules. If we want to ensure better conditions for long-term public investment in social, public, cooperative, affordable housing, we cannot delay such decision as we cannot postpone the actions to curb the quick rise of mortgage rates that are affecting so many families of the middle classes in all our countries. It is a matter of social fairness to intervene in the mortgage market, alleviating the struggles of families like the Portuguese or the Spanish Governments are already doing.

But let's also be clear: the European Central Bank must now stop raising the interest rates. We know that they are trying to reduce inflation, which is correct, but it risks creating a worse social crisis with the excessive dose that they are already applying. Too many families are already at crisis now and they have to listen.

Finally, for those who have been saying the EU has no competence in housing, let me be blunt. That's just a lousy excuse! There's so much in which the EU had no competences. Let's remember the vaccines. Only a lack of political will would stop us from doing what we need to do regarding housing. So let us stand on the side of the middle classes that struggle to find affordable housing, on the side of the youth that wants to start their independent lives. That is crucial for Europe. We must deliver now on this housing crisis!

Pascual Navarro Ríos, *presidente en ejercicio del Consejo*. – Señora presidenta, señorías, señor comisario, a pesar de la importante recuperación económica que se ha producido tras las crisis recientes, un número cada vez mayor de hogares se enfrenta a una situación de precariedad e inseguridad económica. El aumento del precio de los alimentos y del coste de la energía ejerce una presión sobre el presupuesto de un número creciente de hogares. Demasiados ciudadanos europeos tienen problemas para llegar a fin de mes, y demasiadas personas en situación de vulnerabilidad corren el riesgo de padecer privaciones materiales.

Los Estados miembros han adoptado medidas específicas —como la aplicación de tarifas reducidas, las subvenciones para la calefacción o los límites a los precios de la energía— para evitar que empeoren las condiciones de vida de los sectores más vulnerables de la población. En este contexto, el acceso a una vivienda digna y los costes de la vivienda, tanto de alquiler como de compra, han pasado a ser un grave desafío para toda Europa. No se puede proporcionar vivienda digna sin políticas de carácter global. A tal fin, numerosos Estados miembros han recurrido a sus programas nacionales de reformas para actualizar sus redes de seguridad social, modernizar sus sistemas de seguridad social, y mejorar el acceso a los servicios prestados y su calidad.

Los Estados miembros están resueltos no solo a mejorar la calidad de la vivienda, sino también a adoptar medidas estratégicas encaminadas a aumentar la oferta de vivienda. Los programas nacionales de reforma de varios Estados miembros incluyen inversiones y nuevas medidas para mejorar el acceso a una vivienda social y asequible. Se han establecido también varias medidas legislativas, en gran parte acompañadas de reformas e inversiones para apoyar su aplicación. Las acciones de los Estados miembros para facilitar la oferta de vivienda digna nacen de la visión común de este Parlamento y del Consejo para poner fin al *sinhogarismo* en 2030 a más tardar. La Declaración de Lisboa es la prueba de la determinación de los Estados miembros por trabajar para alcanzar este objetivo.

Quisiera cerrar esta intervención con unas palabras sobre la valiosa labor de la Plataforma Europea para Combatir el *Sinhogarismo*. Durante la reciente reunión de la Plataforma, celebrada el 13 de septiembre en Avilés bajo la Presidencia española, los participantes tuvieron la oportunidad de debatir el plan de acción de este organismo, así como de intercambiar experiencias y buenas prácticas para abordar el *sinhogarismo* en un seminario organizado paralelamente a este evento.

Nicolas Schmit, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, honourable Members, this debate on decent housing for all is more than timely as the housing crisis is present across the whole of the EU. Europeans are struggling to find affordable and decent housing, with some Member States facing it more starkly than others. House purchase prices in the EU increased by 37 % between 2010 and 2021, and rents went up by 17 %. In certain areas, households pay more than 40 % of their income for housing costs. There is a fundamental structural issue as housing costs have been rising faster than income for decades in the EU. This trend, due to the fact that housing is largely considered as an asset, has further accelerated.

Recently, inflation and the increase in interest rates have had a sizeable impact on rents and mortgages. Shortage in available and affordable housing comes at a time when citizens and particularly the young, are struggling to cope with soaring costs for food and energy. The risks of increased housing exclusion and poverty are higher than ever for vulnerable and lower-income households, but also for medium-income households. The housing crisis is also a major social problem as it prevents younger people from leaving their family homes and becoming independent, forcing them to delay major decisions in their lives, such as starting families. It is estimated that the annual investment gap in social and affordable housing reaches EUR 57 billion. Moreover, as many as 800 000 social housing units require renovation each year.

We need a holistic policy approach encompassing economic, social and financial considerations, addressing availability, affordability and adequacy. Housing policies impact our communities and our social cohesion. Social housing must remain or perhaps become again central when developing housing policies. The right to decent and affordable housing is at the heart of the social Europe we want to strengthen. This is why we need strong political engagement, efficient housing policies, and adequate financing. The first responsibility lies obviously with Member States, but we have instruments at EU level to support them. And as the housing crisis has taken a European dimension, there is a need for coordinated actions.

The European Semester provides a framework to assess and monitor housing policies in the EU. Some of the Member States have already received country specific recommendations. The strong focus on the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights should lead to balanced recommendations on housing priorities. EU funds offer not only financial resources, they are also powerful enablers to reforms and developing partnerships, namely at local level. It is worth noting that the contribution of the Recovery and Resilience Facility targets reforms and investments in affordable and social housing amounting to around EUR 15 billion, which have been programmed by Member States in their national plans. Member States should use the remaining available resources under the ERF towards more investments in social and affordable housing. This is not only a socialist society but also an economic one. Other EU funds, such as the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus and the Investment Programme are providing support for housing projects as well as combating homelessness. The European Platform on Combating Homelessness brings together national authorities, civil society and European institutions to work towards combating homelessness, which is on the rise in the EU. We have to tackle it through strong cooperation at union level, promoting notably the

Housing First approach.

Just a remark on short term rentals, which also contribute in many cities to the housing crisis. Some cities have taken measures in order to redirect housing supply back to residents. There is an obvious need for regulating this market.

Policy initiatives such as the new European powerhouse, the renovation Wave and their concrete action, the Affordable Housing Initiative promote inclusive neighbourhoods and support energy efficiency renovations. I also want to refer to the urban agenda of the EU adopted in 2016 that launched the Housing Partnership that produced a set of actions and recommendations more topical than ever. Policy and funding opportunities to develop the housing ecosystem exist. They have been strengthened under the current Commission. But clearly we have to do more. The declaration adopted under the French presidency and hopefully also under the Spanish presidency by the housing ministers gives many useful orientations for close cooperation between the EU Member States, regions and cities.

Cindy Franssen, *namens de PPE-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, commissaris, vertegenwoordigers van de Raad, collega's, degelijke huisvesting voor iedereen, het lijkt vanzelfsprekend, maar de realiteit toont helaas iets anders. 15 miljoen gezinnen in de EU besteden meer dan 40 % van hun inkomen aan huisvesting. 34 miljoen gezinnen leven in moeilijke omstandigheden en voor 8 miljoen gezinnen dreigt er woningnood. Het meest recente verslag van Feantsa en de Fondation Abbé Pierre schat het aantal daklozen op bijna 900 000 personen. Dit is een verdubbeling ten opzichte van tien jaar geleden.

In 2021 zijn we het engagement aangegaan om een einde te maken aan dakloosheid tegen 2030. De tijd tikt. Het Europees platform voor de bestrijding van dakloosheid werd hiertoe opgericht en werpt zijn eerste vruchten af. Acht lidstaten hebben een nationaal actieplan opgesteld en in vijftien andere lidstaten zijn deze in volle voorbereiding. Met de verklaring van Avilés in september hebben de lidstaten de rol van het Europees platform als belangrijke katalysator herbevestigd. We moeten er dan ook voor zorgen dat de toekomstige werking van het platform gegarandeerd wordt over het huidige werkprogramma heen.

Concrete projecten als Housing First bieden unieke kansen om dakloze mensen, vaak met zeer complexe behoeften, een dak boven het hoofd te bieden. Maar ook een sterk sociaal woonbeleid in de lidstaten, met voldoende investeringen in sociale woningen, kan echt het verschil maken richting een stabiele huisvesting voor elk Europees gezin. Want de toegang tot degelijke huisvesting is niet alleen een van de basisprincipes van onze Europese sociale pijler, maar is ook een essentiële pijler van de Europese kindergarantie. Laten we hier dan ook samen werk van maken, de Unie samen met de lidstaten.

Elisabetta Gualmini, *a nome del gruppo S&D*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la casa è un diritto fondamentale, un diritto di cittadinanza, non è una concessione. Se hai un tetto sopra la testa, puoi vivere in sicurezza, puoi pensare a progetti per il futuro, crearti una famiglia, realizzare i tuoi desideri. Se invece sei strozzato da un mutuo che hai l'angoscia di non poter pagare, vivi in una condizione di insicurezza. Se sei costretto a dormire in tenda, non solo per protestare contro gli affitti ma perché non trovi uno straccio di stanza a prezzi sostenibili per poter studiare, vuol dire che il modello sociale europeo non tiene più, che il *welfare* non tiene più.

Ci sono poi le speculazioni finanziarie, per cui la casa diventa un oggetto da scambiarsi sul mercato con rialzi che vengono scaricati sulla pelle dei cittadini. In Italia poi siamo meravigliosi: siamo riusciti a cancellare le uniche cose che funzionavano. Il governo Meloni ha raso al suolo il fondo morosità e il fondo per gli affitti. Ecco, trentatré città chiedono un piano «Next Housing EU».

Dobbiamo lavorare sugli investimenti e sugli impegni seri. Basta con una Banca centrale che alza i tassi e strozza milioni di famiglie, basta prendersela con i più poveri.

Nicola Danti, *a nome del gruppo Renew*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, in quest'Aula risuonano spesso i termini di «Green Deal», «Digital Decade», «strategia» e «ambizione», che condividiamo appieno, ma attenzione: mentre pensiamo al 2030 ci sono cittadini europei che adesso, non fra dieci anni, sono sprovvisti di un alloggio dignitoso.

Le conseguenze dell'emergenza abitativa sono drammatiche: l'incremento del numero dei senzatetto, quasi un milione di persone in Europa, il fenomeno delle occupazioni abusive, con centinaia di migliaia di famiglie costrette a vivere in edifici fatiscenti e insalubri, senza acqua, luce e gas, e anche l'aumento dei tassi di interesse sui mutui mettono in crisi le famiglie che hanno difficoltà di accesso al mutuo per la prima casa o pagano una rata a tasso variabile sempre più alta.

Sono necessarie politiche, anche europee, efficaci e coordinate per supportare i sindaci in questa emergenza. Azzeriamo il gap di investimenti di 57 miliardi sugli alloggi attraverso un migliore utilizzo dei fondi comunitari esistenti. Proponiamo l'approccio distrettuale nella ristrutturazione di alloggi a prezzi accessibili tramite la direttiva sulla prestazione energetica degli edifici. Stimoliamo tramite il nuovo Bauhaus la co-progettazione per i residenti, il *co-housing* intergenerazionale e le comunità energetiche, al fine di creare quartieri vivibili e abbassare le bollette. Sollecitiamo, infine, il sistema bancario a prevedere tassi di interesse calmierati per i giovani e le famiglie che chiedono per acquistare la prima casa.

Lo dobbiamo agli studenti che dormono in tenda nelle principali città universitarie, ai milioni di senzatetto e alle tante famiglie che adesso devono decidere se pagare la bolletta o fare la spesa.

Kim Van Sparrentak, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Madam President, almost three years ago, I stood here as rapporteur when we adopted the report on decent and affordable housing for all. And I'm still proud that the European Parliament put housing as a human rights central.

We've seen some progress in certain areas: our call to end homelessness by 2030 was adopted by the Commission and Member States in the Lisbon Declaration, and we are now cooperating at European level to achieve this goal.

We also soon will have rules that oblige Airbnb and other platforms to share data with cities so that their rules on certain rentals can be enforced.

But I said three years ago that I witnessed that everywhere in Europe, more and more people simply couldn't afford a decent home anymore. Since then, the rents and house prices have only gone up, and this is just one element of the cost of living crisis. There are now 900 000 homeless people on any given night in Europe, and it is estimated that up to 125 million people in Europe live in energy poverty.

But we're also seeing another trend, because people are not accepting this rising cost as a fact of life anymore, and they are going to the street to demand action.

Primarily, they demand to be protected. They want to be protected from vulture funds buying up their neighbourhoods to turn them into luxury apartments, from being evicted under the guise of renovation and then having their flats turned into a short-term rental, and from being disconnected from energy.

We have to listen to them and we have to act, because we are still confronted with the myth that nothing can be done on housing at an EU level. But it is simply not true. Climate policy is housing. Monetary policy is housing. State aid rules are housing. The capital markets union is housing.

We need a European housing crisis response now. It should focus on putting a stop to turning housing into an investment product and it should ensure more European investment in social and energy-efficient homes.

Because homes are for people, not for profit.

Jorge Buxadé Villalba, *en nombre del Grupo ECR*. – Señora presidente, por fin este Parlamento celebra un debate sobre las cosas que le preocupan a la gente. Pero solo tiene un problema: y es que la Unión carece de competencia alguna en materia de vivienda. Ya sé que ustedes no le tienen mucho apego a cumplir la normativa y los Tratados, pero parece un problema, digo yo. Sin embargo, aceptemos el reto: ofrezco a continuación varias ideas.

La primera es que su nefasta política de decrecimiento, de subsidio y desindustrialización ha convertido la vivienda en un bien de lujo. Es verdad. Con una tasa de desempleo del 30 % de los jóvenes en España, resulta un insulto proclamar su derecho universal a la vivienda.

La segunda es que los barrios de nuestras ciudades mueren hoy ante la inseguridad, la especulación, la falta de servicios, la desaparición de negocios familiares y la ofensiva de un urbanismo salvaje, y se están convirtiendo en espacios irreconocibles para quienes algún día vivieron en ellos. Su ecologismo mal entendido ha convertido los centros de las ciudades en fortalezas para centros de negocios, turistas y delincuentes. Siguen empeñados en ejecutar su Agenda 2030, el evangelio de los que no creen en nada, pero eso no produce ningún efecto. Menos proclamar derechos universales y más hacer cosas.

Como quieren un debate sobre cuestiones de competencia nacional, pues yo ofrezco varias ideas. Reducción al 0 % de los impuestos en la compra de primera vivienda para jóvenes y familias. Prioridad absoluta en la vivienda social para los nacionales y los residentes legales. Bajadas masivas de los impuestos relacionados con la mera titularidad de la vivienda. Liberación de todo el suelo secuestrado por los políticos aduciendo motivos de interés ambiental, paisajístico y productivo para la defensa nacional: todo el suelo que no sea para eso tiene que ser destinado a la construcción de vivienda. Defensa inquebrantable del derecho de propiedad y lucha a muerte contra el movimiento okupa criminal y antisocial. Inembargabilidad de la vivienda familiar por deudas personales, pues la vivienda es el lugar donde uno se reconstruye a sí mismo cada día. Inversión masiva en obra pública con colaboración privada para construir vivienda asequible. Y derogación de toda la normativa digital y climática que ha convertido las viviendas en centros tecnológicos encareciendo el proceso de producción.

En fin: propiedad, justicia y libertad. Esa es la Europa que queremos y la que vamos a construir.

Jaak Madison, fraktsiooni ID nimel. – Austatud istungi juhataja! Jah, see on absoluutselt, head kolleegid, oluline teema, ja ilma igasuguse huumorita, naljata, sest et numbrite järgi näiteks registreeriti eelmisel aastal Saksamaal ametlikult 285 000 kodutut inimest, kellest tänavatel elab ligi 90 000 inimest, Hispaanias 30 000 inimest, ja see on täiesti tõsine probleem. Mis on aga fakt, mida ka eelkõneleja ütles, et see on liikmesriikide pädevuses. Euroopa Liit ei saa mitte mingil moel kohustada näiteks liikmesriikides tegutsevaid kinnisvaraettevõtteid müüma kindla hinnaga kodusid või rentima neid välja fikseeritud hinnaga, sest see on juba äärmuslik sotsialism.

Ma kuulasin tähelepanelikult ka sotsiaaldemokraatide esindajat, kes tõi välja probleemid, mis on kõik tõsi ja see on õige: esiteks töökohtade kaotus, inflatsioon ja kõrgemad hinnad, samuti Euroopa Keskpanga tõstetavad intressid, mis on väga valusalt löönud koduomanikke, kes peavad maksma tunduvalt kõrgemat kodulaenu, ja see kõik on tõsi.

Kuid need lahendused, mida meie näeme, on loomulikult väga erinevad, ehk et töökohtade kaotus on tingitud väga suuresti majanduskriisist, mis on omakorda tingitud sellest, et Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikide majandused kukuvad. Millepärast? Sellepärast, et loomulikult me päästame planeeti oma toreda rohepöördega, mille tõttu väga palju töökohti kaob.

Samamoodi, kui me räägime inflatsioonist: inflatsioon on loomulikult ilmselge, kui me lükkame sadu miljardeid eurosid turgudele, pakkudes sellega liiga odavalt raha finantsturgudele ja sellega tekib inflatsioon. Ei pea olema suurem asi geenius või majandusteadlane, et saada lihtsatest asjadest aru. Paraku sellest meie sotsiaaldemokraatidest ja vasakpoolsetest kolleegid väga hästi aru ei saa, ja nüüd nad proovivad pakkuda meile oma lahendusi, mis on veel suurem sotsialism või kommunism. Üldiselt on kõik sotsialistlikud lahendused maailmas ajalooliselt läbi kukkunud, ja nii nagu ka meie roheliste kolleeg mainis iseenesest väga naiivselt ja heatahtlikult, et kodud ei ole kasumi teenimiseks. Vabandust, kas tahate tõesti kõik siis vabaturumajanduse ära keelata, lõpetada kasumiteenimise ja hakata riiklikult elamuturgu kontrollima? Ma arvan, et selline kommunism ei ole teekond, mis teeks meid jõukamaks, sest ainuke asi ...

(Istungi juhataja katkestas sõnavõtu.)

Martin Schirdewan, im Namen der Fraktion The Left. – Frau Präsidentin! Was sich derzeit auf den europäischen Wohnungsmärkten abspielt, ist nichts weniger als eine soziale Katastrophe für die Mieterinnen und Mieter, insbesondere weil die großen Wohnungskonzerne mit ihrem enthemmten Goldrausch den Mieterinnen und Mietern den letzten Cent aus der Tasche ziehen. Seit Jahren steigen die Mieten ungebremst, während Löhne und Einkommen hinterherhinken. Wohnen wird so in vielen Fällen unbezahlbar. Mieterinnen und Mieter werden immer häufiger aus ihren angestammten Kiezen verdrängt, und zwar nicht nur in großen Städten, sondern mittlerweile auch in kleinen und mittelgroßen Städten.

Gestiegene Energiekosten, Indexmietverträge, die Spekulation mit Wohnraum und Kurzzeitvermietungen haben daran ihren weiteren Anteil. Doch Wohnen ist ein Grundrecht, Wohnraum darf kein Spekulationsobjekt sein. Hinter börsennotierten Wohnungsunternehmen wie Vonovia stehen Finanzhaie wie BlackRock. Die Mieterhöhung von heute ist deren Gewinnausschüttung von morgen. Keine Rendite mit der Miete heißt deshalb auch ganz konkret, diesen Wohnungsunternehmen, Herr Kommissar, in der EU die Lizenz zu entziehen und sie unter öffentliche Kontrolle zu bringen.

Vergesellschaftung ist hier das Zauberwort – und Berlin macht vor, wie es gehen kann. Dort wehrt sich die Bevölkerung gegen die Miethaie mit der erfolgreichen Initiative „Deutsche Wohnen & Co. enteignen“ und nimmt die Dinge selbst in die Hand. Leerstands- und Spekulationsimmobilien müssen der Vermietung zugeführt werden. So wird das Angebot erhöht, und die Mietpreise sinken. So hätten dann auch Studierende und Auszubildende, wenn sie an den Ort ihres Studiums oder ihrer Ausbildung ziehen, wenigstens die Chance, z. B. in Frankfurt oder in Darmstadt ein bezahlbares Zimmer zu finden.

Wir brauchen einen Stopp für Mieterhöhungen und einen Mietendeckel – Spanien und Portugal machen es ja bereits vor. Wir brauchen mehr sozialen und gemeinnützigen Wohnungsbau – Wien macht es bereits vor. Und dafür muss das europäische Beihilferecht entsprechend geändert werden. Investitionen in sozialen Wohnungsbau und bezahlbaren Wohnraum müssen überall möglich sein. 900 000 Obdachlose in der EU sind 900 000 Obdachlose zu viel. Es darf keine einzige weitere Zwangsräumung mehr geben. Es braucht eine verbindliche *Housing-First*-Strategie, die den Menschen wieder ein sicheres Dach über dem Kopf garantiert – Finnland macht es vor.

Herr Kommissar, trotz der guten Beispiele und der Vorschläge, die Sie hier gemacht haben, frage ich mich: Warum gibt es noch immer keine europäische Strategie für bezahlbaren Wohnraum? Denn es gibt kein Recht auf Profit, aber ein Recht auf Wohnen.

Sabrina Pignedoli (NI). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, tra gli obiettivi del Parlamento europeo c'è quello di porre fine al vergognoso fenomeno dei senza dimora entro il 2030, una piaga che colpisce quasi 900 000 cittadini europei.

Ma permettersi una casa è diventata un'impresa per diverse categorie. Penso agli studenti fuori sede. In queste ore in Italia ci sono molte manifestazioni di protesta. La possibilità di affittare una casa è strettamente legata al diritto allo studio, non possiamo togliere loro il futuro. Ma non ci sono solo gli studenti. Sempre più persone, single e famiglie, già colpite dal rincaro dei prezzi, faticano a pagare un affitto per case decenti.

Abbiamo avanzato delle proposte alla Commissione, ma concretamente si è fatto poco. Gli stanziamenti previsti dal *Recovery Fund* non riescono a soddisfare i bisogni. Dobbiamo fare di più. All'Europa manca un piano di edilizia sociale, un programma di investimenti che affronti il problema in maniera efficace. Solo in Italia ci sono 100 000 case popolari vuote. Ristrutturiamole dove necessario e assegnamole a chi ne ha bisogno.

José Manuel Fernandes (PPE). – Senhora Presidente, a habitação é um direito que está sobretudo nas mãos dos Estados-Membros. A União Europeia tem de fazer a sua parte e faz. A União Europeia disponibiliza, através da política de Coesão, dos planos de recuperação e resiliência e do InvestEU uma tempestade de milhões que, infelizmente, os Estados-Membros não estão a utilizar.

Este problema da habitação é grave no meu país, Portugal. Senhor Comissário, como é que explica que Portugal não tenha querido 8 300 milhões de EUR que estavam disponíveis até 31 de agosto e que poderiam ser usados para este objetivo?

Na vertente dos empréstimos, nem foi só Portugal, desperdiçaram-se 93 mil milhões de EUR. Como é que nós podemos reclamar mais recursos financeiros se os Estados-Membros não utilizam sequer aquilo que está disponível?

Para além disso, há também Estados-Membros que são contra a iniciativa privada, que são contra a propriedade, que promovem, por exemplo, o arrendamento coercivo que retira confiança nos investidores.

Não é dessa forma, não é afastando os investidores, que nós vamos resolver a questão da habitação. Para além disso, os salários e a fiscalidade estão nas mãos dos Estados-Membros, que deviam utilizá-la para baixar os preços da habitação, para, em simultâneo, melhorar os salários dos jovens, nomeadamente. E tal também não está a ser feito.

Há, numa série de Estados-Membros, um passa-culpas para a Europa daquilo que eles não fazem e tentam europeizar a sua incompetência. E isso é inaceitável.

Gabriele Bischoff (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar Schmit, Herr Staatssekretär Navarro Ríos! Alle hier sagen eins: Ein Dach über dem Kopf zu haben, ist ein Grundrecht. Wir stellen fest und kritisieren übereinstimmend hier im Haus, dass wir die Wohnungsfrage wieder als große soziale Frage haben. Das war eines der Themen, bevor wir den modernen europäischen Wohlfahrtsstaat gemacht haben; deshalb ist es ganz wichtig, dass wir nicht weiter analysieren, sondern dass die Kommission einen kohärenten Aktionsplan vorstellt, denn in der Tat, das ist überwiegend eine nationale Zuständigkeit. Aber wir können in Europa ganz viel tun, um beizutragen zur Lösung, und unter anderem die EU-Fonds wirklich durchforsten.

Wir haben in der Jugendgarantie Mittel vorgesehen, um sicherzustellen, dass wir Ausbildungsplätze schaffen. Warum können wir nicht sicherstellen, dass bestimmte Mittel auch dafür bereitgestellt werden, für junge Menschen, für Auszubildende, Studenten Wohnungen zu bauen?

Wir müssen gleichzeitig feststellen, dass wir in der Tat einen entfesselten Markt haben, der nicht mehr funktioniert. Airbnb zum Beispiel entzieht Wohnraum, treibt die Preise hoch. Auch hier können wir etwas tun, genauso wie im Beihilferecht. Ein kohärenter Aktionsplan dafür, dass wir alle wirklich bezahlbaren Wohnraum finden, ist überfällig.

Katalin Cseh (Renew). – Madam President, dear colleagues, across the European Union young people are drowning in a housing crisis. Costs are so high that it's incredibly difficult to make ends meet – and no, the problem wouldn't go away if youngsters would stop buying takeaway coffees and avocado toast!

Decent accommodation in our cities has become a luxury overshadowed by short-term rentals catering to tourists, and the available options are often sub-par and overpriced. This impacts all young individuals. It hinders their ability to begin a life, have an education, start families. Of course, there are leaders and communities who can show the way out. An example I know quite well is that of Tamás Soproni, the mayor of Budapest's Terézváros district, a mayor who utilised local budgets to renovate municipal housing, offering affordable social rentals to students and young families.

But this issue, let's face it, extends beyond individual efforts, and the European Union must acknowledge its pivotal role in this. We urge more direct European funding channels, empowering local governments, the first responders to this crisis. They possess the expertise and the local knowledge necessary for impactful change. We need more substantial funding for social housing to create safe havens for our young citizens.

The Commission's Affordable Housing initiative is a step in the right direction, but we need a focused programme tailored specifically to the youth, and more cooperation with local governments has to happen. Increased public investment in university housing is also essential. Education should not be a luxury, and stable housing is the foundation of learning.

Mounir Satouri (Verts/ALE). – Madame la Présidente, inflation, baisse de pouvoir d'achat, les plus vulnérables sont ceux qui paient le plus lourd tribut à cette crise. Comme à chaque fois, comme toujours. Au cours de la dernière décennie, Monsieur le Commissaire, le nombre de sans-abris en Europe a augmenté de 70 %. Chaque nuit, c'est 900 000 personnes qui dorment dans la rue. En 2022, en France, près de 2 millions et demi de ménages étaient en attente d'un logement social. La Fondation Abbé Pierre estime à 330 000 le nombre de personnes sans domicile en France, soit 30 000 de plus que l'année d'avant.

Face à ce constat, la Commission européenne ne peut plus se cacher derrière le fait que le logement n'est pas une compétence de l'Union européenne. Oui, créer un cadre normatif pour réguler les marchés financiers, c'est possible. Créer un fonds dédié à la lutte contre le sans-abrisme, c'est possible. Permettre l'accès à un logement digne et de qualité, c'est possible. L'Europe doit agir vite, l'Europe doit faire mieux. C'est impératif pour le pacte social européen.

Beata Kempa (ECR). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie komisarzu! Każdy, nie tylko na Ziemi, ale przede wszystkim też w Europie, zasługuje na godny dach nad głową, na godne życie, na bezpieczeństwo. Z jednej strony apelujemy o tanie mieszkania, o mieszkania dostępne dla wszystkich. Ale jak to się ma do permanentnego szaleństwa, które jednak obserwujemy tu od pewnego czasu, żeby każdy budynek miał zielony certyfikat, był ekologiczny, tzw. zeroemisyjny? Nie można mieć dwóch rzeczy naraz.

Jak obliczają eksperci, decyzje o obniżce emisji gazów cieplarnianych na najbliższe lata spowodują około 30-procentowy wzrost cen podstawowych materiałów budowlanych. To narzucana mieszkańcom Europy terapia szokowa. Jeżeli do tego dodamy, że każdy stary budynek będzie musiał mieć zielony certyfikat, który jest też bardzo kosztowny, to tak naprawdę Europejczycy zapłacą to z własnej kieszeni i zapłacą za zieloną ideologię. W takim rygorze ekonomiczno-energetycznym nie da się zbudować tanich mieszkań. Jeżeli chcecie taniego budownictwa, to zrezygnujcie z zielonej rewolucji i zabierzcie pakiet energetyczno-klimatyczny. Już dzisiaj rządy państw członkowskich widzą to szaleństwo. Czas, żeby Komisja Europejska również to zobaczyła.

Dominique Bilde (ID). – Madame la présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, des centaines de milliers de Français dorment dehors. Ils sont près de 600 chaque année à y perdre la vie. Pour ceux qui ont encore un toit sur la tête, la situation se détériore de plus en plus car la crise du logement est en train de battre son plein. En plus des coûts de l'énergie, de l'inflation, de l'explosion des charges et de la flambée des taxes foncières, ce sont désormais les normes contraignantes de rénovation énergétique imposées par la Commission européenne, qui n'a d'ailleurs pas su gérer la transition énergétique, ce qui, en conséquence, accélère le désastre.

Sortir du marché des milliers d'appartements à cause d'un PEB trop faible, l'UE est en train de créer des conditions d'un cataclysme. Pour les propriétaires, ces travaux coûteux ne sont pas faisables. Les aides ne suffisent pas et il est inadmissible de demander aux Français qui renoncent à se chauffer, à se soigner, et parfois même à manger, de changer leurs portes et leurs fenêtres. Je pense aux personnes âgées qui se sont sacrifiées toute une vie pour acheter un bien qu'elles devront brader faute de moyens de le rénover. Pour sauver des logements décents. Il est surtout urgent d'arrêter les demandes totalement indécentes qui sont faites aux Européens qui se retrouveront vite à la rue si rien n'est fait pour dire stop.

(Le président retire la parole à l'oratrice)

Nikolaj Villumsen (The Left). – Fru formand! Næsten en million mennesker er hjemløse i EU. En million! Det er en skandale! Virkeligheden er, at adgangen til et godt hjem er et spørgsmål om klasse. Det er de lavestlønnede, folkepensionisterne og studerende, der rammes hårdest, når der er stigende inflation, energipriser og reallønnedgang. Det er dem, der tvinges fra hus og hjem, når huslejen stiger. Vores boliger er blevet en spekulationsgenstand for grådige spekulanter og udenlandske kapitalfonde. Det skal stoppes. Hvis EU reelt mener målsætningen om at udrydde hjemløshed i 2023, så lad os sætte ind over for de grådige kapitalfonde, der underminerer boligmarkedet og presser lejerne fra hus og hjem, så lad os ændre statsstøttere reglerne i EU, så de ikke spænder ben for byggeriet af almene boliger, så lad os sikre retten til en ordentlig bolig for alle, ikke kun for de få.

Κώστας Παπαδάκης (NI). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, πάνω από 15.000 πλειστηριασμοί προγραμματίζονται μέχρι τέλος του χρόνου και χιλιάδες εξώσεις λαϊκών νοικοκυριών στην Ελλάδα για τα συμφέροντα των κορακιών, των τραπεζών και των funds. Εντείνουν πιέσεις, εκβιασμούς, προκλητικές απαιτήσεις με όχημα τους νόμους κυβερνήσεων και τις οδηγίες της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Η δε εύρεση κατοικίας είναι αδύνατη με πανάκριβα ενοίκια, απλησίαστες τιμές αγοράς, αλληπάλληλες αυξήσεις επιτοκίων από την Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα, κυβερνητικά προγράμματα στέγασης-κοροϊδία με ευρωενωσιακές επιδοτήσεις που ξεκοκαλίζουν οι κατασκευαστικοί όμιλοι.

Εργατικά σωματεία, το ΚΚΕ και η λαϊκή συσπείρωση, που παλεύει στις περιφέρειες και τους δήμους στην πρώτη γραμμή, εμποδίζουν καθημερινά πλειστηριασμούς. Απαιτούμε: κανένας πλειστηριασμός και καθολική προστασία της λαϊκής στέγης, ευνοϊκές ρυθμίσεις χωρίς προκαταβολές, διαγραφή τόκων και επιτοκίων, κούρεμα κεφαλαίου, επαναλειτουργία του ΟΕΚ για φθηνή, ασφαλή λαϊκή στέγη και υποδομές χωρίς τη συμμετοχή εργολάβων, επιχειρηματιών, τραπεζών και άλλων τρωκτικών, αλλά με ευθύνη του κράτους. Τα σπίτια του λαού τα σώζει ο λαός, και εμείς στο πλευρό του θα υπερασπιζόμαστε τα δικαιώματα των λαϊκών νοικοκυριών.

Λουκάς Φουρλάς (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, κύριε Επίτροπε, ας μιλήσουμε απλά. Το όνειρο απόκτησης κατοικίας και αξιοπρεπούς διαβίωσης είναι για εκατομμύρια ζευγάρια άπιαστο και απραγματοποίητο όνειρο. Οι λόγοι είναι πολύ απλοί. Δεν υπάρχουν ούτε η οικονομική δυνατότητα ούτε η αναγκαία βοήθεια για την υλοποίηση του αυτονόητου: το δικαίωμα στην απόκτηση μιας κατοικίας, μια στέγης για να στεγάσει τα όνειρα και την οικογένειά τους. Οι τράπεζες πλουτίζουν, τα επιτόκια σε κάποιες χώρες, όπως η δική μου, έχουν φτάσει στα ύψη και τα νέα ζευγάρια αδυνατούν να ανταπεξέλθουν στις ολοένα και πιο παράλογες απαιτήσεις των τραπεζών.

Και επειδή είπαμε να μιλήσουμε απλά, απλή είναι και η λύση: χαλινάρι στις τράπεζες, έμπρακτη βοήθεια στα νέα ζευγάρια για χορήγηση δανείων με όρους που θα μπορούν να αποπληρωθούν. Η αξιοπρεπής στέγη, λοιπόν, αποτελεί καθολικό δικαίωμα για όλους τους πολίτες.

Alex Agius Saliba (S&D) – Sinjura President, il-križi tal-proprjetà qed iħossha kulhadd. Ma fadalx belt wahda Ewropea fejn l-ispiża dejjem tikber tal-akkomodazzjoni ma saritx wahda mill-ikbar uġiħ ta' ras ghan-nies.

Kuljum saret sfida sabiex iċ-ċittadini taghna jhallsu l-kirjiet taghhom. Kuljum saret problema sabiex iż-żgħażaġh taghna jkunu jistgħu jissellfu mill-banek sabiex jixtru l-ewwel proprjetà taghhom. Kuljum saret problema għal dawk in-nisa, għal dawk l-irġiel li minhabba ċ-ċirkostanzi tal-hajja, f'eťà avvanzata jispiċċaw bla saqaf fuq rashom u jifarrku sabiex jixtru jew jikru proprjetà diċenti.

Aktar minn tmenin miljun persuna fl-Ewropa m'għandhomx akkomodazzjoni diċenti, u aktar minn disa' mitt elf persuna m'għandhomx lanqas saqaf fuq rashom.

Jekk irridu li l-proġett Ewropew jibqa' wieħed relevanti hemm b'żonn illi nibnu mill-ġdid Unjoni Ewropea b'qalb aktar soċjali; Ewropa li taġixxi fuq l-akbar kriżijiet illi qed ikissru dawk l-aktar vulnerabbli fis-soċjetà taghna.

Akkomodazzjoni adegwata għandha tkun sanċita bħala dritt fundamentali u garantita lil kull ċittadin Ewropew. Għaldaqstant, għandna nipprijoritizzaw il-fondi Ewropej sabiex imorru b'mod dirett f'aktar investment, aktar għajnuna biex insaħħu l-istokk u l-kwalità tal-housing soċjali fuq livell Ewropew.

Irena Joveva (Renew). – Gospa predsednica! 700 tisoč brezdomk in brezdomcev je na evropskih ulicah. Zastavili smo si cilj, da bomo to težavo odpravili do leta 2030, toda stopnja brezdomnosti se je v zadnjih desetih letih zvišala, dvignila za 70 odstotkov.

Medtem si na milijone zaposlenih mladih svojega stanovanja sploh ne more privoščiti. Poudarjam zaposlenih mladih. Povrh vsega so se razmere ob vseh krizah v zadnjih letih –zdravstveni, ekonomski, energetski – izrazito poslabšale.

Problem se žal ne zaključi z nakupom nepremičnine, ker tudi tisti, ki jim to vendarle uspe, ki dobijo svoje stanovanje, ki ga kupijo, imajo potem težave pri vzdrževanju svojega doma. Kar 34 milijonov Evropejk in Evropejcev je takih, ki si ne morejo privoščiti zadostnega ogrevanja. Vse to so dejstva. Žal. In ukrepanje je nujno.

Premike v to smer smo že začeli. To je res, ampak gre prepočasi. In ključno bo ciljano ukrepanje držav članic, s posebnim poudarkom na najranljivejših. Dom bi moral biti osnovna pravica za dostojno življenje vsakega izmed nas, ne glede na socialni ali ekonomski status.

Ciarán Cuffe (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, Dublin is one of the most expensive cities in Europe. But also in Amsterdam, in Paris, in Prague, we're hearing similar stories of housing-price affordability, with rents skyrocketing. Europe has a housing problem, a problem of affordability, supply and quality.

Yet Europe can help. We have proposed a solution to tackling the huge amount of energy that has been wasted by Europe's buildings. Wasted energy is money wasted on bills. We have an opportunity to provide warm, safe homes for the people and save millions with the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, which I am negotiating.

Now, the European Union must provide solutions to protect our housing market from exploitation and abuse. From short-term rentals to poor-quality accommodation, we can make a difference at European level and we must guarantee housing as a right, not a privilege.

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, poštovani kolege, svakako podržavam svako nastojanje koje želi pomoći ljudima da stvore topao i ugodan obiteljski dom. No, ono što čujem ne čini mi se da ide u dobrom smjeru.

Naime, ja sam prije 1990. živio u Jugoslaviji i tamo su komunisti zaista imali isti narativ kao i vi danas. Dakle, u svojoj želji za dostojanstvenim stanovanjem sebi su uzeli više moći jer će oni to najpravednije podijeliti. Naravno, te stanove nisu dijelili pravedno nego su dijelili članovima partije pa su uništili praktički tržište nekretnina. Gradili su ogromne, ružne i praktički neljudske ogromne zgrade s malim stanovima. Ljudi su živjeli puno lošije nego što žive danas. To čujem danas od vas.

Vi biste velike europske fondove. Vi biste uzeli ljudima novce jer, naravno, to sve netko treba platiti, pa ćete vi najpravednije podijeliti te novce da bi osigurali dostojanstveno stanovanje. Ne vjerujemo vam.

Dakle, vi ste pokazali da ste spremni spaliti milijarde eura za nerealne ciljeve zelene tranzicije, 20 000 eura svakom migrantu, znači, valjda biste prvo njemu riješili stanovanje itd.

Dakle, postoje dobre mjere, ali ne idu u ovom smjeru u kojem vi želite ići.

Guido Reil (ID). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir reden heute über angemessenen Wohnraum für alle, ein wichtiges Thema, denn die Mieten explodieren, und Wohnraum wird immer knapper.

In Deutschland haben 11 Millionen Haushalte einen Wohnberechtigungsschein, aber nur 10 Prozent von ihnen eine Sozialwohnung. Die Ampel-Regierung hat versprochen, 400 000 neue Wohnungen zu bauen. Geworden sind es bis jetzt 20, und mehr werden es auch nicht mehr werden, denn der Wohnungsbau bricht gerade zusammen.

Woran liegt das? Es liegt natürlich an den fragwürdigen Klimaschutzmaßnahmen, an den Auflagen, und es liegt natürlich auch daran, dass wir uns die höchsten Energiepreise der Welt leisten. Bauen ist nicht mehr bezahlbar!

Gleichzeitig erleben wir, dass die Zahl der Wohnungslosen sich im letzten Jahr verdoppelt hat. Mittlerweile sind 370 000 - Menschen in Deutschland wohnungslos. Woran liegt das? Die Zahl der illegalen Flüchtlinge liegt mittlerweile wieder auf dem Niveau von 2015.

Damals hat Angela Merkel gesagt: „Wir schaffen das.“ Aber was haben wir geschafft? Nichts haben wir geschafft! Wir haben die Wohnungen nicht, wir haben die Kitaplätze nicht, wir haben die Schulplätze nicht. Integration findet fast nicht statt. Die allermeisten dieser Menschen sind nie auf dem Wohnungsmarkt angekommen – und vor allem nicht auf dem Arbeitsmarkt. Wir haben nichts geschafft.

Wenn wir etwas schaffen wollen, dann müssen wir es endlich schaffen, unsere Außengrenzen effektiv zu schützen. Wir müssen rigoros abschieben, und wir müssen umstellen von Geldleistungen auf Sachleistungen. Dann schaffen wir es auch mit dem bezahlbaren Wohnraum.

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop (The Left). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, en Europa vivimos una crisis de vivienda generalizada que no solo afecta a los sectores más vulnerables. Los precios desorbitados —fruto de la especulación inmobiliaria y la inflación—, combinados con salarios ridículos, dejan a la gente literalmente a la intemperie.

Hay que aumentar la inversión en vivienda pública y cooperativa no especulativa, limitar el alquiler turístico, cambiar la política fiscal de desgravaciones a la inversión extranjera. Pero sobre todo, hay que apostar por una limitación del precio de los alquileres. En España no se ha hecho —muy a pesar de nuestros esfuerzos—, y un 39 % de los arrendatarios y casi el 50 % de los menores de treinta y cinco años destinan al pago de la vivienda el 40 %, o más, de sus ingresos. Y algo similar sucede en Grecia o Portugal. El contraste con países en los que se ha regulado el mercado del alquiler es evidente. En Finlandia el porcentaje se sitúa en algo más del 15 %; en Austria, del 16 %; en Alemania, del 13 %. Nadie debería destinar más del 15 % de sus ingresos a guarecerse.

El acceso a la vivienda es una necesidad y es un derecho. Tenemos que dejar de mercadear con la vida. No estamos aquí para garantizar los beneficios desmedidos de unos pocos.

Livia Járóka (NI). – Elnök Asszony! Az EU-ban a legrosszabb helyzetben a romák vannak lakhatási körülmények szempontjából. Ezért, ahogy a korábbi felszólalók is elmondták, egy, a hátrányos helyzetű közösségek esetében nagyon integrált megközelítésre van szükségünk. Meg kell akadályoznunk, hogy diszkrimináció érje a lakáskeresésnél a legszegényebbeket, a gyerekekkel élő szülőket, a fiatalokat vagy éppen a nyugdíjasokat, az időseket vagy éppen a devizahiteleseket.

Magyarországon elindítottunk egy ilyen változást. Munkahelyekhez, olcsó lakáshiteleket, gyerekvállalási kedvezményekkel összekötött, nagyon kedvezményes finanszírozást kezdtünk, az utakat megjavítottuk a cigánytelepekre, a szegregált telepeket pedig így próbáljuk egyenként, lassan felszámolni, hogy megszűnhessék a szegregált oktatás is. Akkor még nem beszéltünk a szociális bérletrendszeréről, amire óriási szükség lenne, ahogy a kollegák is elmondták. Nagyon fontos, hogy a bérbeadó ügynökségekkel és a magánbérbeadókkal, a lakóhelyi szegregátumokkal élőkkel szembeni előítéletek felszámolása érdekében egy igazi párbeszéd induljon el. Remélem, hogy a spanyol elnökség ebben a témában a „Council conclusion”-ben, egy nagyon erős javaslatot tud tenni.

Seán Kelly (PPE). – A *Uachtarán*, when we speak about decent housing, we must be clear what this means: access to clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene, connection to water networks, etc.

However, it is important to note that the energy efficiency of housing stock has a direct impact on energy poverty and the cost of maintenance. Therefore, increasing energy efficiency through housing renovation should be a priority across each Member State.

There is a dire need to increase construction and renovation, to increase finance and for a more coherent policy approach at EU level. This is why the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, the EU's main legal instrument to decarbonise the built environment, is so fundamental to Europe's social and strategic well-being.

We must also look at both national and EU funding to meet supply and demand challenges for social, affordable housing and to build more new homes. There is a need to look at what is already available, namely vacant buildings or even derelict buildings. In Ireland, they are scattered everywhere, coming to an estimated 81 712 unoccupied properties.

Growing online retail has led to formal retail and office premises being left vacant. There are a number of supports to assist owners in converting these empty properties into homes I welcome the recent additional measures for this in Ireland, but more needs to be done, especially in granting planning permission, which for many is a nightmare. This is about utilisation of existing resources, not delaying planning, not taxing farmers, but reinjecting life back into main streets, towns, villages and our countryside.

Heléne Fritzon (S&D). – Fru talman! Kommissionär! I år firar den svenska hyresgäst rörelsen 100 år. Sida vid sida med svensk arbetarrörelse ledde de kampen för allas rätt till en god bostad. Och nu står Sverige och hela Europa återigen inför ett historiskt viktigt vägval. När byggtakten sjunker dramatiskt, när renoveringsbehoven ökar och när kostnaden för att bo stiger. Boendet har för många gått från att vara en trygg punkt i livet till att bli deras största oro.

Och i detta läge vill jag särskilt varna för de politiska krafter som i detta parlament säger sig representera vanligt folk, men som när de får inflytande i sitt eget hemland, som i Sverige, så kapar man stödet till investeringar för fönsterbyte, tilläggsisolering och bostadsbyggande. Sverige och Europa behöver fler bra boenden till rimliga hyror, inte fler höga och konservativa luftslopp.

Eva Maria Poptcheva (Renew). – Señora presidenta, si alguno de ustedes tiene hijos jóvenes, sabrá que uno de los problemas más apremiantes a los que se enfrentan es la cuestión de la vivienda. En España, por ejemplo, el 83 % de los jóvenes aún reside con sus padres y aquellos que logran emanciparse destinan hasta un 40 % de sus ingresos a cubrir los gastos de vivienda.

La cuestión se puede enfocar de dos formas posibles: algunas personas de esta Cámara han propuesto el control del mercado como la solución. Yo, por otro lado, les invito a considerar una perspectiva diferente: tratar a nuestros jóvenes como adultos. ¿Qué ocurrió en mi región, Cataluña –por ejemplo–, cuando el Gobierno optó por regular el precio de los alquileres? En lugar de resolver el problema, aumentaron los precios de las viviendas y se redujo en un 10 % el número de contratos firmados.

Necesitamos una mayor oferta de viviendas, proporcionar incentivos fiscales para ofrecer alquiler a personas jóvenes y promover la vivienda social. Esta es la única solución realista. De lo contrario, el populismo económico hará aún más profundas las divisiones generacionales y socavará el contrato social con nuestra juventud.

Ana Miranda (Verts/ALE). – Senhora Presidente, a falta de casas, o seu alto preço e o aumento dos juros são alguns dos principais problemas que preocupam as classes populares dos nossos países.

Os preços sobem, o capitalismo especulativo aumenta, roubando a possibilidade de viver com dignidade, os bancos e fundos imobiliários ficam com casas para apartamentos turísticos. É um negócio. Casas vazias, gente sem casa, casas sem gente. Juventude sem perspectiva de futuro que volta aos lares familiares por não poder pagar um apartamento.

Na Europa, a habitação pública representa 9,3 % do total, enquanto que no meu país, na Galiza, é inferior a 1 %. Só na minha cidade, em Vigo, existem 20 000 apartamentos vazios, enquanto que em Espanha existem 3 milhões de casas.

Não podemos esquecer que entre 2014 e 2017, o Governo galego do Partido Popular não construiu nenhuma habitação pública para alugar na Galiza. O preço dos alugueres aumentou 95 %. Uma verdadeira catástrofe. É necessária uma política pública, preços acessíveis e introduzir limites aos apartamentos turísticos. Habitação digna para todas e para todos.

Beata Mazurek (ECR). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Dostęp do godnego mieszkania to fundamentalne prawo każdego człowieka. Mamy świadomość, że liczba mieszkań w Europie jest niewystarczająca, że jest kryzys mieszkalnictwa, a znaczna część istniejących mieszkań pozostaje niedostosowana do potrzeb starzejącego się społeczeństwa. Dlatego konieczne jest nie tylko zwiększanie liczby lokali, lecz także ich modernizacja z myślą o osobach starszych i niepełnosprawnych.

Kwestie mieszkaniowe muszą pozostać w gestii krajowej, ale Komisja Europejska powinna wspierać państwa członkowskie poprzez uruchamianie dodatkowych środków unijnych na realizację rozmaitych programów. Razem bowiem możemy tworzyć przestrzenie, które nie tylko spełniają normy, ale również zapewniają godne warunki bytowe dla każdego obywatela. Bądźmy gotowi podejmować skuteczne działania na rzecz lepszego standardu mieszkaniowego, na rzecz likwidacji kryzysu mieszkalnictwa w całej Europie dla wszystkich naszych wyborców, dla wszystkich Europejczyków.

José Gusmão (The Left). – Senhora Presidente, o Parlamento Europeu serve para discutir soluções europeias nas suas competências para a habitação, não serve para que os governos venham expiar os pecados da sua própria inação.

Não vale vir aqui queixar-se de falhas de mercado, um Governo que mantém a desregulação do mercado do arrendamento aprovada pela direita e que levou a que as rendas disparassem em Portugal.

Quem vem aqui e quem sempre defendeu a independência, o mandato do BCE, a atual política monetária do BCE não tem moral para se vir queixar das consequências destrutivas dessa política.

Registo, aliás, que os socialistas vieram aqui pedir ao BCE que não aumentasse mais as taxas de juro, não que as reduzisse. Ou seja, vieram pedir ao BCE que faça aquilo que já anunciou.

Um governo que se gaba de ter apresentado as propostas mais moderadas do mundo, ou seja, as propostas que não beliscam nem o sistema financeiro nem o negócio imobiliário, não tem moral para pedir às instituições europeias que tenham a coragem que lhe falta.

Precisamos, sim, de outras propostas, de propostas de limitação das rendas, de proibição de compra de casas para habitação a não residentes e de impedir a predação financeira dos bancos.

Maria Angela Danzi (NI). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, l'aumento dei prezzi sta desertificando i nostri centri storici. Poliziotti, infermieri, insegnanti e autisti non trovano alloggi economicamente accessibili. Le nostre imprese non trovano operai. La mobilità del lavoro è fortemente condizionata, così come l'efficienza dei servizi pubblici. I giovani con bassi salari e lavoro precario non riescono ad accendere un mutuo.

Invito la Commissione a rivedere la decisione sui servizi di interesse generale concernente la fascia di popolazione beneficiaria di alloggio sociale. Dobbiamo garantire un alloggio dignitoso non solo a chi si trova nella povertà, ma anche a chi può ricaderci a causa dei costi spropositati. Dobbiamo dare un supporto concreto alle imprese che recuperano immobili dismessi per metterli a disposizione del proprio personale.

L'industria italiana ha avuto dei modelli a cui ispirarsi, come Adriano Olivetti, nel valorizzare il capitale umano attraverso il *welfare* aziendale. Finalizziamo i fondi europei a raggiungere gli obiettivi di efficientamento energetico e contrasto alla povertà energetica e abitativa.

Helmut Geuking (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, sehr geehrte Damen und Herren, anwesende Gäste und Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ja, bezahltes Wohnen bzw. angemessenes Wohnen ist ein Menschenrecht, das haben wir festgestellt. Das ist so, und deswegen ist es Europarecht, zumal die Nationen zunehmend versagen. Ich blicke als Deutscher natürlich nach Deutschland, wobei ich mich des Eindrucks nicht erwehren kann, dass unsere kleine Familien-Partei Deutschlands, die Familie, die einzige noch übrig gebliebene soziale Partei ist.

Wenn ich mir anschau, was die Ampel-Koalition gerade in Deutschland fabriziert: 400 000 Wohnungen wurden versprochen, wohlwissentlich, dass es seit 1950 jährlich im Durchschnitt 405 000 Wohnungen gibt, 290 000 oder 295 000 gab es im letzten Jahr, das heißt 110 000 weniger als sonst im Durchschnitt seit 1950.

Das ist ein Versprechen des Kanzlers nach dem Motto „Wir werden das, was wir seit 1950 machen, weiter einhalten“, mehr nicht. 500 Millionen für ein Projekt, um mit einem Einfamilienhäuschen E-Autos aufzuladen – wunderbar. Die 280 000 Menschen ohne Wohnraum werden sich darüber freuen und natürlich diese Gelder wahrscheinlich massenweise beantragen.

Also hier ist Handlungsbedarf. Wir müssen bezahlbaren Wohnraum schaffen, und das geht anscheinend nur auf europäischer Ebene, denn die rechte Seite lacht sich sonst schlapp. Mit der Hilfe der Medien wird die rechte Seite davon profitieren, weil uns soziale Unruhen bevorstehen. Denn die Menschen und die Familien werden sich das nicht länger gefallen lassen können und dürfen. Sie brauchen Wohnraum, denn das ist ein Menschenrecht – ich komme darauf zurück –, und deswegen müssen wir hier in Europa Programme auferlegen, die diesem Menschenrecht auch entsprechend gerecht werden.

Marc Angel (S&D). – Madam President, dear Commissioner, dear Secretary of State, dear colleagues, housing is a human right, and all Europeans must have access to decent and affordable housing. Yet every day more and more people struggle to pay their rents and their mortgages.

To help solve the housing crisis, we call for an integrated EU strategy to create a favourable framework for national, regional and local authorities. As Socialists and Democrats, we also call for a number of progressive policies, such as rental price control, the exclusion of social spending from fiscal policies, and the revision of the housing cost overburden rate.

The rampant housing crisis is a clear market failure. Housing has become an object of speculation. At the same time, the Airbnb effect is speeding up the spiral of renting prices and gentrification to a level where local residents and young people can no longer find affordable housing.

We must ensure that there is a well-regulated market capable of providing affordable housing to all. The S&D Group demands that housing affordability is included in the European Semester and that national affordable housing plans should be incorporated in the national reform programmes. Everybody deserves a place that they can call home.

Billy Kelleher (Renew). – Madam President, home ownership is a key component of a stable society. In Ireland, we have struggled to enable this reality for years. The private sector is struggling to build homes at sustainable prices for would-be homeowners. Central to this failure is the high cost of borrowing for builders and developers. Irish banks are highly reluctant to lend and are effectively saving schemes now in Ireland, hoarding deposits. Developers and builders are forced to secure credit on international private equity markets. Interest rates costs in excess of 10-12% are being added to the price of a property, making them too expensive for ordinary workers and families.

We need a new model of funding housing development in Ireland. The current model just simply is not working. It might seem unusual for a liberal to say this, but it is time that the state got more actively involved in the housing market. It is a societal necessity to house our citizens. If we do not, we risk causing a major fracture in Irish society between those that can afford to buy and those that cannot.

The aspiration of home ownership must not be lost. It must become a reality again for future generations of Irish people. And from a European perspective, Commissioner, we have to ensure that when we adjudicate on the macro-economic framework governance structures that we do take into account that there is a housing crisis across the entirety of the European Union. And with that in mind, we have to be able to assess the cost of housing differently to other areas in terms of financial constraints. So, when we are reviewing the macro-financial economic framework, we must take into account the impact on the provision of housing when we are doing that adjudication.

Francisco Guerreiro (Verts/ALE). – Senhora Presidente, em Portugal, o acesso à habitação condigna já nem é um luxo, é um milagre. Falamos de uma situação catastrófica que tem empurrado centenas de milhares de pessoas e famílias para as ruas, para a informalidade social e para a marginalidade económica.

São cidadãos que trabalham e não conseguem pagar rendas, são portugueses que apenas conseguem sobreviver em tendas, são famílias inteiras com filhos amontoadas em quartos, são casais divorciados obrigados a permanecer no mesmo espaço, são milhares de portugueses forçados a emigrar porque não têm um teto para construir o seu presente.

Chegámos ao ponto de rutura e só medidas estruturais poderão mudar esta tragédia. Assim, há que congelar o aumento das rendas, terminar com os vistos *gold*, travar os arrendamentos locais, parar com a tragédia da estratégia de turismo de massas, garantir mais benefícios fiscais à primeira habitação, fomentar a construção de novas casas a preços justos, baixar os juros à habitação e avançar com uma experiência de rendimento básico.

Este projeto piloto de rendimento básico ajudará milhares de portugueses, neste período inflacionário, a pagar rendas ou créditos à habitação. Só falta mesmo é coragem política.

Στέλιος Κυμπουρόπουλος (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, Επίτροπε Schmit, κύριοι του Συμβουλίου, συνάδελφοι, δύο χρόνια πριν, σε αυτή εδώ την αίθουσα είχαμε ζητήσει το αυτονόητο: η εξάλειψη της αστεγίας έως το 2030 να γίνει στόχος όλης της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, και από τότε έχουν γίνει σημαντικά βήματα, όπως τα χρηματοδοτούμενα από ευρωπαϊκούς πόρους προγράμματα που έχουν συμβάλει στην ενσωμάτωση αστεγών στην αγορά εργασίας μέσω εξειδικευμένων μέτρων, κατάρτισης και προγραμμάτων ή το πιλοτικό πρόγραμμα πανευρωπαϊκής καταγραφής του πληθυσμού των αστεγών που ξεκίνησε από αυτό εδώ το κοινοβούλιο.

Ωστόσο, πρέπει να πάμε ακόμη παραπέρα. Χρειαζόμαστε μακροπρόθεσμες στρατηγικές και σχέδια δράσης με έμφαση στην πρόληψη και έγκαιρη παρέμβαση, την παροχή ισότιμης πρόσβασης σε δημόσιες υπηρεσίες, όπως η υγειονομική περίθαλψη, στοχευμένα μέτρα, όπως χαμηλότοκα, επιδοτούμενα στεγαστικά δάνεια για την απόκτηση πρώτης κατοικίας για νέους και περαιτέρω ενίσχυση προγραμμάτων, όπως το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο και το Ταμείο Ευρωπαϊκής Βοήθειας προς τους Απόρους. Και φυσικά, είναι ανάγκη να συνεχίσουμε να στηρίζουμε το έργο το οποίο επιτελούν οι οργανισμοί, όπως η ΜΚΟ Ithaca, αλλά και οι επίσημοι κρατικοί φορείς, όπως ο Δήμος Αθηναίων, με το Κέντρο Υποδοχής και Αλληλεγγύης και το Πολυδύναμο Κέντρο Αστεγών. Γιατί μόνο έτσι θα κάνουμε πράξη αυτό το οποίο ζητήσαμε από τα κράτη μέλη δύο χρόνια πριν από αυτήν εδώ την αίθουσα.

PRESIDENZA DELL'ON. PINA PICIERNO

Vicepresidente

Agnes Jongerius (S&D). – Voorzitter, commissaris, staatssecretaris, de huizenprijzen zijn de afgelopen jaren door het dak geschoten en de dakloosheid in Europa is de afgelopen tien jaar bijna verdubbeld. Het is duidelijk dat marktwerking op de huizenmarkt vreselijke gevolgen heeft gehad. Een huis is geen speculatiemiddel in de markt, maar een primaire levensbehoefte. Het is dus tijd om de controle op die markt terug te nemen.

Toegankelijke sociale huisvesting is nodig voor veel meer mensen. De Nederlandse regering wijst vaak onterecht naar Brussel, maar de Brusselse regels zitten meer sociale huisvesting absoluut niet in de weg. Kijk naar Wenen, waar bijvoorbeeld de helft van de stad in sociale huisvesting woont.

Een stabiel leven begint met een stabiel onderdak. We kunnen huisvesting niet overlaten aan de grillen van de markt. De Commissie moet de lidstaten aansporen om de beschikbare fondsen om te zetten om wonen weer betaalbaar te maken. Samen kan het.

Engin Eroglu (Renew). – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, sehr geehrte Ratsvertretung! Wir reden heute über das tatsächlich wichtige Problem des Wohnraums in der Europäischen Union. Es ist ein wirkliches Problem der Menschen in der Europäischen Union, und wir müssen es lösen.

Die Diskussion ist tatsächlich auf dem Holzweg. Ich bin der festen Überzeugung: Wir diskutieren in die falsche Richtung. Mehr Subventionen im Wohnen bedeutet, dass wir den Menschen wieder an der einen Stelle Geld wegnehmen müssen, um es in die Subventionen hineinzuschieben.

Wir müssen – und das ist tatsächlich der Ansatz – das Bauen attraktiv machen. Wenn man Bauen attraktiv machen möchte, dann braucht es vielleicht mal einen Ausschuss zum Abbau der Bürokratie in der Europäischen Union. Die Europäische Union muss aber auch aufhören, den Banken das Leben schwer zu machen. Banken müssen in die Lage versetzt werden, Kredite zu verteilen.

Wenn man den Kipppunkt im Bauen erreichen möchte, dann muss man dafür sorgen, dass einfache Menschen – nicht Konzerne, die Subventionen abgreifen –, dass einfache Menschen wie Sie und ich wieder anfangen, ihr Geld ins Wohnen zu investieren. Das heißt: Lieschen Müller muss am Stammtisch beim Kaffeetrinken sagen: „Du, ich habe eine Eigentumswohnung gekauft, und das hat sich für mich gerechnet. Ich verdiene damit Geld, ich baue meine Altersvorsorge darauf auf.“ Und erst wenn der einfache Europäer, die einfache Europäerin an dem Punkt ist, zu sagen, es macht Sinn, Wohnraum zu schaffen, es macht Sinn zu vermieten, dann wird das Problem gelöst, nicht durch politisch falsche Ausrichtung.

Antonius Manders (PPE). – Voorzitter, commissaris, het is altijd leuk om met u in debat te mogen gaan. Wonen is een basisrecht voor iedereen. Op dit moment geraken ouderen, jongeren, maar ook nieuwkomers, niet meer aan de juiste huisvesting. Ik heb veel collega's al horen spreken, ook u commissaris, en iedereen analyseert het juiste probleem: er worden te weinig woningen gebouwd. Maar waarom?

Naar mijn gevoel voeren de gemeenten bewust schaarste in. Die willen namelijk hun eigen grond kunnen verkopen. Daarnaast hebben wij – en dan moeten we in de spiegel kijken – ook zelf enorm veel regels gemaakt die het moeilijker maken om te kunnen bouwen. Ik denk aan isolatie, ik denk aan geluidsbescherming, ik denk aan constructiebepalingen, ik denk aan de flora- en faunawetgeving.

Wij moeten naar onszelf in de spiegel kijken. Het is heel goed dat we regels maken om bepaalde zaken te beschermen, maar wat zijn de negatieve gevolgen? Welnu, heel veel regels die wij zelf hebben bedacht, hebben negatieve gevolgen op het vlak van wonen en bouwen. Het is tegenwoordig zo complex. Als je een vergunning wilt aanvragen om een woning te bouwen, dan moet je aan zoveel complexe regels voldoen. Dan heb je een consultant nodig om de vergunning aan te vragen. Die kost heel veel geld. Vervolgens dien je de vergunning in. Dan moet de gemeente een consultant inhuren om de aanvraag van een consultant door een consultant te laten beoordelen. Daardoor gaat bij bouwen 20 tot 25% van de kosten naar administratieve lasten. In Nederland moet je zelfs een kwaliteitsborger inhuren, wat vroeger de aannemer deed. Als die bouwde, deed hij het goed en dan was de kwaliteit in orde. Maar nu moeten we dus weer een extra consultant inhuren.

Voorzitter, wonen is een basisrecht. Laten we de schouders eronder zetten om het probleem gezamenlijk aan te pakken.

Jonás Fernández (S&D). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, señor representante del Consejo, si analizamos la situación del acceso a la vivienda en el conjunto de Europa, quizá podríamos acordar que hay dos grandes problemas. El primero de ellos, sin duda, los precios elevados —vinculados en algunas áreas a problemas de escasez, fundamentalmente en las zonas rurales— y, el segundo, el reto de mejorar la construcción de nuestras viviendas para evitar el cambio climático y avanzar en el Pacto Verde Europeo. Para esto, hemos puesto en pie el Fondo Social para el Clima y también hemos asignado financiación adicional a Next Generation EU. Sin duda, un paso importante, pero no suficiente.

Ahora bien, para ayudar a contener los precios, a mejorar la oferta de viviendas, estamos aún muy lejos del camino que debemos transitar. Sin duda, la vivienda digna es Europa. Europa debe ser sinónimo de vivienda digna.

Valter Flego (Renew). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, kolege, u trenutku kada izdvajanje nekog kućanstva za trošak stanovanja dosegne 40 % dohotka tog kućanstva, to je preveliko i neizdrživo opterećenje za to kućanstvo, a naglašavam da po posljednjim podacima 28 % mladih u Europskoj uniji živi u prenapučenom smještaju. I to je danas naš ogroman problem posebice, naravno, izražen u velikim gradovima i u turističkim regijama gdje su cijene najma ili kupnje stana, nažalost, u zadnje vrijeme otišle u nebo.

Hrvatska je još više, nažalost, po Eurostatu i ovdje europski rekorder i to sa skoro 14 % rasta u prvih šest mjeseci ove godine. Neki će reći da to nije europski problem, ali ja vam tvrdim da je to jedan od najvećih europskih problema. Tu Europa mora reagirati, i to odmah, i staviti na dnevni red Vijeća kako bismo zajedno s državama članicama pokrenuli konkretne projekte rješavanja i gradnje stanogradnje za kupnju ili za najam.

Tu Europa treba biti fleksibilna i treba pomoći u financiranju i kroz fondove i kroz Europsku investicijsku banku.

Postoje, naravno, ovdje i dobri primjeri poput grada Beča koji sedam tisuća stanova svake godine stavi na tržište. I ne, kolega Ilčiću, nisu to modeli neke prošle države koja je gradila stanove pa po političkim linijama stavljala na tržište, već je to jedan krasan primjer iz srca Europe koji želim i tražim da postane šira europska praksa, praksa solidarnosti, kako bi onda prije svega mladi ljudi mogli sebi obezbijediti krov nad glavom.

Lídia Pereira (PPE). – Senhora Presidente, a situação da habitação é uma verdadeira calamidade. Em Portugal, os filhos vivem com os pais até aos 40 anos, idosos dormem na rua, famílias não são capazes de pagar as rendas ou as prestações das suas casas.

Em Portugal, um professor da escola pública, chamado Rui Garcia, está a dormir numa carrinha porque não consegue pagar um quarto. Este é o resultado do falhanço das políticas do Partido Socialista, depois de oito anos e muitos milhões de euros, para resolver o problema.

É o rosto do falhanço do pacote legislativo Mais Habitação, que não resolve e só serviu para piorar e agravar o problema. Abandonem esta tentativa infantil de tentar passar as culpas para a Europa.

É o Governo português quem está a encher os bolsos à custa do sofrimento dos portugueses quando uma família paga uma casa ou com 28 % de imposto sobre rendas pagas.

São oito anos de governação socialista em que o preço das casas duplicou e os salários estagnaram. Enquanto isso, os jovens continuam sem casa e o Governo a gastar os milhões do PRR para despesas correntes.

Um governo que continua sem nada fazer relativamente às residências universitárias, sem nada fazer relativamente aos edifícios e terrenos públicos que prometeu pôr à disposição para a habitação. E, assim, não deixa de ser insólito ver os deputados socialistas nesta atitude de desresponsabilização.

Senhores Deputados, assumam o falhanço, emendem a mão e peçam desculpa aos portugueses.

Patrizia Toia (S&D). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, signor Ministro, è davvero un paradosso vergognoso che nell'Europa bandiera della giustizia sociale e della dignità umana, la casa, diritto fondamentale, sia ancora un miraggio irraggiungibile per molte famiglie, che magari hanno un alloggio ma lo perdono per il costo dell'affitto che non possono più pagare, o per i giovani che devono trovare la loro autonomia.

L'Europa può e deve intervenire. Qui non siamo a un convegno dove ognuno illustra le sue belle tesi. Qui abbiamo delle responsabilità che i cittadini ci hanno dato e per la nostra credibilità dobbiamo decidere cosa fare e farlo. Ecco perché la proposta avanzata dal gruppo S&D di un piano di investimenti sociali, il piano «Alloggi per tutti», è giusta e urgente.

In questo piano l'economia sociale può svolgere un grande ruolo, e lo sa bene il Commissario Schmit, che sta rilanciando tutto questo ambito dell'economia sociale. Le cooperative abitative, le organizzazioni no profit, il mondo dell'*housing* sociale, anche in *partnership* con i poteri pubblici, con i soggetti pubblici, può arrivare laddove il privato arriva a prezzi inaccessibili per i più, per i cittadini.

Il mondo della cooperazione dell'*housing* sociale ha un valore in più ed è l'approccio di comunità, un approccio che crea un contesto di reciproco aiuto tra i soci, che crea servizi comuni e che, in una società dell'individualismo e della solitudine, crea reti di solidarietà e di mutualità.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (Renew). – Señora presidenta, resolver el problema de la vivienda en la Unión obliga a luchar contra la precariedad, la pobreza y el riesgo de exclusión. Nuestro modelo social, en consecuencia, debe incluir un programa europeo de vivienda centrado en dinamizar la oferta, limitar los costes financieros que se imponen a los compradores e impulsar programas de apoyo respecto al acceso a la vivienda para las personas más desfavorecidas. El comisario Schmit recordaba ayer que la exclusión es el primer enemigo de nuestro modelo de vida europeo.

La promoción pública de viviendas sociales centrada en el alquiler es clave, como lo es regular mejor el fenómeno de las viviendas turísticas que, en las ciudades, pero también en las pequeñas localidades, tensionan el mercado. Desde la Unión, las políticas de rehabilitación y de eficiencia energética pretenden mejorar el parque de viviendas, apoyando la sostenibilidad y la circularidad. Más y mejores garantías jurídicas, así como apoyo para las coviviendas y cooperativas de cesión de uso, que alienten iniciativas privadas de rehabilitación, pueden potenciar estos valores, también en el régimen de acceso y disfrute de viviendas.

Otra buena aportación europea sería un observatorio sobre vivienda que permitiera emitir recomendaciones a los Estados, intercambiar buenas prácticas y sacar conclusiones sobre lo que siempre funciona. Y considerar, al constituirlo, que, sin contar con las instituciones, que tienen la mayor parte de las competencias, básicamente, a nivel local y regional, nada funcionará. Las políticas de movilidad y contra la despoblación son también claves para reducir las tensiones del mercado.

Krzysztof Hetman (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie komisarzy! Choć mieszkalnictwo nie jest jedną z polityk unijnych i co do zasady leży w kompetencji państw członkowskich, temat ten jest przedmiotem dzisiejszej debaty w Parlamencie Europejskim. Można by więc spytać: dlaczego? Otóż dlatego, że jest to niewątpliwie jedna z priorytetowych kwestii dla naszych obywateli. Stąd też uważam, że także my w Unii Europejskiej powinniśmy pochylić się nad tym tematem i dołożyć wszelkich starań, aby istniejące unijne instrumenty i inicjatywy także ukierunkować na ten niezwykle istotny cel.

Oczywiście jest to niezwykle złożone zagadnienie i nie ma tu jednego prostego rozwiązania. Potrzeba nam kompleksowych działań na każdym poziomie: lokalnym, krajowym i europejskim. Potrzebujemy nie tylko wspierających warunków do budowy nowych mieszkań na wolnym rynku, ale także mądrych rozwiązań w zakresie mieszkań społecznych oraz takich działań jak np. poprawa wydajności energetycznej budynków, by zlikwidować ubóstwo energetyczne, które jest realnym problemem wielu europejskich rodzin. W tym zakresie dużą rolę do odegrania ma polityka spójności. Widzę też duży potencjał w unijnej agendzie miejskiej oraz w programie Nowy Bauhaus, które odpowiedzialne są za zrównoważone planowanie i wypracowanie nowych idei na przyszłość.

Dan Nica (S&D). – Doamna președintă, domnule comisar Schmit, 10% din cetățenii europeni plătesc 40% pentru locuințe, pentru ca să poată să locuiască într-o casă cât de cât decentă. Sunt cifre îngrijorătoare. Sunt cifrele disperării care arată de ce este nevoie de o politică europeană care să fie adecvată și care să aibă ca scop principal eliminarea acestor situații care ne îngrijorează pe toți.

Ce putem face concret? De exemplu, să eliminăm criteriile de la Maastricht pentru toate investițiile publice care ar fi direcționate către locuințe care să aibă prețuri decente și locuințe sociale. Doar cu acest lucru, de exemplu, în țara mea, în România, programul Prima Casă ar permite să avem câteva zeci de mii de locuințe în următorii ani pentru familiile tinere. Toate aceste categorii vulnerabile, fie că vorbim de familii care sunt tinere, familii monoparentale, familii care sunt formate din persoane în vârstă, au nevoie de sprijin.

Și ce am mai putea face? Banca Centrală Europeană să intervină pentru ca aceste rate la dobânzi să poată să fie menținute la un nivel acceptabil, decent. Și ce am mai putea face? Colegii dumneavoastră, domnule comisar Schmit, ar putea să oblige ca o cotă parte din fondurile europene alocate către fiecare stat membru să fie folosite pentru creșterea eficienței energetice pentru aceste categorii de persoane vulnerabile. Acest lucru ar face suportabilă situația pentru mulți cetățeni europeni, pentru mulți cetățeni români care trăiesc în condiții foarte grele.

Maria Walsh (PPE). – Madam President, just as our debate started, not so long ago, a protest led by the Union of Students in Ireland marched with hundreds of students to Leinster House, our government building, in protest of adequate and affordable housing.

They share their lived experiences of couch-surfing, exorbitant rent prices, lack of dedicated university student accommodation, living in their cars, travelling over eight hours a day to attend their course.

This crisis does not just face Irish students, but all our students across the EU. Housing is now the highest item of expenditure for European citizens, affecting their well-being, mental health and quality of life. Young people and families need certainty and housing security.

I acknowledge that the Commission has approved under EU state aid rules an EUR 450 million Irish scheme to support the construction of apartments to be sold to buyers intending to reside in the properties. But of course we need more, and our students need more.

EU policies, funding programmes and financial instruments can, and need to, make a real impact, particularly for our young people.

Robert Biedroń (S&D). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Mieszkanie prawem, nie towarem. Dlaczego? Dlatego, że m.in. 70% Polaków nie stać na kredyt. W ciągu ostatniej dekady średnie czynsze wzrosły w Unii Europejskiej o 19%, a ceny domów – aż o 47%. Ludzie muszą mieć gdzie mieszkać bez wydawania trzech czwartych swoich zarobków. Za oczywiste uznajemy prawo do ochrony zdrowia, dobrej edukacji, środowiska. Pora zatem, żeby Europa wzięła odpowiedzialność za zaspokojenie naszej podstawowej potrzeby bezpieczeństwa, gdy planujemy naszą przyszłość – pora na prawo do mieszkania.

Taka wizja polityki mieszkaniowej jest możliwa. Realizowałem ją jako prezydent Słupska. Realizuje ją coraz więcej samorządów w Europie, które muszą w końcu zacząć otrzymywać odpowiednie wsparcie od rządów krajów członkowskich. Dlatego potrzebujemy europejskiego planu budowy mieszkań z niskim czynszem. Zrobiliśmy to w Słupsku, Włocławku czy Wiedniu – zrobimy w całej Europie!

Andreas Schieder (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrte Damen und Herren! Wohnen, ein Dach über dem Kopf ist ein Grundrecht, und daher ist es eine der zentralen und wichtigsten politischen Herausforderungen, die wir derzeit haben, nämlich sicherzustellen, dass es leistbaren Wohnraum gibt. Viele Länder, Städte und Gemeinden kämpfen aber mit dem Mangel an bezahlbarem Wohnraum. Die Mieten steigen dramatisch an, und gerade in Zeiten der hohen Inflation wissen viele Menschen, viele Familien nicht mehr, wie sie ihre Mietkosten und Wohnkosten noch bezahlen sollen. Obdachlosigkeit steigt, Armut steigt und daher besteht ein ganz großer akuter Handlungsbedarf.

Wir brauchen öffentliche Investitionen in sozialen Wohnbau – besonders eben in den sozialen und geförderten Wohnbau. Meine Heimatstadt Wien, die heute auch schon oft als gutes Beispiel genannt wird – und der Wiener Bürgermeister, ein guter Freund von mir, wird sich auch freuen, dass die Leistungen der Wiener Stadt hier auch so positiv gesehen werden – meine Heimatstadt Wien, das „rote Wien“ genannt, hat hier eine Vorreiterrolle: 45 % des Wiener Wohnmarkts entfallen auf den geförderten Wohnbau. 60 % der Wienerinnen und Wiener leben in geförderten, in sozialen Wohnungen. Jede vierte Wienerin und jeder vierte Wiener wohnt in einer der 1 800 Wohnungen, die der Stadt selbst gehören.

Daher braucht es genau das: Investitionen in den Wohnbau, Investitionen in die Sanierung, in die thermische Sanierung von Wohnungen und ein Verbot von Leerstand, vor allem jenem Leerstand, der zur Spekulation benutzt wird, generell ein Verbot von Spekulation mit Immobilien und so dringend notwendigem Wohnraum.

Costas Mavrides (S&D). – Madam President, decent housing should be a fundamental human right, but it became a privilege for the few. The energy crisis, the huge increase in building materials, rising interest rates and other factors make housing a serious economic and social problem to the point that young couples cannot have their own home and children, affecting also students and people in low income and medium income.

Rent, mortgages and utilities have increased disproportionately to wages in the last years across Europe. As I have been advocating many times, and as rightly mentioned by the Commissioner, Member States with housing problems such as Cyprus should use the funds under the RRF.

But we need more than that. We need a European strategy on decent housing, supporting investments and also a social approach towards interest rates regarding mortgages.

Ibán García Del Blanco (S&D). – Señora presidenta, la vivienda es una necesidad básica, como lo es comer todos los días o es estar vestido, pero no solo tiene esa trascendencia desde el punto de vista de la necesidad humana, sino también por lo que se refiere al desarrollo de la personalidad y a la necesidad de tener un espacio autónomo en el que desarrollarse y en el que madurar como persona. Así es como está reflejado en la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos o en la Carta Fundamental de Derechos de la Unión Europea: como un derecho fundamental, un derecho básico.

Por eso no se entiende que no haya una estrategia europea para apoyar también a aquellas entidades o instituciones que tienen competencias efectivas en su gestión. El mercado de la vivienda es perfectamente compatible con la actividad de los poderes públicos para garantizar determinados niveles de equidad, como lo es en otros ámbitos de derechos fundamentales y de derechos personales.

No quiero tampoco olvidarme de quienes son todavía más vulnerables. Muchas personas están teniendo en Europa —en mi país, fundamentalmente— problemas para tener una vivienda de forma autónoma y para no tener que compartir piso o volver a casa de sus padres, pero también tenemos que pensar en esas personas que viven recurrentemente en la calle y para las cuales existiría una solución práctica, como han mostrado muchas instituciones: no solo en Finlandia, que siempre se pone como ejemplo, sino también en algunas entidades locales o en Gobiernos regionales, como el Gobierno de Asturias. La estrategia de «primero, la vivienda» funciona y está a nuestra disposición. Lo podemos conseguir.

Matjaž Nemec (S&D). – Gospa predsednica, spoštovani komisar Schmit, spoštovani visoki zbor!

Evropska unija se sooča s stanovanjsko krizo. Vrzal med dohodki in stroški stanovanj, ne nazadnje tudi življenjski stroški, se že desetletja povečujejo. Ta vrzel so inflacija, naraščajoče obrestne mere in rast povpraševanja zgolj še povečali.

Podatki kažejo, da se je v zadnjem desetletju povprečna najemnina za stanovanje v Uniji povečala kar za 19 %, za 50 % pa nakup novega stanovanja.

Pred krutostjo kapitalizma in trga mora ljudi ustrezno zaščititi država, regulacija in brzdanje najemnin, omejevanje stroškov kreditov, vključno in ključno pa je javen sistem gradnje in najema neprofitnih stanovanj. Čeprav je to tabu tema v marsikateri državi.

V Sloveniji na primer po 30 letih politične stagnacije na tem področju stvari premikamo v pravo smer. Povpraševanje po socialnih in dostopnih stanovanjih v EU namreč strmo narašča, tudi v Sloveniji.

Progresivna stanovanjska politika mora z novim mandatom dobiti trden evropski okvir, Unija pa zagotoviti strukturni pristop k reševanju te krize. Spoštovani! Mi vsi v tej dvorani nosimo veliko odgovornost, da stanovanja postanejo in ostanejo osnovna človekova pravica in ne premoženje.

Vilija Blinkevičiūtė (S&D). – Gerbiama Pirmininke, gerbiamas Komisare, kolegos. Itin staigus infliacijos šuolis, būsto, maisto, energijos kainos sukėlė pragyvenimo išlaidų krizę ir sumažino realias pajamas. Ir tai skaudžiausiai paveikia ne tik mažas, bet ir vidutines pajamas gaunančius žmones. Ir šiandien daugumai tokių žmonių būstas tapo didele prabanga. Būsto nuomos kainos per pastarąjį dešimtmetį kai kuriose valstybėse narėse, tame tarpe ir mano gimtojoje Lietuvoje, išaugo daugiau negu 100 proc., kitur ir dar daugiau. O nekilnojamo turto kaina daugiau nei 50 proc. Būstas praktiškai tapo neįperkamas net ir vidutines pajamas gaunantiems žmonėms, o būstų nuomos kainos nevaldomai auga. Palūkanos už būsto paskolas padvigubėjo, o kai kur net patrigubėjo. Ir vis daugiau žmonių reikalingi socialiniai būstai. Gerbiami

kolegos, teisė į padorų ir prieinamą būstą yra kiekvieno žmogaus teisė. Nenormalu, kad vidutinės išlaidos būstui sudaro apie 40 proc. visų vartojimo išlaidų. Todėl atėjo laikas imtis veiksmų ES lygmeniu ir pradėti galvoti apie Europinę būsto prieinamumo priemonę.

Alicia Homs Ginel (S&D). – Señora presidenta, como muchos sabréis, soy eurodiputada del grupo socialdemócrata, joven, española y de las Islas Baleares. Y pocas cosas son más importantes para mí que exigir el derecho a una vivienda digna. Aunque todo el mundo viene aquí y dice que le preocupa la vivienda, yo les recomendaría que, al menos, a la derecha no la crean, porque, cuando gobierna, pasa literalmente del tema o se dedica a favorecer el pelotazo que impide que los jóvenes podamos tener una vivienda digna.

Queridos colegas del Partido Popular Europeo, sus palabras suenan muy bien, pero les propongo una tarea: pidan a sus amigos del Gobierno de Baleares —que esta semana se están enorgullecendo de una ley de vivienda en la que se dedican a promover la construcción desmedida y una amnistía urbanística y a favorecer la especulación, que algunos colegas han criticado— que piensen más en los jóvenes y en las familias más vulnerables.

Colegas eurodiputados, la Unión Europea debe dar esperanza, pero sobre todo respuestas a los jóvenes, a las personas vulnerables y a las clases medias. Urge una estrategia europea de vivienda digna que priorice la vivienda social pública, asequible y de calidad. Y, para ello, cuenten con mi apoyo, cuenten con los socialdemócratas y cuenten con los jóvenes, que somos el presente y el futuro de la Unión.

Nicolas Schmit, Member of the Commission. – Signora Presidente, this debate goes into the concerns of millions of Europeans. This means that it is not just about having good analysis, and I think we have all the analysis. We share largely also the awareness that this problem goes deep into our social fabrics and our societies. This is very important.

But imagine now people who are looking desperately for some accommodation, having listened to our debate. What will they ask us? They ask us to act. And that's now the conclusion we have to draw.

The point is not that there is no solution, and I think we have heard that there are solutions. There are places in Europe where indeed the housing problem is under control. Perhaps there, people have not just trusted in some kind of invisible hand to resolve the housing problem. Which just means that we need bolder policies. We have really to draw conclusions. If markets do not function, well, we have to reform, we have to correct, we have to invest more by public authorities. I think this is one of the conclusions.

Europe alone will not shoulder this issue, but Europe has to contribute to the solution of this issue. We have already mobilised a lot of money. There can be more money mobilised for this purpose. There is still money also with the Recovery and Resilience Fund. A lot, obviously, is with national, regional, local authorities.

It has been said there are probably in many places also too many regulations, too many barriers to support more building of houses. Because at the end it is the supply which is important, it is the supply that has to be increased, it is the supply that has to be supported.

I think now we really have to reflect on what kind of cooperation, of coordination we can organise at European level. Not only with money, but also with good ideas, with indeed the good experiences which have been made, which have to be shared.

We have launched a platform for homelessness, to tackle this issue. I think some progress has been made, but not enough, as the homelessness problem is increasing, unfortunately.

We have also to find the way out of this particular housing problem, which is a European problem – we can discuss about the competences and we all agree that basically it is a national competence, but it has become a European problem. So we have also to try to bring in European solutions.

Pascual Navarro Ríos, presidente en ejercicio del Consejo. – Señora presidenta, señorías, señor comisario, me complace haber podido participar en este debate y agradezco la determinación de este Parlamento por velar por que todo el mundo disfrute de unas condiciones de vida dignas.

Para alcanzar este objetivo necesitamos políticas globales, buenas redes de seguridad social y sistemas de seguridad social modernizados. Puedo asegurarles que el Consejo está igualmente decidido a que una vivienda digna para todos sea una realidad. Los Estados miembros de la Unión son los principales responsables de abordar el sinhogarismo y la vivienda social y tienen la competencia a este respecto, como ha sido recordado en esta en esta casa. La Plataforma Europea para Combatir el Sinhogarismo, que reúne a las instituciones de la Unión Europea, los gobiernos de los Estados miembros y la sociedad civil, ha marcado el inicio de un proceso de colaboración para garantizar la cooperación y avances concretos en la lucha contra el sinhogarismo.

Además, recuerdo a este Parlamento que ha sido convocada una reunión informal de ministros de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano, en Gijón, los próximos días 13 y 14 de noviembre, en la que los Estados miembros tendrán la oportunidad de continuar la coordinación, junto con la Comisión, de este esfuerzo por una vivienda digna para todos.

Presidente. – La discussione è chiusa.

Dichiarazioni scritte (articolo 171)

Sandra Pereira (The Left), por escrito. – Em Portugal, o direito à habitação, constitucionalmente garantido, está agora ameaçado por: aumentos brutais das taxas de juro; liberalização do mercado do arrendamento; especulação imobiliária; escassez de habitação pública. Os resultados são visíveis: jovens estudantes não conseguem pagar um quarto na cidade onde estudam (e o seu direito à educação fica comprometido); jovens trabalhadores não ganham o suficiente para sair de casa dos pais; casais voltam para casa dos pais porque já não conseguem pagar a própria casa; idosos são expulsos da casa onde viveram durante décadas porque o aumento da renda é incomportável para as suas baixas pensões.

São precisas medidas (e são possíveis!) que garantam o direito à habitação, designadamente: reduzir as taxas de juro, pondo os lucros dos bancos a pagar esse impacto no orçamento das famílias; controlar o valor das rendas e travar os despejos; combater a especulação; promover mais habitação pública. Estas medidas devem ser acompanhadas de outras, igualmente urgentes, como: aumento de salários e de pensões; controlo e fixação dos preços de bens essenciais; investimento nos serviços públicos (saúde, educação, transportes públicos); direito à cultura, ao desporto, ao lazer! O direito à habitação não se limita a poder pagar uma casa. É o direito de se poder viver.

Alfred Sant (S&D), in writing. – The critical issue of ensuring decent housing for all needs to be addressed. A growing number of Europeans are struggling to access adequate housing. The ongoing inflation amplifies the significance of the problem.

European nations must, as of now, reassess and repower their national housing policies. Action should also be taken at EU level. The EU must demonstrate a strong political commitment to strengthening the supply side of the housing market. This should, for instance, take into account how European tourism – given the spread of holiday accommodation platforms – is contributing to a decline in the availability of affordable housing and a rise of rental prices.

So, a loosening the Union's state aid rules applicable to social housing projects needs to be considered because the housing crisis has been worsening for years, aggravated by laissez-faire housing policies and the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis. More people are having to spend up to 40% or more of their disposable income on accommodation. More young people are remaining with their parents due to unaffordable rental costs.

If so many Europeans cannot be assured of access to decent housing, then that is a European moral and political challenge which the EU must face up to with robust action.

11. Europäische grüne Anleihen (Aussprache)

Presidente. – L'ordine del giorno reca la relazione di Paul Tang, a nome della commissione per i problemi economici e monetari, sulla proposta di regolamento del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio sulle obbligazioni verdi europee (COM(2021)0391 - C9-0311/2021 - 2021/0191(COD) (A9-0156/2022).

Paul Tang, *rapporteur*. – Madam President, Commissioner, good that you're here. The green bonds are a European success story. Out of USD 500 billion of green bonds issued last year, 50% came from Europe – or actually, I should talk about EUR 500 billion, because in a world dominated by the dollar, sustainable finance is a euro stronghold.

And it should stay this way, to ensure that sustainable finance – the finance of the future – stays here. But for that, investor worries on green bonds should be addressed. Is the money really spent on green projects? Will the promises be kept? Do green ones truly finance a company's transition, or are they a smokescreen to conceal business as usual?

That is where the European green bonds regulation comes in. It brings three 'T's: transparency, trust and transition to the green bond market. And let me talk about each of them in turn.

Transparency is brought by creating a new gold standard for green bonds: the European green bond – fully transparent on taxonomy and on spending of revenue. The regulation also brings transparency to the market as a whole by providing templates that bonds should use when they are serious about being green, even when they cannot fulfil the hard requirements of the gold standard taxonomy yet.

Hard requirements are needed, though, to create trust in the market – the second 'T'. European green bonds should be spent on taxonomy-aligned projects. There are some exemptions for development aid where it's difficult to prove taxonomy alignment or for activities for which criteria do not exist yet. But by and large, investors can trust that their money is spent well and that trust will be strengthened by external reviewers, independent parties, regulated by ESMA and subject to strict conflict of interest rules, who evaluate and check each and every bond. I think all green bond issuers around the world would benefit from using their services.

And lastly, and importantly, the regulation puts transition plans centre stage because doing a green thing doesn't make you green. Shell can raise money from a wind farm, but without a clear plan on how it will exit oil, showing off this green project is greenwashing – pure and simple as that. That is why the Parliament has obliged all issuers of European green bonds to show how bonds aid their transition. And I would like to thank my shadow rapporteurs, Christophe Hansen, Gilles Boyer, Bas Eickhout – who can't be here today – and, of course, their assistants for all their excellent work and cooperation, and as well as the Swedish Presidency and the Commission for their excellent work and cooperation.

With transparency, trust and transition plans, we have strengthened Europe's green bond markets and protected Europe's leadership in sustainable finance. Then one last remark, because to stay world leading, we have to keep moving. We cannot sit back and relax, expecting the required green investments will fall from the sky. This is why the recent change in language from the Commission sometimes worries me because transparency on ESG is not an administrative burden. It's a fundament on which our sustainable economy is built. And if the Commission can no longer explain this, can no longer talk about the 'why' of sustainable finance, but only about the cost of data collection, there is a problem and the transition comes at risk.

And Ms McGuinness, I am looking forward, as I always have, to working with you to ensure that the Commission does all it can until the election to continue explaining the 'why' and to maintain the EU's leading role in promoting sustainable financial markets.

Mairead McGuinness, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, well done to our rapporteur, Paul Tang. Before I begin my speech, Paul is tenacious and able and absolutely committed to the sustainability agenda and I salute that. I was also a tough MEP, so it's important to have you and thank you for all of the efforts you make and the push you give.

Dear colleagues, to those who've been involved in this file, a huge thank you to you as a team of negotiators. You have done good work. I think we're all in a good mood here because we have reason to celebrate. You know, Paul, I very much liked your speech of transparency, trust and transition. They're three important Ts. And for me, we are now taking a very big step to making the European green bond standard a reality. We talked about it for a long time. It is now becoming a reality.

We're also a step closer to companies issuing their own European green bonds, to companies meeting our ambitious criteria in the standard to raise money for the green transition. And we are a step closer to a complete EU sustainable finance framework.

I do say, and I hope you will agree, that the final text strikes the right balance between ambition and pragmatism. Thanks to this balance, we have a real chance to make this standard the gold standard for green bonds. Our European green bond standard is based on the EU taxonomy and the detailed criteria it sets out for sustainable activities so both issuers and investors can be assured of the credentials of any bonds issued using the standard. And there are high levels of transparency. The standard will help issuers raise capital for green investments. It will make it easier for investors to pick sustainable investment opportunities. Crucially, it will fight and help us to continue fighting greenwashing.

External reviewers of the European green bond standard will be subject to European supervision, and this is a first for green bonds. ESMA will be in charge of supervising reviewers that want to offer their services to the issuers of European green bonds. This will help ensure these reviewers have the right procedures and structures in place and it will give them the credibility they need to build up their businesses.

Something that's really positive is the attention paid to making sure that this is a process accessible also to smaller reviewers. I think this is one crucial part of our work because a vibrant market needs issuers and reviewers that are both big and small to be able to participate. We hope the European green bond standard will spur issuers to be ambitious when seeking funding for green projects.

Now, all that said, we still have work to do. The European green bond standard is voluntary. That means it will have to prove itself in a crowded marketplace. Issuers and investors alike need to see it as an attractive option. The Commission and ESMA have to put in place technical measures to make sure that the standard functions effectively in practice.

The Commission will also prepare user-friendly disclosure templates. These templates can be used by all issuers of green bonds, whether they use the European green bond standard or not, as well as sustainability linked bonds. They will help connect issuers of green bonds, making at least some use of the EU taxonomy, with investors who want clear and standardised access to information about those green bonds.

The Commission will also keep supporting the Parliament and the Council to reach agreement on the Listing Act. The Commission confirms its intention to treat any potential mandates to develop standardised annexes for the disclosure of environmental, social and governance-related information in the EU prospectus with swiftness, taking into account the experience with the voluntary guidelines prepared for green bonds in the European Green Bond Regulation. This statement in relation to ESG has been transmitted to Parliament.

Finally, I really want to give you my thanks again. You know that we have reached this milestone together. Next, we want this European green bond standard to be widely used, because that will be a measure of success. I know that I can count on you for your support to encourage market players to make this happen, and I look forward to our debate.

José Manuel Fernandes, *relator de parecer da Comissão dos Orçamentos*. – Senhora Presidente, Cara Comissária, Caras e Caros Colegas, o objetivo do combate às alterações climáticas é transversal, implica o envolvimento de todos, e o caminho implica também rigor e, ao mesmo tempo, gradualismo e ambição.

A União Europeia está a fazer a sua parte em termos financeiros. O quadro financeiro plurianual dedica 30 % do seu montante para o objetivo «combate às alterações climáticas». No mecanismo de recuperação e resiliência, o montante é de 37 % para esse objetivo.

Mas ninguém nem nada pode ficar de fora, e os mercados financeiros são, também eles, essenciais para que os investimentos privados, os investimentos das empresas, também eles, respeitem e conduzam ao objetivo da transição climática.

E, por isso, saúdo este relatório, esta aprovação, já que a supervisão será ela também importante e o combate ao *green washing* é essencial.

Ville Niinistö, *rapporteur for the opinion of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety*. – Madam President, the European green bond standard regulation aspires to set the gold standard for European green bonds and aligning them rigorously with the taxonomy technical screening criteria and subjecting them to external review. On behalf of the ENVI opinion rapporteur, Bas Eickhout, I was asked to deliver a few comments on the outcome.

The outcome introduces a voluntary standard, permitting other bonds to bear the green label without true compliance. This is still a problem. We need transparency and comparability. We advocated for stringent regulations encompassing the entire green bond market, not just the European green bond label. Parliament advocated in its position for binding transparency requirements for the rest of the bonds that are labelled as green. We need to further continue work on this to avoid greenwashing and to allow investors to compare green bonds.

Regrettably, the Council's position took a different turn, allowing flexibility pockets of up to 15% and opposing comprehensive regulation. Despite this, progress was made, and increased transparency for gas and nuclear activities is included. Progress should be seen in the light of the entirety of the outcome and further progress is needed in the future.

Christophe Hansen, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrte Frau Kommissarin! Europäische grüne Anleihen sind nicht nur ein Finanzinstrument; sie schließen die Lücke zwischen den Kapitalmärkten und der dringenden Notwendigkeit von Klima- und Umweltschutzmaßnahmen. Diese Anleihen erleichtern den Übergang zu einer nachhaltigen und sauberen Wirtschaft, finanzieren den europäischen Grünen Deal und bieten Anlegern gleichzeitig die Sicherheit, dass ihre Portfolios auch wirklich nachhaltig sind.

Vertrauen – Paul Tang hat es gesagt – in ein Produkt ist der wichtigste Garant dafür, dass Investoren auch tatsächlich investieren. Die geltende Taxonomie ist deswegen von zentraler Bedeutung, auch wenn sich an einigen Nachhaltigkeitskriterien die Geister immer noch scheiden. Blinde Ideologie, die einige Kollegen auf den Tisch brachten, hätte dieses Instrument dem vorzeitigen Tode geweiht. So wollten sie zum Beispiel Investitionen in Unternehmen, die noch nicht zu 100 % auf Klimaneutralitätskurs sind, ausschließen, auch wenn es sich dabei zum Beispiel um einen Windpark gehandelt hätte.

Wir können nicht für einen erfolgreichen, nachhaltigen Wandel sorgen, indem wir dem Markt ein überkomplexes Instrument aufdrängen. Der EU-Standard für grüne Anleihen wäre ein Papiertiger geblieben. Wir hätten unsere Vorreiterrolle im Bereich nachhaltige Finanzen – die luxemburgische Börse gehört dazu und ist weltweiter Marktführer in diesem Bereich – fahrlässig aufs Spiel gesetzt. Glücklicherweise hat sich am Ende die Vernunft durchgesetzt, und wir haben ein Resultat erzielt, welches dem Markt weiterhin die nötigen Freiheiten und Flexibilität überlässt.

Europäische grüne Anleihen haben das Potenzial, mehr als nur ein Finanzinstrument zu sein. Sie können der Anstoß für eine globale, nachhaltige und widerstandsfähige Zukunft werden. Ich bedanke mich noch einmal ausdrücklich beim Berichterstatter Paul Tang und natürlich auch bei der Kommissarin für die sehr gute Zusammenarbeit. Ich denke, dieses Instrument wird zum Erfolg werden und global auch eingesetzt werden.

Jonás Fernández, *en nombre del Grupo S&D*. – Señora presidenta, señora comisaria, sin duda debo empezar este debate agradeciendo y felicitando el trabajo del señor Tang, ponente del Informe sobre la propuesta de Reglamento sobre los bonos verdes europeos, durante los últimos meses. Un trabajo imprescindible, junto al resto de ponentes alternativos, para poner en pie, también en este caso, la primera regulación global que va a ayudar a conducir ahorros e inversión hacia activos verdes.

Esta innovación regulatoria de Europa, que se une a otras muchas en el marco de la transición ecológica, clarifica, da transparencia y facilitará que los inversores responsables puedan distribuir sus recursos, lo que contribuirá también a la propia transición.

Me gustaría también recordar que este acuerdo es un punto de partida. No podemos pensar que todo está hecho; hay en este acuerdo con el Consejo algunos elementos pendientes de revisar en el futuro. Necesitamos clarificar un poquito más la calidad de los activos subyacentes de estos créditos, de estos bonos verdes. Así que el trabajo continúa, y le doy mi enhorabuena al señor Tang.

Gilles Boyer, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, nous avons placé ce mandat sous le signe du pacte vert et de la transition écologique, et cette transition nous devons la financer. Et avec ce nouvel instrument, les obligations vertes européennes, nous créons un outil supplémentaire au service de ce financement. Un standard ambitieux avec des critères stricts, qui permet à celui qui les respecte de se proclamer objectivement vert ou soutenable dans le respect de notre taxonomie européenne.

C'est un outil qui sera gagnant pour l'émetteur de dette et gagnant pour l'investisseur. L'institution ou l'entreprise qui émettra de la dette pour investir pourra choisir ce nouveau standard, sa dette sera plus attractive et les conditions de mise sur le marché seront meilleures parce que la demande en produits verts est en augmentation constante. De son côté, l'investisseur aura l'assurance que ces fonds seront mis à profit pour financer des équipements ou des projets compatibles avec le pacte vert et la taxonomie européenne.

Attractivité pour les émetteurs, transparence pour les investisseurs, c'est l'équilibre que nous avons défendu. Nous avons défendu un standard ambitieux, volontaire, qui pourra faire école au niveau mondial et être utilisé, y compris par des émetteurs d'obligations extra-européens. Et nous voulons ainsi limiter au maximum le *greenwashing* qui repeint trop souvent en vert des projets qui ne le sont pas. Et nous voulons apporter une pierre décisive au financement des investissements verts.

Mikuláš Peksa, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Madam President, dear colleagues, the reality of our current climate challenge and the other environmental challenges poses a major threat to how we as humankind operate, live our lives and realise our potential. That is the simple reality that we should take in every single time we vote on all related topics in the European Parliament. This is the major challenge of our lifetimes, and this challenge simply can't be tackled only by public funds, and it can't be ever solved without the deep investment and participation of the private sector.

Even more importantly, we can't realistically think that we are going to save the climate if at the same time private funds would be flowing into projects that are great for the bottom line of the investors in the short term but disastrous to everybody else in the long run.

So yes, the final version of green bonds leaves a lot to be desired. Transparency is lacking and should be strengthened. The flexibility pockets should be much smaller, if they need to exist at all. But it's a major step forward, because the European green bonds have potential to be a critical enabler for the green and digital transition.

Michiel Hoogeveen, *namens de ECR-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, stelt u zich voor: wij halen iemand van 200 jaar geleden naar onze tijd. Wat zou deze persoon dan vinden? Dat wij zijn of haar prachtige natuurlijke wereld hebben vernietigd? Of zou deze persoon zich verbazen over onze moderne samenleving met verwarming, koeling, schoon water, schone lucht, voedsel en elektriciteit voor iedereen?

200 jaar na de industriële revolutie zien wij dat het klimaat verandert. De concentratie van CO₂ in de atmosfeer is gestegen en dit accelereert de opwarming. Geloof me, ik wou net zo graag als jullie dat de aarde een thermostaatknopje had en dat alternatieve brandstoffen ons zouden leiden naar een liefelijk leven in een groen Utopia.

Voorzitter, wij zeggen niet dat je niets moet doen aan klimaatbeleid. Tegelijkertijd moet het wel realistisch blijven. Dogmatisch streven naar arbitraire doelen zoals klimaatneutraliteit in 2050 is contraproductief. Het geloof in de maakbaarheid van de economie, de samenleving en het klimaat is te groot. Dat zien we terug in dit verslag, waarin wordt gezegd dat de uitgifte van gemeenschappelijke groene obligaties zal bijdragen aan een klimaatneutrale, duurzame, energie-efficiënte, zuinige, circulaire en eerlijke economie. Los van de vraag welke projecten als "groen" moeten worden geclassificeerd en wie daartoe mag beslissen, is het maar de vraag of ze rendabel zijn en rendabel blijven.

Het is niet nodig om apart groene obligaties uit te geven. We moeten juist af van dit soort centralistisch denken. Het zal leiden tot bureaucratie en regelzucht en houdt echte innovatie en vooruitgang tegen.

France Jamet, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Madame la Présidente, mes chers collègues, informer les investisseurs qui souhaitent placer leur épargne dans des activités durables est tout à fait louable. Cependant, la mise en place de ce label vert de plus, fût-il public, fût-il gratuit, ne permettra en rien d'identifier la vertu de ces produits.

En effet, il reposera sur une perception partielle et partielle du caractère durable ou environnemental que vous avez vous-mêmes défini et malheureusement adossé à la taxonomie européenne. Taxonomie intrinsèquement défectueuse, conçue à coups de lubies idéologiques et de compromissions boutiquières, dont le scandale du traitement infligé à notre énergie nucléaire est un parfait exemple. Vous avez préféré miser sur l'éolien, sur terre et sur mer, qui nous coûte très cher et produit si peu et si mal. Aujourd'hui, les Français en paient le prix fort.

L'écologie ne doit pas se faire sur des labels frelatés, des visions dépassées ou mensongères, mais sur une politique cohérente fondée sur le localisme. Localisme que l'on peut tout à fait appliquer à la finance et au libre-échange. Localisme qui promeut de fait des investissements durables puisque locaux. Localisme, enfin, qui mise sur des hommes et des femmes enracinés sur leur territoire, sur la nation organisée en État souverain, cadre fondamental de protection nécessaire à la défense de la liberté et de la sécurité des personnes, des familles et des peuples. L'empire des normes ne fera pas contre la réalité des nations.

SĒDI VADA: ROBERTS ZĪLE

Priekšsēdētājas vietnieks

José Gusmão, *em nome do Grupo The Left*. – Senhor Presidente, o primeiro problema com este regulamento das obrigações verdes europeias é que ele se faz por referência à taxonomia, o que significa que vamos ter obrigações verdes a financiar o gás natural e a energia nuclear.

O segundo problema é que a aplicação deste regulamento é voluntária, o que quer dizer que vamos continuar a ter obrigações verdes que não obedecem ao que é estabelecido neste regulamento para as obrigações verdes, o que é uma curiosa forma de regulamentação.

E o terceiro problema é que a certificação irá ser feita por agentes privados, à semelhança do que acontece com as agências de *rating*, com os resultados que se conhecem. A presidente do BCE defendeu esta proposta.

Mais valia que o BCE e, já agora, a União Europeia estimulassem o investimento público, que é a única via para conduzir a transição energética: políticas públicas, responsabilidade pública, e não a financeirização do ambiente, que nos falhou até agora e vai continuar a falhar.

Hervé Juvin (NI). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, ne nous y trompons pas. Qu'est-ce qui distingue une obligation verte d'un contrat obligataire ordinaire? Rien. L'exigence de liquidité est la même. Le calcul du rapport risque-rendement est le même et l'exigence de rendement de l'investisseur est la même. Ce qui signifie que les obligations vertes sont l'occasion pour la finance de marché de faire main basse sur la question environnementale.

Il faut le dire clairement, la finance de marché n'est pas la solution au financement des sujets environnementaux, c'est le problème. Les exigences de rendement de la finance de marché sont incompatibles avec la transition écologique, avec le financement de grands projets écologiques.

Très clairement, la réponse est d'une autre nature que l'émission d'obligations sur le marché international. C'est celle des financements locaux où le rendement est d'abord social et communautaire. C'est la promotion des biens communs inappropriables et qui ne doivent pas faire l'objet d'appropriation financière. C'est enfin la refonte d'un domaine financier qui est aujourd'hui le principal responsable de la crise écologique et qui, en aucun cas, ne peut apporter de solutions au financement de la crise écologique.

Ralf Seekatz (PPE). – Herr Präsident, verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir haben einen sehr hohen Investitionsbedarf, um die Klimaziele des Übereinkommens von Paris und des europäischen Grünen Deals zu erfüllen. Um den Übergang zu einer nachhaltigeren Wirtschaft zu finanzieren, brauchen wir jedoch privates Kapital. Allein mit staatlichen Investitionen können wir diesen enormen Investitionsbedarf nicht stemmen. Dafür ist es wichtig, genügend Investoren an den Kapitalmarkt zu bringen und einen einheitlichen Standard für grüne Anleihen zu haben. Das momentane Durcheinander von Standards stellt ein Hindernis für einen rasant wachsenden Markt dar. Um einen internationalen Goldstandard für nachhaltige Finanzierung zu schaffen, brauchen wir aber einen pragmatischen Rahmen.

Ich bin erleichtert, dass es in langen Verhandlungen gelungen ist, dass der Pragmatismus am Ende gesiegt hat. Nur mit diesem Ansatz und ohne unnötige bürokratische Hürden können wir dafür sorgen, dass die Regeln vom Markt auch angenommen werden. Dabei ist es wichtig, dass Regeln für nachhaltige Anleihen für Unternehmen leicht zu verwenden und für die Investoren auch leicht zu verstehen sind. Der Rahmen muss Orientierung geben und Transparenz in einem unübersichtlichen Markt schaffen und *Greenwashing* reduzieren. Dabei ist es auch der richtige Ansatz, stärker auf Freiwilligkeit zu setzen und so übermäßigen bürokratischen Aufwand zu verhindern.

Niels Fuglsang (S&D). – Hr. formand! Kære kolleger! Kære kommissær! Vi ved alle sammen, at det er forkert at lyve. De fleste af os lærer det som helt små, men ikke alle løgne er ligeså slemme som andre. Nogle løgne er harmløse, såsom: Du får firkantede øjne af at se for meget fjernsyn. Andre løgne kan være livsfarlige. Andre løgne kan være med til at smadre vores planet lige foran os, som når virksomheder vil have os til at tro, at de er grønne eller bæredygtige, selv om de ikke er det, fordi det får os til at købe deres produkter, investere i deres aktier, æde deres løgne. Jeg taler her om »green washing«, som desværre er alt for udbredt i vores samfund. Med disse nye regler for et fælles grønt obligationsmærke, der gør vi op med green washing. Vi laver nogle fælles regler for, at hvis du som virksomhed bruger dette grønne obligationsmærke i EU, så kan man være sikker på, at der rent faktisk er noget om snakken. Det er vigtigt. Det er godt. Det skal vi støtte, fordi nogle løgne er så farlige, at vi ikke skal se igennem fingre med dem.

Martin Hlaváček (Renew). – Pane předsedající, paní komisařko, nechtěla byste si vzít na starosti i jiné části *Green Deal*? Bylo by to jistě ve prospěch spolupráce Komise s Evropským parlamentem. Možná je to i proto, že jsme zde s Vámi v minulosti tak rádi spolupracovali. Já to nedělám často, ale chci Vám poděkovat, že zvítězil rozum i logika. Opravdu oceňuji, že vydávání „zelených dluhopisů“ má být na dobrovolné bázi a že ponecháváme emitentům možnost vybrat si i jiné tržní standardy.

Mám pouze jedinou výhradu, která zde objektivně je a kterou bychom ještě měli zkusit napravit. Přímé napojení na taxonomii vytváří určitou formu diskriminace ve dvou ohledech. Za prvé nemáme všechny činnosti zatím pokryty taxonomií, takže někomu tu možnost dáváme a někomu ji nedáváme. A pokud nám jde o klima, je to o emisích. Nízkoemisní a bezemisní technologie jsou tímto přístupem také do jisté míry omezovány a já myslím, že to je škoda, protože trh je technologicky neutrální a měl by mít možnost ocenit skutečně dosažené výsledky, nikoliv politické názory na jednotlivé technologie.

Johan Nissinen (ECR). – Herr talman! Det demokratiska monstret EU fortsätter att växa allt snabbare. Nu ger man sig även på de fria finansmarknaderna. Som vanligt tror sig EU vara en expert på investeringar och vad som är grönt, socialt och vad som är önskvärt för samhället. Etiketter som gröna fonder och hållbara investeringar innebär bara en politisering av vår ekonomi.

Vad investerarna egentligen behöver är en fri och neutral information utan statliga pekpinnar. Att avgöra vad som är grönt projekt kan vara subjektivt och kan variera beroende på individuella tolkningar. Särskilt inom EU med alla politiska kompromisser, vilket riskerar att leda till att kapital spenderas felaktigt.

EU bör helt enkelt inte fastställa några godtyckliga standarder alls, utan låta marknaden vara fri och fatta innovativa beslut som leder till långsiktig tillväxt.

Marcel de Graaff (NI). – Voorzitter, dit voorstel voor Europese groene obligaties moet de prullenbak in. Ten eerste omdat de naam de koper misleidt. Het lijkt namelijk alsof het gaat om door de EU gesteunde, gedekte of uitgegeven obligaties. De EU mag helemaal geen obligaties uitgeven. En ten tweede omdat het hier gaat om een keurmerk waarbij milieueisen gelden voor de te financieren activiteiten, die dan ook nog eens gecentraliseerd door de EU moeten worden gecontroleerd. Deze eisen houden verband met fossiele brandstoffen en de uitstoot van CO₂ en stikstof. Ten onrechte meent dit voorstel dat hier een klimaateffect van uit zou gaan. In een onlangs gepubliceerd collegiaal getoetst onderzoek van RealClimate.org wordt onomstotelijk vastgesteld dat aan de globale temperatuurschommelingen zonneactiviteit ten grondslag ligt. Alle kritiek op dit onderzoek is volledig weerlegd. Dat betekent dat elke grond onder dit activistische klimaatbeleid en dus onder dit keurmerk wegvalt. Stop hiermee.

Sirpa Pietikäinen (PPE). – Arvoisa puhemies, ensinnä haluan kiittää komissiota siitä, että tämä ehdotus vihreistä joukkolainoista on tehty ja on myös erityisen tärkeää, että se on yhteensopiva taksonomian kanssa ja kehittyy sitten myös standardiltaan taksonomian myötä jatkossa samaan suuntaan.

Toivomustasosta tietysti pitää sanoa, että meidän kaikkien julkisten velkakirjojen ja yksityisten velkakirjojen pitäisi olla vihreitä, eikä niin, että vihreys on erityisarvo, josta sitten palkitaan. Tähän lienee vielä poliittisesti jonkin verran matkaa, mutta uskon, että se sekä esittelijällä kuin meillä täällä parlamentissa on keskeisenä tavoitteena. Ja sinne mennessä aivan samalla tavalla, kun käsittelemme ilmasto- ja ympäristöriskiä osana myöskin yksityisten investointien riskiä, meidän on myös julkisen rahoituksen vääristäviä fossiilisia tukirahasuuntauksia käsiteltävä riskiperusteisesti ja vähennettävä tätä rahoitusta ja pidemmällä aikajänteellä lopetettava se.

Mutta sitä odotellessa, toivotan parasta menestystä vihreille joukkolainoille. Toivon, että jo seuraavalla vaalikaudella niiden kunnianhimotasoa voidaan nostaa ja myöskin sitä systeemiajattelua, jolla otetaan kaikki ympäristöön vaikuttavat tekijät nykyistä laajemmin huomioon, varsinkin biodiversiteetti.

Eugen Jurzyca (ECR). – Pán predseda júci, súhlasím s vyššou transparentnosťou a kontrolou pri finančných nástrojoch, ktoré budeme označovať za „zelené“.

Chyba návrhu je však v jeho byrokratickým prístupe, pri ktorom politici a úradníci rozhodujú o tom, čo je zelené, často v rozpore s vedeckým poznaním.

Takto napríklad hrozilo, že výroba energie z jadra nebude zaradená do taxonómie, a teda nebude považovaná za ekologickú.

Lepšou alternatívou by bolo, keby spoločnosti zverejňovali tvrdé ukazovatele, najmä celkovú uhlíkovú stopu spoločnosti. Takýto systém by bol jednoduchší na riadenie a investorom by sa ľahšie posudzovalo, ktoré spoločnosti sú veľkými producentmi skleníkových plynov a ktoré robia najviac pre ich zníženie.

Tieto informácie sú dôležité. Nie farba bondov.

Fabio Massimo Castaldo (NI). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, come abbiamo fatto con il GDPR e come stiamo facendo con l'AI Act, è imperativo creare standard globali anche nei mercati di capitali e il voto di domani va esattamente in questa direzione.

Questo regolamento è un pezzo in più del puzzle per migliorare la credibilità e, soprattutto, l'allocazione del denaro. Così facendo rispondiamo alle esigenze di quegli investitori e di quelle imprese che vogliono realmente contribuire alla più grande transizione della nostra storia.

Voglio ringraziare il relatore e amico Paul Tang per l'ottimo lavoro, anche perché ha tracciato la via attraverso la quale si comprende bene che la crescita di questo mercato sarà esponenziale. Rafforzandolo, infatti, come mercato della finanza verde, si ridurrà anche il premio di rischio e il costo di finanziamento.

Ma ciò non basta. Se vogliamo veramente raggiungere gli obiettivi verdi, che ricordo essere legalmente vincolanti e non gratuiti, dobbiamo dotarci al tempo stesso di un bilancio comune UE che sia permanentemente finanziato da obbligazioni comuni su cui i capitali verdi raccolti privatamente possono fare leva. Penso, ad esempio, all'instaurazione di virtuose *partnership*, anche pubblico-private. Ma questo va fatto ora, non possiamo attendere e inseguire all'infinito gli effetti irreversibili di una crisi annunciata. Sarebbe assolutamente imperdonabile.

Alfred Sant (S&D). – Mr President, I come from a region where infrastructures, businesses and private property are already subject to the financial risks and damages being caused by climate change. We need sustained public and private investments able to contain these risks and reverse the damages. They must do so profitably. Soon they will become the best financial offer available to investors against the background of climate change.

Already, the market of retail and institutional investors that gives preference to green offerings is becoming substantial and will grow. It is a matter of urgency to create transparent and trustworthy conditions within which the market that is developing can progress fully.

This regulation is one step in the right direction that needs to cover the whole range of investment and financial dealings. Naturally, there are and will be areas of application whose scope will be ambiguous at first. They need to be cleared, and will have to be cleared, through reasonable compromise. But the priority of placing environmental – indeed, ESG – considerations at the heart of financial markets, as this regulation is doing with a gold standard for green bonds, must be confirmed.

Dorien Rookmaker (ECR). – Voorzitter, commissaris, mijnheer Tang, mag ik u feliciteren? Dit is een goed voorstel.

Groene obligaties zijn er altijd geweest. Althans, zolang ik heb gewerkt in de financiële sector. Het is heel goed dat we nu een keurmerk hebben, zodat iedereen weet wat hij koopt en zodat ook bedrijven en partijen die geld uit de markt willen halen, weten waar ze aan toe zijn. Als de vlag de lading dekt, zorgt het ervoor dat er minder rompslomp is, minder overleg en minder controles. Dat zal ook de kosten naar beneden brengen.

Of je wel of niet in groene obligaties wilt investeren, dat is altijd nog een vrije beslissing voor elke investeerder. Of je wel of niet onder de vlag van een groene investering geld uit de markt wilt halen, dat is ook een vrije beslissing. Dus ik kan deze regeling alleen maar toejuichen en ik ben daar zelf ook zeer ingenomen mee. Want dan denk ik: ja, hier is de Europese Unie nu voor bedoeld en dit helpt.

Catch-the-eye procedure

Billy Kelleher (Renew). – Mr President, I'd like to congratulate everybody involved in this file and particularly the chief rapporteur, Paul Tang. I would just say at the outset, we need to have integrity in our green bond system, and I think the European Union should become the global capital of sustainable finance.

Of course, this particular taxonomy got off to a very fractious start, when there was great debate about nuclear and gas and whether or not they should be included or not. Eventually it has settled, and we now have a situation where I believe that, as time evolves and as confidence grows in European green bonds, we will see the capital markets functioning properly, where companies and public authorities will be able to use finance in large-scale investments to ensure that there is sustainability in climate change obligations.

I would also like the Commissioner to propose that, as time goes on, we will become flexible in the area of issuance of green bonds and that agriculture and forestry and fisheries and other areas will be included at some stage into the future to ensure that those particular entities can transition as well, because they will play a very meaningful role in sustainability and environmental standards in the years ahead.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Mr President, the purpose of the green bonds should be to speed up decarbonisation. Only companies that have detailed credible emissions reduction targets and plans and environmental strategies covering all their activities should benefit from the EU green bond label. The amendments we passed in the Environment Committee significantly improved the Commission's proposal. These changes required that all bond issuers have climate transition plans and specifically excluded the use of offsets in these plans.

But these amendments were watered down in the plenary vote and the trilogue negotiations. The risk now is that the regulation will enable polluting companies to continue to pollute, as long as the proceeds from the bond sale are used for activities covered by the taxonomy regulation.

Europe's banks have helped fossil fuel companies raise more than EUR 1 trillion from global bond markets since the Paris Agreement in 2016. The Green Bond Regulation will help tackle greenwashing by banks. It's definitely a start, but banks need to stop supporting fossil fuel companies.

João Pimenta Lopes (The Left). – Senhor Presidente, Senhora Comissária, a financeirização do ambiente tem tido várias pressões: a aposta em perversos mecanismos de mercado, nomeadamente o comércio de licenças de emissões, uma dita fiscalidade verde que transfere o ónus da degradação ambiental do modo de produção capitalista para os trabalhadores, a transformação de bancos de desenvolvimento em bancos verdes, a propaganda em torno de produtos financeiros para a aplicação de poupanças.

As ditas obrigações verdes, sem trazerem particular inovação, não deixam de se inserir nesta linha. Senhora Comissária, ao contrário do que diz, não são as pessoas que têm razões para celebrar. Já o capital financeiro, certamente.

Porque a política ambiental da União Europeia assenta, e muito, na criação de mecanismos especulativos, desenhados na lógica da sacrossanta autorregulação dos mercados ao serviço dos lucros dos grandes grupos económicos, aqueles que têm maiores responsabilidades na degradação ambiental e cujo resultado tem tido efeitos nefastos do ponto de vista económico e social.

A defesa da natureza e do ambiente exige outras políticas, da defesa da produção local à promoção do transporte público, da abordagem normativa à redução de emissões e à promoção de alternativas energéticas de domínio público, a defesa da paz e cooperação entre os povos.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Mairead McGuinness, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, thank you, colleagues, for all of these really important contributions. The first thing I would say is that this is not a theoretical debate. This is about the real world of channelling money, investments to the green transition. I am pleased that there is a big interest in this topic. Most people see the value of the work we have done together. Some would have liked more, some would have liked none. So I think we are in a very good place.

I would also remind ourselves when we are having a nice debate that we have done an awful lot together – this Parliament, the Council and the Commission – in the area of sustainable finance initiatives and we should value what we have done. For me, the real moment of success is that we make sure all of these fit together and work well together. And I think we have work to do in that area. So it's really important that we keep discussing sustainable finance and how EU initiatives can best contribute.

I want to address some of the issues raised in the debate. So, firstly, raised by some colleagues in relation to the funding of nuclear projects, we have had our discussion on this. Nuclear is included in the Taxonomy Complementary Delegated Act so these nuclear projects can be funded using the green bond standard. But it is very, very important to stress that this will be clearly indicated in disclosure documents. So, should people want to invest in nuclear, it will be clear, and should investors not want to, that is also very clear. It goes to the point of the rapporteur, who's behind me now. I thought you'd left the Chamber, but never. You always stay for all debates, Mr Tang. But just to say: your word on transparency is absolutely key.

Another point raised – I think the Member has left the Chamber, but there is a colleague who has remained – in the area of the taxonomy. The taxonomy does not cover, yet, all activities. This is absolutely true. But I think you have heard me say on many occasions that the taxonomy is a work in progress. It will be expanded to include many more activities. I know colleagues mentioned agriculture, forestry, fishery. I know that these are topics we will have to deal with in the future.

In relation to a comment made by the Member to my left around polluting companies continuing to pollute. No, no, no. The idea of us having standards and using this label is that not only will we have more sustainable economic activities, but those that are not sustainable today can use this if they have literally clear transition plans, and this shows their intent towards sustainability. And remember things are audited now and will be in the future.

On the question of speculation and markets raised by another colleague and about socially damaging: our work on sustainable finance is just beginning. Because in a very short period of months, we will have companies being judged not just on return on investment and profit. Profit is important, but we will equally be judging companies on their addressing sustainability issues. So investors can see very clearly those companies that are working towards this green and more digital future than we have today. That is a remarkable development and I hope we understand fully that we are all part of something that is unique that Europe is leading on. And we can – and I'm sure Paul Tang will encourage me – do much, much more.

So, our green bond standard is not here to replace existing standards. Indeed, it's our intention that this standard will compete with those that are already in the marketplace and win over issuers and investors. Again, my sincere thanks to this House for putting the European green bond standard into the very best starting position and also for your continued commitment to this agenda, which is key in terms of achieving the green and digital transition.

And, as Paul will rightly have the last word, our rapporteur, can I just say thank you for your opening remarks focusing on trust, transparency and –what was the third one? – transition. How could I forget? Thank you for reminding me. It's always good to have somebody behind you.

Paul Tang, rapporteur. – Mr President, thank you, Commissioner, let me start by saying that financial markets are driven by data. Data are crucial for financial investments, so we have a whole industry of auditors, controllers, accountants, checks, double checks – and we need that, if it's not only about financial return, if we want to take care of people and planets, we need data also on ESG.

Otherwise, we cannot change the investment decision. Otherwise, we cannot put people and planets also at the heart of the investment decision and give an equal place to profit. So sustainable finances need data, and that is why the implementation of the CSRD is so important – it provides the data for the investors to work with. So we need a good implementation.

And of course, this debate shows, this is a work in progress. I've said that many times. We are building the sustainable finance framework and we have done five years now and we have the next five years to come. And it's a massive job done in a short period of time. Thanks also to the very good cooperation with Parliament, Council and the Commission.

But, we still have a lot to do and I appreciate, especially the Commission, by looking forward, we need to make the EU GBS attractive – especially because it's voluntary. But let's also say what the next step is. We have reached a milestone, I agree with you, Commissioner, but we are also looking ahead for the next milestone. And I would like to remind also the Parliament that the one advice from the ECB from the start was: 'Don't make it voluntary, make it mandatory'. And with the reason that it becomes more transparent and everyone has to show what the investment is about. If it's not just the financial return, it's also people and planet. Everyone has to show what's in what's in the obligation.

So we need to move forward. And one opportunity is also their sustainability-linked bonds, which I think are an interesting instrument to finance transition. But then again, it's also called the greenwashing machine. So we see new developments in the markets. Let's make sure that this market develops so that transparency, trust and transition are at the heart and this also holds for the new instruments, because every product must be clear. There must be a market-wide principle: if you say that you're green, you have to show that you're green. That is important. And that is what we're trying to do here. This is a milestone. I'm looking forward to the next.

President. – The debate is closed. The vote will take place tomorrow, Thursday 5 October.

Written statements (Rule 171)

Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska (ECR), na piśmie. – Aby rynek zielonych obligacji zaczął rzeczywiście na dużą skalę finansować zieloną transformację niezbędne jest wprowadzenie nowego, czytelnego, prostego standardu obligacji z „twardym zakorzenieniem” w taksonomii. Konkurencja na rynku obligacji jest zdrowym czynnikiem, a próby jej ograniczania mogłyby ostatecznie doprowadzić do zmniejszenia środków na ekologiczne inwestycje. Dlatego tak ważne dla mnie było utrzymanie dobrowolności standardu i cieszę się, że podjęte próby uczynienia go de facto obligatoryjnym nie powiodły się. Nie mnożmy dodatkowych kryteriów, nadmiernych wymogów wobec emitentów, nie dyskryminujmy także żadnych technologii ujętych w taksonomii. Niezwykle ważnym dla mnie i mojego kraju, Polski, było właśnie zagwarantowanie, że inwestycje m.in. w gaz i energię nuklearną ostatecznie nie będą dyskryminowane! Cieszę się też, że w wyniku negocjacji międzyinstytucjonalnych daliśmy emitentom większą elastyczność, umożliwiając alokowanie do 15% przychodów z emisji obligacji w innowacyjną działalność, która nie została jeszcze ujęta w taksonomii, oraz wydłużając z 5 do 7 lat okres „grandfatheringu”. Kiedy desperacko szukamy pieniędzy na zieloną transformację, nie możemy wybrzydzać i różnicować zielonych technologii. Jak rzadko kiedy hasło „pecunia non olet” wydaje się tu bardzo adekwatne. Nie rzucamy zielonym inwestorom kłód pod nogi, ale ułatwiamy im życie i realizowanie inwestycji.

Alexandr Vondra (ECR), *in writing*. – You all know that I'm not a big fan of the concept of sustainable finances – they add yet more criteria to economic considerations, thereby undermining the value of price as relevant information. Therefore, one might expect that I would also be an implacable opponent of European green bonds. But this is not the case. I understand that if some bonds are to be labelled as green, they must do so according to the same rules throughout the EU. The report we are going to vote on today initially wanted a lot more than was needed, but during the negotiations the overambitious ideas of the rapporteur, Paul Tang, were corrected into a form that can be lived with. Personally, I am especially happy that European green bonds do not push nuclear energy into a corner and offer more relaxed grandfathering rules. I will therefore vote in favour of Tang's report and hope that my leftist colleagues will do so.

12. Vorschlag für die Verlängerung der Zulassung von Glyphosat in der EU (Aussprache)

Sēdes vadītājs. – Nākamais darba kārtības punkts ir debates par Padomes un Komisijas paziņojumiem par ierosinājumu pagarināt glifosāta atļauju ES (2023/2874(RSP)).

Pascual Navarro Ríos, *presidente en ejercicio del Consejo*. – Señor presidente, señorías, señora comisaria, quisiera agradecer la invitación a participar en este debate sobre las repercusiones de la posible ampliación del glifosato en la Unión Europea para la salud de las personas, la biodiversidad y el Pacto Verde.

Durante años, los expertos y los científicos han estado en desacuerdo con respecto a los potenciales efectos y riesgos asociados al uso del glifosato. Es un asunto complejo que, obviamente, reviste una importancia crucial para nuestra ciudadanía. En el caso de esta sustancia, como en el de cualquier otra sustancia autorizada para su uso en productos fitosanitarios en la Unión Europea, la ciudadanía quiere garantías de que el proceso subyacente es lo suficientemente sólido y está científicamente fundamentado.

En julio de este año, tras un largo proceso de revisión inter pares, la Autoridad Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria concluyó que el glifosato no se relaciona con ningún ámbito de preocupación crítico. La conclusión de la Autoridad Europea está basada en una exhaustiva evaluación de riesgo que tiene en cuenta miles de estudios llevados a cabo de conformidad con normas y procedimientos estrictos. A este respecto, quisiera recordar nuestro trabajo conjunto como colegisladores, concluido en 2019, sobre el refuerzo de la independencia y transparencia de la labor de la Autoridad Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria, así como la nueva normativa que entró en vigor en 2021. Por lo tanto, creo que es importante reconocer la labor de la Autoridad Europea en torno a este complicado asunto.

Sobre la base de esta evaluación de la Autoridad Europea, la Comisión ha elaborado un proyecto de Reglamento de ejecución en el que se propone la ampliación del período de aprobación del glifosato en la Unión por otros diez años.

La votación en el Comité Permanente de Vegetales, Animales, Alimentos y Piensos está prevista para el 13 de octubre. Evidentemente, continuará el trabajo de recopilación de datos sobre el uso del glifosato. Tenemos el convencimiento de que la Autoridad Europea, junto con los expertos de los Estados miembros, seguirá pendiente de los avances, se servirá de su rigor científico para tomar decisiones —manteniendo bajo un estrecho control todos los aspectos del glifosato— y reevaluará sus conclusiones, si es necesario, para garantizar la seguridad en materia de salud pública y medio ambiente.

Dicho esto, todos somos conscientes de la necesidad de proseguir nuestro trabajo colectivo para limitar el uso de plaguicidas químicos y proporcionar a los agricultores y productores de alimentos alternativas válidas a los instrumentos de que disponen, para garantizar que pueden seguir suministrando alimentos seguros, sanos y asequibles en cantidad suficiente a toda la ciudadanía europea.

A este respecto, puedo afirmar que se espera que los trabajos sobre la propuesta de Reglamento relativo al uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios avancen a buen ritmo en el Consejo. Los Estados miembros han prestado mucha atención a las alternativas no químicas y han instado a la Comisión a acelerar su desarrollo y el procedimiento de aprobación. La Presidencia española tiene como objetivo alcanzar un acuerdo sobre la posición del Consejo sobre este Reglamento antes de que termine el año.

Antes de concluir, quiero informar a la Cámara de que, lamentablemente, tendré que abandonar la sesión en unos momentos, pero el Consejo estará atento a las intervenciones de sus señorías en este debate.

Stella Kyriakides, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, Secretary of State, honourable Members. I want to thank you for the opportunity to bring you up to date on the ongoing decision-making procedure for the renewal of approval for glyphosate. This is an issue that has been and is of great interest to people in the European Union and, of course, to our farmers.

First of all, I want to start my short intervention by stating that, without any doubt, human health and protection of the environment are the highest priorities for this Commission. Glyphosate is the most studied pesticide in the world. As a result, the renewal process, which started in 2019, involved an evaluation of the highest volume of scientific information for any active substance, including not only studies carried out by the applicants themselves, but also a large number of studies available in the open scientific literature.

This evaluation required a large amount of resources from the four rapporteur Member States – namely France, Sweden, Hungary and the Netherlands – from the European Chemicals Agency, ECHA, and from the European Food Safety Authority, EFSA. I want to take this opportunity to thank them for their immense efforts.

As you may know, last year, after a process involving a public consultation and an expert hearing, the ECHA Risk Assessment Committee unanimously agreed that there is no evidence to classify glyphosate as a carcinogen. This comes to confirm an earlier assessment of 2017. The risk assessment delivered by the rapporteur Member States was also subject to public consultation. This led to the submission of further evidence, also then considered by EFSA and all other Member States during the peer review process.

In its final conclusions on the risk assessment, EFSA concluded that there are no critical areas of concern that would preclude renewal of approval. This key outcome underpins the Commission's proposal to renew the approval. True, EFSA identified some data gaps and issues for which assessment could not only be finalised. However, this is the case with practically all EFSA conclusions for active substances.

In their role as risk managers, the Commission and the Member States carefully assess the identified gaps and issues that have not been finalised, and they examine whether appropriate risk mitigation is available to ensure that human health and the environment are fully protected. Data gaps, therefore, do not mean that the approval cannot be renewed.

For the renewal of approval of glyphosate, the Commission has proposed a number of conditions and restrictions. These are based on the results of the scientific assessment and take into account the fact that the responsibility for authorising plant protection products lies firmly with the Member States, in keeping with the subsidiarity principle.

For example, our proposal requires that Member States look carefully at consumer exposure for succeeding crops. Similarly, it requires that Member States examine co-formulants, assess the need for protection of ground and surface water and any effects on small herbivores, and assess indirect effects on biodiversity. We also propose banning its use for desiccation.

At the Standing Committee of 22 September 2023, many Member States welcomed the proposal. A few advocated further specific restrictions. However, the vast majority disagreed with this, noting in particular that there is no evidence in the scientific assessment that would require such further restrictions. And in any case, Member States will have the possibility to restrict the use of plant protection products, including glyphosate, at national or regional level if they consider this necessary in order to protect biodiversity.

Honourable Members, renewal approval can be granted for a maximum of 15 years. At the same time, scientific research into glyphosate is ongoing, with new information published regularly. On the other hand, we have now assessed the substance twice in a relatively short period and have each time come to the same conclusion.

Having weighed up these factors, the Commission considers that a 10-year renewal of approval is appropriate. Several Member States have asked for and suggested a 15-year renewal. The Commission has proposed renewal of approval for 10 years for the reasons I have already explained.

Of course, I want to assure you that this does not mean we will stand idly by should new evidence emerge. I want to be very clear that we have undertaken and there will be permanent scrutiny. Whenever and whichever new evidence shows that the approval criteria are not met, we will take action immediately to amend and even withdraw the approval if this is warranted.

I will conclude by emphasising one important point. The rapporteur, the Member States, the agencies and the Commission have acted with due diligence and in full compliance with the legislation and with complete transparency. I am fully aware that many of you are disappointed with the outcome of this assessment process. But as I have said many times at this podium from the beginning of my mandate, we must follow science as confirmed by our independent agencies, which follow existing rules. If we are to have robust, independent and evidence-based systems, we must abide by their results.

Peter Liese, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Pflanzenschutzmittel zu reduzieren und ihre sichere Anwendung zu gewährleisten, ist ein wichtiges und richtiges Ziel. Aber Verbote sind aus unserer Sicht als EVP-Fraktion, auch aus meiner persönlichen Sicht, nicht der richtige Weg.

Deswegen unterstützen wir nicht das Ziel eines Verbots in sensiblen Gebieten; darüber verhandeln wir ja schon im Parlament. Aber wir unterstützen auch nicht ein Verbot von Glyphosat, das ein sehr wichtiges Pflanzenschutzmittel in der Praxis ist. Und wenn unsere eigenen Gremien, die EFSA und die ECHA, also unsere europäischen Experten für Lebensmittel und für Chemikalien, sagen, es gibt kein Problem, dann sage ich Sozialdemokraten und Grünen: *Listen to science!* Hört auf die Wissenschaft, nicht nur, wenn es passt, sondern auch bei neuen Züchtungsmethoden und auch bei Glyphosat.

Es kommt eins hinzu. Wir haben einen dramatischen Anstieg der Lebensmittelpreise. Die Menschen leiden im Moment mehr unter dem Anstieg der Lebensmittelpreise als unter dem schon sehr dramatischen Anstieg der Energiekosten. Lebensmittelpreise sind die Treiber der Inflation, und wenn wir ein wichtiges Pflanzenschutzmittel aus dem Sortiment herausnehmen, dann wird es teurer, in der Europäischen Union Lebensmittel zu produzieren. Preissteigerungen werden dann sozusagen willkürlich herbeigeführt.

Deswegen danke ich der Kommission für ihren Vorschlag. Er basiert auf wissenschaftlichen Fakten und führt nicht dazu, dass wir die Lebensmittelproduktion weiter verteuern. Es ist ein guter Vorschlag. Vielen Dank an Stella Kyriakides und ihr Team.

Mohammed Chahim, *namens de S&D-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, iedereen kent de luchtfoto's uit Nederland wel. Uitgestrekte groene velden en akkers omringd door kleine slootjes. Maar in het voorjaar gebeurt er iets gekks met deze akkers. Hoewel de rest van de natuur weer gaat bloeien, kleurt een deel van deze akkers oranjegeel. We zien hier geen gezonde natuur meer, maar doodgespoten velden met landbouwgif, glyfosaat. Deze controversiële onkruidbestrijder wordt veel gebruikt om landbouwgrond vrij te maken van onkruid. Maar terwijl deze stof onkruid tegengaat, vormt ze een enorm risico voor mens en milieu.

Steeds meer studies wijzen op het verband tussen neurologische aandoeningen zoals Parkinson en het gebruik van pesticiden en insecticiden. Mensen die met deze stof werken, zijn onvoldoende beschermd tegen deze risico's. Dat maakt landbouwers, boeren in het bijzonder, extra kwetsbaar en vormt een risico voor omwonenden. In Frankrijk is de regelgeving al aangescherpt. De ziekte van Parkinson is daar zelfs aangemerkt als beroepsziekte voor landbouwers en boeren die te veel aan glyfosaat zijn blootgesteld. In 2018 achtte een rechtbank in de Verenigde Staten het bewezen dat de kankerdiagnose van een tuinman te wijten was aan het veelvuldig gebruik van glyfosaat. Een gigantische schadevergoeding voor producent Monsanto was het gevolg.

Het is pijnlijk geworden dat belangrijke adviezen en onderzoeken over gezondheidsrisico's van glyfosaat door de Europese Autoriteit voor voedselveiligheid niet zijn meegenomen in het advies. De belangen van de industrie lijken in dit advies het zwaarst te wegen, want alleen onderzoeken van de industrie zelf zijn meegenomen in het advies.

Op die oranjegroene akkers schuilt dus een sluipmoordenaar. Dat is niet alleen slecht voor de boer zelf, maar ook voor de biodiversiteit. Zo kunnen bijen moeilijker de weg naar hun nest terugvinden en verzwakt hun immuniteit tegen parasieten. Ook doodt glyfosaat velden met nectarrijke wilde bloemen die bijen van voedsel voorzien.

Daarnaast moeten we overgaan naar meer en meer weerbare en duurzame landbouw. Dat is beter voor het klimaat, het milieu en de boeren zelf. De verlenging van glyfosaat voor tien jaar gaat daar lijnrecht tegenin. Het is tijd dat er een versnelde procedure komt voor de toelating van biologische bestrijdingsmiddelen.

Voor mij is het duidelijk: hanteer het voorzichtigheidsprincipe. Ik verwacht dat Europa dat ook doet. Het is onverantwoord om te wachten totdat we 100 % zeker weten dat glyfosaat schadelijk is voordat we het pas afschaffen. Laten we het omdraaien. Eerst moeten we zeker weten dat het 100 % onschadelijk is voor mens en milieu voordat we het weer gaan toelaten.

Pascal Canfin, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, je crois que nous sommes tous désireux de regarder et de suivre la science. Et regardez précisément ce qu'a dit l'Autorité européenne de sécurité des aliments. Vous avez tous lu son avis. Il y a deux messages.

Le premier message, c'est que le glyphosate n'est pas suffisamment dangereux pour être retiré du marché. Et c'est ce qui fait que vous n'avez pas de base légale pour, le voudriez-vous, le retirer aujourd'hui. Mais lisez le deuxième message. Le deuxième message, c'est de dire qu'il y a énormément de données qui ne sont pas collectées, énormément d'impacts sur la biodiversité qui ne sont pas pris en compte dans la décision relative à la mesure de l'impact global du glyphosate.

Donc, le message de la science est double. Certains, dans cet hémicycle, n'entendent que le premier message. D'autres, dans l'hémicycle, n'entendent que le deuxième message. Nous, nous essayons d'entendre les deux messages, parce que la science est parfois un peu plus complexe que le simplisme que l'on voudrait nous voir suivre.

Notre ligne est assez simple. Nous considérons que la position actuelle de la Commission, c'est-à-dire dix ans sans condition de restriction d'usage, est une position inacceptable. Inacceptable, parce qu'elle ne tient pas compte de la complexité du message scientifique. Et nous attendons une nouvelle proposition qui soit bien plus équilibrée et qui nous permette d'introduire, conformément à la science, des restrictions d'usage, comme nous avons su le faire dans certains pays, notamment en France.

Jutta Paulus, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, meine Damen und Herren! Unglaubliche 4 000 Tonnen Glyphosat werden allein in Deutschland jedes Jahr auf unsere Felder gesprüht. Unsere Bürgerinnen und Bürger sind zu Recht besorgt, denn es kann eben nicht ausgeschlossen werden, dass Glyphosat krebserregend ist, das vermutet nämlich das Krebskomitee der Weltgesundheitsorganisation, die sollten es ja wissen: wahrscheinlich krebserregend. Vor diesem Hintergrund finde ich es sehr beunruhigend, dass die Europäische Chemikalienagentur bei ihrer Beurteilung nur einen Teil der vorhandenen Krebsstudien zugrunde gelegt hat. Denn ich finde, bei so einem Thema sollte man doch bitte die gesamte Evidenz betrachten.

Unabhängig vom Krebsrisiko ist unbestritten: Glyphosat ist hochgefährlich für Wasserorganismen. Und die Annahme, dass dieses Herbizid nicht ins Wasser gelangt, ist, vorsichtig gesagt, optimistisch. Denn wenn wir Pestizidwirkstoffe in weit abgelegenen Bergregionen finden, dann könnte es doch auch sein, dass das Glyphosat in die Gewässer direkt am Feld gelangt.

Bodenleben: Glyphosat wurde ursprünglich als Antibiotikum entwickelt. Was macht es mit unserer Bodenfruchtbarkeit? Das wissen wir nicht. Und die EFSA hat selber sowohl schriftlich als auch im Ausschuss beim Hearing gesagt: „Uns fehlen Daten für eine endgültige Beurteilung der Risiken.“ Also ich habe ja die längste Zeit meines Lebens in einem wissenschaftlichen Labor gearbeitet. Wenn wir in einem Abschlussbericht an den Kunden geschrieben hätten: „Dafür fehlen uns Daten, wir können das nicht beurteilen“, das hätte kein Kunde akzeptiert, das ist doch klar. Und „no critical areas of concern“ heißt nicht keine Bedenken, sondern das heißt nur, keines der Bedenken ist bei allen 23 Anwendungsfällen aufgetreten. Das ist ein geringfügiger Unterschied.

Dieser Vorschlag zeigt für mich ganz deutlich: Wir brauchen ein neues Zulassungsverfahren für Pestizide, denn das bisherige lässt ja anscheinend zu, dass Substanzen mit Datenlücken, potenziell gesundheitsgefährdend, potenziell biodiversitätsschädlich, weiter auf den Markt kommen, und gleichzeitig verhandelt man ein Renaturierungsgesetz, um das Ganze wieder zu reparieren. Ich finde, das müssen wir besser machen.

Mazaly Aguilar, *en nombre del Grupo ECR*. – Señor presidente, el glifosato lleva en funcionamiento cuarenta y nueve años y, en todo este tiempo, no han existido contraindicaciones para la salud ni informes científicos que hayan demostrado que sea perjudicial.

Por el contrario, el glifosato ha contribuido –entre otras cosas– a mejorar la biodiversidad del suelo, a reducir la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero, a reducir la necesidad del arado y a evitar un incremento en los costes de producción de los agricultores. Y, además, es barato. Además, cabe recordar que, sin el glifosato, la producción de vides en la Unión Europea podría disminuir hasta en 4,7 millones de toneladas y los costes para el sector se incrementarían en hasta 4 200 millones de euros. Asimismo, la producción de trigo en la Unión Europea podría disminuir hasta en 24 millones de toneladas y los costes para el sector se incrementarían en hasta 10 500 millones de euros. ¿Se imaginan ustedes que se prohibiesen los medicamentos, sin tener en cuenta sus beneficios, simplemente por no ser productos naturales?

Por eso, no se entiende que, a pesar de las sólidas conclusiones de base científica de la EFSA sobre el glifosato, la Comisión se haya dejado influir por los ecologistas y haya dejado la puerta abierta a que la utilización de este herbicida, durante la prórroga de diez años, pueda ser revisada en cualquier momento. Un sinsentido.

Rosanna Conte, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, glifosato sì o glifosato no? Da anni l'Unione europea si interroga su questa sostanza e a ogni scadenza e rinnovo ci troviamo a riaprire un dibattito che tocca diverse sfere economiche e di salute pubblica.

Gli Stati membri che scelgono di autorizzare il glifosato lo fanno con prescrizioni di soglie e di modalità per rispondere alle necessità ambientali e sociali in termini di sicurezza, ma questo, in previsione di un'autorizzazione pluriennale, è un elemento da presidiare ancora di più.

Allo stesso tempo, le amministrazioni locali hanno la necessità di mettere in campo interventi efficaci, incompatibili con la burocrazia europea se questa risulta fine a se stessa. Ecco allora che, dopo tanti anni di pareri divergenti, il settore ha bisogno di un po' di chiarezza e oggi, dopo una legislatura che solleva agli agricoltori più incognite che certezze, facciamo nostre le conclusioni tecniche degli ultimi studi.

Alcuni dubbi, tuttavia, rimangono sul tavolo e la proposta di rinnovo dell'autorizzazione arriva senza grandi sforzi nel sostegno di Bruxelles alla ricerca di alternative naturali percorribili ed efficaci. Allora la domanda sorge spontanea: l'Unione europea sta agevolando la ricerca delle alternative? Siamo disposti a far valere le stesse norme tecniche d'utilizzo ai nostri partner commerciali negli accordi di libero scambio?

Il rinnovo dell'autorizzazione a cinque o dieci anni certifica il ritardo che ancora scontiamo nello sviluppo di alternative spendibili. Siate quantomeno onesti ed evitate cavilli burocratici inutili per chi ne ha bisogno e non ha alternative.

Anja Hazekamp, *namens de Fractie The Left*. – Voorzitter, de ziekte van Parkinson is de snelstgroeijende hersenziekte ter wereld. “Het is een ziekte die we onszelf aandoen. Parkinson is een welvaartsziekte.” Dat zei een vooraanstaande Nederlandse neuroloog recent en hij verwees naar Nederlandse straten waar wel zes gevallen van parkinson tegelijkertijd werden aangetroffen. Hij wil daarom een verbod op glyfosaat. En wij ook.

Glyfosaat, wereldwijd het meest gebruikte landbouwgif, doodt alles op zijn pad. Niet alleen planten, maar ook bijen, kikkers, vissen, bodemorganismen en – langzamer, maar ook – mensen.

Ondanks alle wetenschappelijke links tussen het gebruik van glyfosaat en het ontstaan van kanker en parkinson, ondanks de snel stijgende kosten voor het zuiveren van ons drinkwater en de uitholling van de biodiversiteit, wil de Commissie dit landbouwgif nog eens tien jaar toestaan. Niet omdat het veilig is. Niet omdat het nodig is. Nee, omdat het miljarden oplevert voor Bayer-Monsanto, ten koste van alles wat kwetsbaar is. Dat is onacceptabel. Dat pikken we niet.

Het verzet groeit en laat zich niet tegenhouden. Duitsland, Oostenrijk en Nederland – niet de kleinste spelers op het gebied van landbouw – zeggen nee tegen glyfosaat. Als Frankrijk zich bij het groeiende verzet aansluit, kunnen we aan een gezonde en duurzame toekomst beginnen.

Een vraag aan de Commissie: erkent u dat de huidige risicobeoordeling niet kijkt naar parkinson? En bent u het met mij eens dat het voorzorgsprincipe zegt dat een verbod de enige denkbare oplossing is?

Maxette Pirbakas (NI). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, la Commission fait le choix de la science et du bon sens dans le dossier du glyphosate. Ce courage mérite d'être salué. Bien sûr, personne ne dit que le glyphosate est un produit miracle. Dans un monde idéal, il serait probablement banni pour les raisons déjà exposées, comme nous le savons.

Mais aujourd'hui, nous n'avons pas de solution de remplacement. En tout cas, rien qui permette de maintenir notre productivité et notre rentabilité agricole, seul garant de l'autonomie alimentaire de l'Europe dans les grandes monocultures en métropole et en outre-mer. Beaucoup d'agriculteurs reconnaissent qu'ils ne savent pas faire sans glyphosate.

Interdire pour aujourd'hui, c'est courir à la catastrophe. Et puis n'oublions pas qu'une partie des biens agricoles que nous continuons d'importer aura de toute manière été exposée au glyphosate. Dans la nouvelle période décennale qui s'ouvre, il faut que la recherche progresse pour trouver des solutions de remplacement acceptables pour le grand public comme pour les agriculteurs. Madame la Commissaire, c'est un vaste défi auquel il faudra tous se confronter. Nous aussi, chers collègues.

Herbert Dorfmann (PPE). – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Kein in der Landwirtschaft eingesetztes Pflanzenschutzmittel erhitzt seit Jahren die Gemüter wie Glyphosat. Dafür gibt es Gründe, nicht alle haben mit wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnissen und wissenschaftlichen Fakten zu tun.

In diesem Haus haben wir bereits vor fünf Jahren vorgeschlagen, den Wirkstoff nur mehr unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen zu verlängern. Dazu gehört vor allem das klare Verbot, den Wirkstoff für Vorerntebehandlungen einzusetzen. Nur dann und nur so kann der Wirkstoff nämlich in die Lebensmittelkette gelangen. Spät, aber doch greift die Kommission diesen Vorschlag nun auf.

Die Landwirtschaft braucht – vielleicht leider – Glyphosat als Herbizid. Eine wirkliche Alternative steht der Landwirtschaft bis heute nicht zur Verfügung. Vor allem darf man halt auch nicht vergessen, dass viele Praktiken einer CO₂-armen Landwirtschaft wie *minimum* oder *no tillage* nur dann möglich sind, wenn ein effizientes Totalherbizid zur Verfügung steht.

Aber es muss klar sein, dass eben nur diese Verwendung als Herbizid verlängert wird und den Mitgliedstaaten auch keine Möglichkeit mehr gegeben wird, davon Ausnahmen zu gestatten. Für Vorerntebehandlungen gibt es Alternativen, und diese sind auch zu nutzen. Dazu braucht es auch eine klare Spiegelklausel, der Rückstandswert MRL muss entsprechend für Lebensmittel in Europa und für eingeführte Lebensmittel angepasst werden. Das, was in Europa gilt, muss ja auch für eingeführte Ware gelten.

Wichtig ist aber vor allem, dass Alternativen erforscht werden. Dazu gehören Substanzen wie Pelargonsäure. Diese Substanzen müssen verbessert und zügig zugelassen werden.

Meine Fraktion unterstützt daher den Vorschlag der Kommission für eine eingeschränkte Wiederzulassung des Wirkstoffs.

Clara Aguilera (S&D). – Señor presidente, señora comisaria, estamos ante el debate del glifosato. Yo creo que ningún herbicida del mundo ha tenido tantas horas de debate en esta cámara ni tantas horas de estudio ni ha sido tan avalado científicamente. Es el más estudiado y el más debatido en esta Cámara.

Por lo tanto, cuando yo escucho a algunas personas, veo que esta cuestión es para ellas como un dogma, porque hablan específicamente de este herbicida y no de otros. Yo no creo en dogmas de fe: creo en la ciencia y creo en la investigación. Esa es mi base para la toma de decisiones. Y vemos que las conclusiones de la Agencia Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria —y mal vamos si no confiamos en ella— no han identificado áreas de preocupación críticas en la evaluación de los riesgos del glifosato, como sustancia activa, para la salud humana, los animales y el medio ambiente.

Pero, como bien ha dicho algún compareciente anterior, también hay conclusiones que señalan que hay algunas lagunas de datos. Evidentemente, estamos hablando de un producto químico con importantes efectos. Hay algunas lagunas de datos, que según la Comisión y la propia EFSA, se pueden abordar mediante medidas de mitigación del riesgo.

Yo tengo confianza en el sistema europeo de regulación de las sustancias activas fitosanitarias. Creo que es el sistema con más garantías y más estricto del mundo y, por lo tanto, creo que la propuesta de la Comisión —que veremos en qué queda— es razonable. Supone de nuevo una autorización, en este caso por diez años, pero es razonable y está amparada, sobre todo, en estudios exhaustivos y, desde luego, en análisis minuciosos (y de horas de debate ni vamos a hablar). Conviene señalar, también, que, en los sistemas agrícolas sostenibles, como la agricultura de conservación o la regenerativa, es esencial el uso del glifosato.

Pero, en cualquier caso, si hay claridad científica suficiente, yo tengo confianza en las instituciones europeas y tendré confianza en la propuesta de la Comisión.

Elsi Katainen (Renew). – Arvoisa puhemies, hyvät komission edustajat, itse olen tyytyväinen siitä, että komissio on esittänyt jäsenmaille glyfosaatin käyttöluvan jatkoa. Toivon, että myös jäsenmaat tätä kannattavat, sillä puoltaahan jatkolupaa myöskin Euroopan elintarvikevirasto EFSA.

Ongelma on se, että käyttökiellon kokonaisvaikutuksia elintarvikesektorille ei mikään taho ole pystynyt pitävästi arvioimaan ja monista tutkimushankkeista huolimatta hyvin tehoavaa pienemmän ympäristöriskin torjunta-ainetta ei valitettavasti ole vielä näköpiirissä.

Keskeisen tärkeää glyfosaatissa on sen turvallinen ja tarkasti kohdennettu käyttö. Glyfosaatin avulla viljan pakkotuleenuttamiselle on sanottava jyrkkä ei. Suomessa sellainen sato ei menisi edes kaupaksi – mutta aineen kohdennettu ja vastuullinen käyttö on sallittava jatkossakin rikkakasvien torjuntaan tai kasvuston päättämiseen.

Benoît Biteau (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, une fois n'est pas coutume, je suis d'accord avec les autorités françaises qui considèrent, je les cite, qu'il serait nécessaire que l'EFSA et la Commission européenne finalisent dès que possible la méthodologie d'évaluation des effets sur la biodiversité et les écosystèmes, qui sont pourtant les piliers de notre espoir de souveraineté alimentaire.

En attendant, comme l'a clairement exprimé le ministre de l'agriculture allemand, M. Özdemir, en accord avec le principe de précaution, il faut interdire le glyphosate. Car en effet, le gouvernement français considère, je cite à nouveau, que l'évaluation des risques pour la biodiversité et les écosystèmes n'a pas pu être conduite en l'absence de méthodes validées, bien que la problématique ait déjà été signalée en 2017.

Le glyphosate se trouve partout dans l'eau, dans les sols, dans les cheveux ici des députés, de nos enfants. Il est un danger pour les êtres humains, pour les animaux, pour la biodiversité. Nous sommes toutes et tous contaminés. Les effets montrant la nocivité du glyphosate s'accumulent. L'utilisation de ce tueur de mauvaises herbes est indispensable aux OGM et à leurs promoteurs. Il va à l'encontre de la loi sur la restauration de la nature adoptée le mois dernier. Au nom du principe de précaution, je demande donc aux ministres de l'agriculture d'interdire le glyphosate sans plus attendre.

Krzysztof Jurgiel (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! W ciągu dekad stosowania glifosat okazał się skutecznym, opłacalnym środkiem zwalczania chwastów i umożliwił wielu rolnikom przejście z uprawy pełnej na uprawę bezorkową, a przy tym umożliwił na dużą skalę siew roślin okrywowych. Całkowita eliminacja glifosatu z rynku miałaby znaczące konsekwencje dla europejskich rolników, gospodarki, a także środowiska. Według dobrze udokumentowanych analiz spowodowałaby spadek plonów o kilka, nawet do kilkunastu procent. Herbicydy i pestycydy można zatem i należy stosować z większą precyzją i ostrożnością, a ich nadmierowe ograniczanie jest nieadekwatne do zagrożenia i przeciwnie – po prostu podniesie koszty produkcji rolnej.

Zdecydowanie sprzeciwiam się dalszej presji na sektor rolny w formie ograniczania liczby dopuszczalnych środków ochrony roślin, ponieważ oznacza to ogromne wyzwania dla rentowności, zwłaszcza małych gospodarstw rolnych, tworząc obciążenia finansowe niewspółmierne do potencjalnych korzyści środowiskowych.

Aurélia Beigneux (ID). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, vous nous demandez aujourd'hui de donner un blanc-seing d'une décennie sur un produit dont les conséquences sanitaires sur les consommateurs comme sur les agriculteurs font encore débat, car les études se révèlent toutes contradictoires. Si la dépendance à ce produit nous empêche d'appliquer un principe de précaution ferme, nous ne pouvons pas laisser une telle latitude à une substance et à ses adjuvants parfois plus toxiques que le glyphosate lui-même.

Une majorité d'agriculteurs souhaite sortir du tout chimique. Seulement, la violence que préconisent les extrémistes de l'environnement est suicidaire. Arrêter dès aujourd'hui le glyphosate, c'est signer l'arrêt de mort de plusieurs filières stratégiques de notre agriculture et menacer directement notre souveraineté alimentaire.

Au même moment, on multiplie les traités de libre-échange avec le monde entier, ce même monde qui associe OGM et glyphosate déversés à outrance. L'extrémisme est une impasse de l'esprit. Refusons-le, qu'il soit vert ou ultralibéral. Que la Commission renouvelle donc son autorisation, mais sur cinq ans et non sur dix ans, et qu'elle offre surtout les moyens d'une alternative réaliste pour les agriculteurs et bien sûr pour notre santé. Qu'elle se tienne à un suivi strict et un soutien effectif à la recherche d'alternatives, comme avec le projet Horizon de traitement des sols au laser.

Il faut que la BEI également mette en œuvre des garanties de prêts bancaires pour les investissements innovants issus de la recherche agronomique. Et enfin, revoyons le règlement d'autorisation. Développons un système de contre-expertise indépendant. Libérons-nous des sociétés agrochimiques et des semenciers qui ont le monopole de l'alimentation mondiale. Alors à ce jour, évidemment, nous ne pouvons pas faire autrement que d'utiliser le glyphosate. Mais nous ne pouvons pas nous satisfaire de cette situation. Nous appartenons depuis deux millénaires à une grande civilisation agricole, alors restons-le en étant une Europe des nouvelles technologies.

Manon Aubry (The Left). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, j'ai une question assez simple pour vous. Est-ce que c'est Bayer Monsanto qui a tenu la plume pour réautoriser le glyphosate dix ans de plus? Parce que manifestement, leurs 6 millions d'euros de lobbying annuel ont été assez efficaces pour vous convaincre de continuer avec leur poison. De l'argent qui a été bien investi, puisque manifestement il a aussi entraîné le retournement de veste d'Emmanuel Macron qui refuse également d'en sortir malgré ses promesses.

Vous préférez servir ainsi les intérêts d'une multinationale que ceux des 99,8 % des Européens qui ont déjà du glyphosate dans leurs urines. Vous parlez de science, mais qu'est-ce que vous faites dans ce cas-là de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé qui a classé le glyphosate comme un cancérigène probable?

Le glyphosate impacte les femmes enceintes et les fœtus, abîme nos corps, contamine nos cours d'eau, pollue le sol et détruit la biodiversité. Que vous faut-il de plus pour l'interdire? En ignorant les preuves scientifiques irréfutables dissimulées par Monsanto, vous mettez en danger la santé de tous les Européens.

Pour finir, je vous propose une expérience assez simple. Si le glyphosate est si inoffensif que ça, allez faire un tour dans un champ après un épandage et nous verrons bien alors si vous continuez à faire primer leurs profits sur nos vies.

Marc Tarabella (NI). – Monsieur le Président, j'en parlais déjà ce lundi, le hasard du calendrier de cette plénière fait que, cette semaine, nous débattons de la question de l'amiante et de celle du glyphosate. Et j'évoquais la similitude effrayante entre le slogan publicitaire de l'amiante à l'époque et celui du Roundup de Monsanto. Les deux publicités expliquent sans honte que tant l'amiante que le glyphosate sont propres, durables et en harmonie avec la nature.

Une autre similitude m'a marqué dans la conclusion du prospectus pour l'amiante, et je cite mot pour mot: «les problèmes posés par l'amiante ne sont rien comparé aux immenses services qu'il vous rend chaque jour». C'est le même argument qui nous a servi aujourd'hui sur le glyphosate. Cela fait froid dans le dos quand on sait que l'amiante fait encore 70 000 morts par an en Europe.

Je le dis et je le répète, la recherche scientifique et le progrès, oui, mais prendre les Européens pour des cobayes, non. Amiante, glyphosate, ne commettons pas les mêmes erreurs.

Norbert Lins (PPE). – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Der Kollege Biteau und auch der deutsche Landwirtschaftsminister haben vorhin gerade gezeigt, dass sie beide das Vorsorgeprinzip gar nicht verstanden haben. Das Vorsorgeprinzip, was die Zulassung von Pflanzenschutzmitteln betrifft, ist das Härteste, was die Europäische Union in der Welt hat, und das heißt dann eben, dass wir Vertrauen haben in den härtesten Zulassungsprozess, den es in der Welt gibt.

Selten wurde ein Wirkstoff so genau untersucht, wie das beim Wirkstoff Glyphosat, der Fall ist. Weit über 1 000, Tausende von Seiten Forschung wurden einbezogen – von den nationalen Behörden und auch der EFSA. Hierbei sind keine kritischen Problembereiche entdeckt worden, die für den Wirkstoff, wenn er richtig, wie vorgeschrieben, angewendet wird, zu einem Verbot führen. Wie können die europäischen Institutionen ernst genommen werden, wenn Verbote verhängt werden, obwohl wissenschaftlich und methodisch fundierte Daten keinen Anlass dazu geben? Und auf was können die europäischen Bäuerinnen und Bauern vertrauen?

Ich begrüße daher, dass die Europäische Kommission auf die Einschätzung der EFSA vertraut und Glyphosat für weitere zehn Jahre zulassen will. Das ist ein ganz wichtiger Schritt für die Landwirtschaft und auch insbesondere für die Planungssicherheit der Landwirte. Selbstverständlich ist es richtig, auch jetzt noch zu diskutieren, wie es z. B. Frankreich macht, ob wir weitere Anwendungsrestriktionen mit einbeziehen. Aber in der richtigen Richtung sind wir unterwegs, und ich vertraue jetzt auf die Mitgliedstaaten, dass sie eine weise und richtige Entscheidung treffen, nämlich die Wiederzulassung.

Christophe Clergeau (S&D). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, Madame la Commissaire, nous ne pouvons pas condamner l'Europe à dix ans de glyphosate, dix ans alors qu'il y a tant d'incertitudes! Dix ans alors qu'il y a tant de dangers! Dix ans alors que la science avance chaque jour et apporte des informations nouvelles!

Il y a dans ce dossier une double défaillance. Une défaillance de l'évaluation des risques. Parce que l'EFSA n'a pas donné de feu rouge, elle n'a pas donné de feu vert. Et en France, quand le feu est orange, on ne passe pas au carrefour parce que c'est dangereux. Ça a été dit par mes collègues, manque d'information, manque de protocole, mais sur quel sujet? L'exposition humaine via l'alimentation, la protection de l'eau, la santé des petits mammifères herbivores, la protection des plantes aquatiques, l'impact sur la biodiversité.

Et tout cela alors que l'EFSA n'a pas été capable d'évaluer le produit de référence et son coformulant. Et devant ce parlement, le directeur général de l'EFSA nous a dit qu'il ne comprenait pas l'écart qu'il y avait entre la place des pesticides dans l'agenda politique européen et la faiblesse des moyens consacrés à l'évaluation des risques, y compris des moyens donnés à sa propre organisation.

Et la deuxième faillite, c'est une faillite dans la gestion des risques parce que vous vous défaussez sur les États membres. Qu'est-ce que vous proposez en fait? Vous dites aux États membres: prenez chaque alerte de l'EFSA et débrouillez-vous pour l'intégrer dans l'évaluation des produits qui seront mis sur le marché. Et qu'est-ce qu'ils vous répondent? Comment ferions-nous mieux le travail que l'EFSA n'a pas été capable de faire? Et c'est pour ça que beaucoup d'entre eux aujourd'hui refusent votre proposition.

Alors, la difficulté dramatique à laquelle nous sommes confrontés, c'est que nous ne savons plus qui, à la Commission, défend le principe de précaution. Qui, à la Commission, défend le plus haut niveau possible de protection de la santé et de l'environnement. Donc, vous, le Conseil et la Commission, vous vous apprêtez à renoncer au principe de précaution. Nous, nous objecterons et nous dirons non.

Jérémy Decerle (Renew). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, ne laissons pas les discours simplistes nous piéger. Le chemin que nous prenons, c'est celui d'un renouvellement du glyphosate. Tout le monde le sait et c'est, je crois, raisonnable. La vraie question que chacun devrait regarder en face, c'est celle des conditions de ce renouvellement. La proposition de la Commission n'est en effet pas sérieuse, car elle n'intègre aucune de ces conditions d'usage en continuant d'en laisser la responsabilité aux États membres.

Un tel laxisme sur ce sujet, c'est de la distorsion de concurrence assurée entre les agriculteurs européens. Avec le cas emblématique du glyphosate, notre réglementation de mise en marché montre ses limites. Ce dont nous avons vraiment besoin, c'est d'une harmonisation réelle et forte des autorisations, avec des conditions d'usage établies au niveau européen. Pour ne pas laisser l'agriculture dans l'impasse et la société sans réponse n'interdisons pas sans solution, mais n'autorisons pas sans conditions harmonisées.

(L'orateur accepte de répondre à une question «carton bleu»)

Manon Aubry (The Left), question «carton bleu». – Je vous ai bien écouté et vous avez dit très clairement que le chemin que nous prenons est le renouvellement du glyphosate. Mais je me souviens d'un président de la République d'un camp politique auquel vous appartenez, Emmanuel Macron, qui disait lui-même en 2017: il faut organiser dans les années qui suivent la sortie du glyphosate.

Alors, je sais bien que vous êtes ici un des représentants les plus fervents des lobbys des pesticides et que vous avez même été désigné par Monsanto comme l'un de leurs meilleurs alliés. Mais, sachant que le Parkinson est une maladie très prévalente chez les agriculteurs, est-ce que vous défendez ici les intérêts des agriculteurs qui souffrent les premiers du glyphosate, ou est-ce que vous défendez les intérêts de la firme multinationale Monsanto?

Jérémy Decerle (Renew), réponse «carton bleu». – Madame Aubry, une chose est sûre, c'est que je ne défends pas les mêmes intérêts que vous et que je ne les défends pas de la même manière. Moi j'ai de la sensibilité pour les paysans, pour le monde paysan, pour tous ceux qui se lèvent le matin pour essayer de nourrir les Européens. Donc je n'ai pas de leçon à recevoir de vous sur ce que j'étais, sur ce que je suis et sur ce que je défends.

Je défendrai toujours les agriculteurs et ce que je demande aujourd'hui, c'est quelque chose de raisonnable, c'est qu'on fasse une sortie du glyphosate, mais une sortie propre, justement, où on emmène tout le monde en même temps et où la France ne se retrouve pas en avance sur les autres et perdante pour son agriculture. Voilà. Donc ne me donnez pas de leçon et continuez de faire votre politique politicienne nationale ici à Bruxelles. Moi je défends les Européens, je ne défends pas que les Français.

Tilly Metz (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, cela fait déjà plus de huit ans que le glyphosate est classé comme probablement cancérigène par l'Organisation mondiale de la santé. S'y ajoutent les preuves de l'impact néfaste du glyphosate sur l'environnement, la biodiversité, les animaux.

Lassé d'attendre une interdiction européenne, le Luxembourg a osé prendre le pas il y a quelques années. À partir de janvier 2021, l'utilisation du glyphosate a été totalement interdite. David contre Goliath. Nous avons malheureusement perdu en justice contre l'industrie agrochimique. L'utilisation est de nouveau légale, même si elle est peu répandue.

Mais, pendant presque deux ans, notre petit pays a pu démontrer qu'une agriculture sans glyphosate est possible et qu'une interdiction n'amène aucunement une chute dramatique du rendement. Donc, ne croyez pas ces mensonges alarmistes. Des milliers d'agriculteurs et d'agricultrices bio et conventionnels au Luxembourg et dans toute l'Europe montrent que l'on peut produire en quantité et cela sans glyphosate.

Sylvia Limmer (ID). – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, verehrte Kollegen! Seit Jahrzehnten machen immer aggressiver auftretende Anti-Glyphosat-NGOs Stimmung gegen die Anwendung von Glyphosat. Nicht selten sind diese Lobbygruppen fürstlich von der Biobranche alimentiert, die sich so der lästigen Konkurrenz entledigen möchte.

Dabei ist Glyphosat nicht nur mit fast 50 Jahren in der Anwendung das dienstälteste Pflanzenschutzmittel, sondern auch das bestuntersuchte. Es ist daher nicht verwunderlich, dass sowohl die EFSA als auch die Europäische Chemikalienagentur nach der Auswertung von 2 400 Studien – das ist beispiellos – zu dem Schluss kamen, dass es keinerlei Karzinogene, Mutagene, Teratogene oder neurotoxischen Wirkungen gibt.

Außerdem fehlt schlicht eine äquivalente Alternative. Bei einem Verbot von Glyphosat bliebe nur die mechanische Unkrautbekämpfung, die nicht nur wirtschaftlich nicht vertretbar wäre. Und an die lieben Grünen: Es gilt immer: „Die Dosis macht das Gift.“ Selbst Wasser wirkt letal, Sie müssen einfach nur genug davon inkorporieren. Toxisch sind dagegen viele im Biolandbau zugelassenen Substanzen, zum Beispiel das erwiesenermaßen auch für den Menschen neurotoxische Pyrethrin. Es tötet auch zuverlässig die Verwandten von Biene Maja und Onkel Willi.

Es bleibt also zu hoffen, dass die Kommission ihren eigenen Leitspruch „*Follow the science*“ befolgt und Glyphosat die Wiederzulassung erteilt.

Christine Schneider (PPE). – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin! Die Diskussion heute um Glyphosat ist für mich ein perfektes Beispiel für das, was bei uns zum Teil in der Gesellschaft, aber auch hier im politischen Haus falsch läuft. Fast jede Diskussion, wenn es um Pflanzenschutzmittel geht, wird emotional geführt. Fakten spielen immer weniger eine Rolle, stattdessen verbreiteten hier einige wieder Weltuntergangsszenarien, sollte die Zulassung von Glyphosat verlängert werden.

Deshalb möchte ich noch einmal kurz einordnen, um was es geht. Glyphosat ist ein Pflanzenschutzmittel, das es unseren Landwirten ermöglicht, die Ernährungssicherheit zu gewährleisten. Der Einsatz von Glyphosat unterliegt heute bereits strengen Vorschriften. In Schutzgebieten darf Glyphosat überhaupt nicht ausgebracht werden. Wir hatten noch nie eine bessere Datenlage als aktuell. Und unsere unabhängigen Wissenschaftler von der EFSA empfehlen sogar eine verlängerte Zulassung. Ohne den Einsatz von Glyphosat drohen drastische Verluste bei den Ernten, und das gerade jetzt, wo die Bezahlbarkeit von Lebensmitteln für viele Menschen ein immer größeres Problem wird.

Deshalb bitte ich alle Beteiligten: Hören Sie auf mit dieser Angstmacherei, und lassen Sie uns zu einer faktenbasierten Diskussion zurückkehren. Wir müssen natürlich an funktionierenden Alternativen arbeiten. Aber erst dann, wenn diese vorliegen, können wir über weitere Schritte diskutieren. Deshalb sollten wir uns für eine verlängerte eingeschränkte Zulassung von Glyphosat einsetzen.

Günther Sidl (S&D). – Herr Präsident, geschätzte Frau Kommissarin! Die aktuelle Diskussion um die Verlängerung von Glyphosat erhitzt wieder einmal zu Recht die Gemüter. Die Bürgerinitiative „Stoppt Glyphosat“ hat es im Jahr 2017 in weniger als fünf Monaten geschafft, über 1,3 Millionen Unterschriften aus den damals noch 28 Mitgliedstaaten zu sammeln. Auf der EFSA-Website ist zu lesen, dass bei der Bewertung der Auswirkungen von Glyphosat auf die Gesundheit von Mensch, Tier und Umwelt „keine kritischen Problembereiche“ festgestellt wurden. Die EU-Umweltbehörde veröffentlichte, dass 20 % der Krebserkrankungen in Europa durch Umweltgifte hervorgerufen werden – eine Zahl, die bedenklich ist, eine Zahl, die sich für mich nicht mit „keine kritischen Problembereiche“ definieren lässt.

Unter Berücksichtigung der vorhandenen Datenlage des Vorsorgeprinzips, der vielen Stimmen europäischer Bürgerinitiativen für eine nachhaltige Landwirtschaft, die sehr erfolgreich waren, sowie unserer gemeinsamen europäischen Ziele – „Vom Hof auf den Tisch“, der Biodiversitätsstrategie und des Pestizid-Reduktionsziels der Kommission – ist eine Verlängerung von Glyphosat klar abzulehnen.

Die Menschen wollen gesunde Nahrungsmittel ohne Rückstände krankmachender Pestizide. Es braucht ohnehin mehr finanzielle Mittel für die Erforschung von wirksamen, nachhaltigen und ökologischen Pestizidalternativen. Wir verlieren viel zu viel Zeit, in der hier nichts oder eindeutig zu wenig passiert. Es geht darum, dass wir der Landwirtschaft sinnvolle Alternativen anbieten können. Dafür braucht es eine gemeinsame Kraftanstrengung.

Martin Häusling (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Einige der hier Anwesenden haben von einem Pflanzenschutzmittel geredet. Das ist Unsinn! Es handelt sich um einen Pflanzenvernichter, -totalvernichter.

Deshalb seien Sie ehrlich. Seien Sie auch ehrlich, warum Glyphosat so viel angewendet wird: Es ist einfach anzuwenden, es ist billig, es ist wie gemacht für eine agrarindustrielle Landwirtschaft. Und wie wird es gemacht? Alles totspritzen, säen, fertig.

Uns wird gesagt, es muss Alternativen geben. Ja, es gibt hunderttausende von Biobetrieben, die zeigen jedes Jahr, dass es auch ohne Glyphosat geht – mit vernünftigen Fruchtfolgen, mit einem guten Bodenmanagement.

Was ich finde, ist, dass die EFSA und auch die Kommission an diesem Punkt wirklich fahrlässig handeln, wenn sie trotz dieser massiven Datenlücken – es ist ja nicht nur eine Datenlücke, es sind ja massive Datenlücken zum Thema Boden, Gewässer oder zu unserem Mikrobiom –, trotzdem sagen: „Na ja, wir wissen halt nicht alles, aber machen wir halt so weiter.“ Das ist wirklich völlig unverständlich.

Ich finde auch: Wenn man mal ehrlich ist, auf was muss sich denn die EFSA verlassen? Auf die Studien der Industrie! Hat die EFSA irgendeine eigene Studie gemacht? Nein, hat sie nicht! Deshalb, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, wenn das jetzt tatsächlich für zehn Jahre weiter zugelassen wird, ist das ein Schlag ins Gesicht für alle, die sich für die Umwelt einsetzen.

Daniel Buda (PPE). – Domnule președinte, doamna comisară, doamnelor și domnilor colegi, salut propunerea Comisiei Europene de prelungire a autorizației pentru utilizarea glifosatului.

Contestatarii acestei decizii trebuie să înțeleagă că astăzi nu există niciun studiu care să indice o legătură de cauzalitate directă între folosirea acestei substanțe și riscuri pentru sănătatea umană, animală ori pentru mediu. Sau să înțeleg că nu mai avem încredere în judecata instituțiilor europene?

Cerem însă Comisiei să aloce fonduri pentru a cerceta în continuare metode alternative la folosirea nu doar a glifosatului, dar și a altor produse chimice în agricultură.

La nivel global, fermierii pierd astăzi deja 30-40% din culturile lor din cauza buruienilor, dăunătorilor și bolilor. Fără glifosat, fermierii din Uniunea Europeană ar înregistra, de exemplu, pierderi doar în producția de grâu de 24 de milioane de tone, adică 10,5 miliarde de euro anual. În același timp, ar însemna o scădere a producției agricole, un venit redus pentru fermieri, dar, rețineți, stimați colegi, un lucru foarte important: înseamnă mai ales creșterea prețurilor la alimente pentru consumatori. Ne dorim acest lucru? Eu cred că nu.

Conform ultimelor date furnizate de Comisie, din păcate, 36 de milioane de europeni, adică 8,3% din populația Uniunii Europene, nu își permit o masă caldă o dată la două zile. În același timp, trebuie să fim conștienți de faptul că populația lumii va crește de la 7,6 miliarde de persoane la 9,8 miliarde în 2050. Acest lucru înseamnă că fermierii vor fi nevoiți să producă cu 70% mai mult pentru a face față cererii de alimente.

Având în vedere actualul context geopolitic generat de războiul din Ucraina, inflație, schimbări climatice, Uniunea Europeană trebuie să fie mai departe un garant al securității alimentare.

Milan Brglez (S&D). – Gospod predsedujoči! Spoštovana komisarka, kolegice in kolegi! Spirala kontroverznosti glifosata se vse bolj poglablja. V študiji o učinkih na zdravje ljudi, živali in okolja, ki jo je pred nedavnim objavila Evropska agencija za varnost hrane, obstaja preprosto preveč podatkovnih vrzeli glede toksičnosti tega herbicida.

Zakaj je pomembno govoriti o glifosatu? Prvič, ker je eden najpogostejše uporabljenih herbicidov v Evropski uniji. Drugič, ker zaradi pogostosti njegove uporabe obstaja široka izpostavljenost splošnega prebivalstva, tudi otrok. In tretjič, ker je veliko število neodvisnih študij pokazalo na negativne učinke glifosata na zdravje. Torej predvsem s hormoni povezana rakava obolenja, debelost, diabetes in neplodnost.

Poleg vsega naštetega predstavlja onesnaženje z glifosatom v Evropski uniji resno tveganje tudi za vodne ekosisteme. Zato kot poročevalec za zaščito voda pozdravljam nedavno široko podporo Evropskega parlamenta predlogu spremembe direktive o vodi, ki določa višje standarde za nadzor nad dovoljenimi koncentracijami glifosata v rekah, jezerih in podzemnih vodah Evropske unije.

V danih okoliščinah menim, da obstaja preveč rdečih opozoril glede uporabe glifosata. Tudi zato nameravam pozorno spremljati nadaljnji parlamentarni nadzor nad postopki Komisije za njegovo potencialno odobritev.

Sara Matthieu (Verts/ALE). – Voorzitter, de Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie is kristalhelder over de gezondheidsgevaaren van glyfosaat: de stof is mogelijk kankerverwekkend, veroorzaakt de ziekte van Parkinson, leidt tot verminderde vruchtbaarheid en is schadelijk voor bijen en voor ons waterleven.

Terwijl de producent in de VS miljarden moet betalen aan kankerpatiënten, wil de Commissie dit vergif nog tien jaar via voedsel op ons bord toelaten. Nog tien jaar. Dat is compleet absurd. Ook de burger weet dat heel goed: 1 miljoen Europeanen vragen een verbod omdat ze bezorgd zijn over hun gezondheid en over het milieu.

Voor particulieren hebben we glyfosaat terecht verboden om burgers zoals u en ik te beschermen. De ziekenfondsen die onze ziekteverzekering betalen, Kom op tegen Kanker, Unicef, de Parkinson Liga, de milieuverenigingen, allemaal willen ze glyfosaat van ons bord. Gaan we luisteren naar de burgers en onafhankelijke onderzoekers of naar de pesticidenlobby en Monsanto?

De Europese groenen zullen nooit een verlenging van glyfosaat aanvaarden. Want onze planeet beschermen, dat is onze gezondheid beschermen.

Franč Bogovič (PPE). – Spoštovana komisarka, spoštovani predsedujoči! Kot je bilo že danes povedano, glifosat je zagotovo najbolj pregledan pesticid, herbicid za zatiranje plevelov.

Mirno lahko trdim, da najbrž tudi nobeno zdravilo ni tako pregledano, kot je glifosat v teh skoraj 50 letih, odkar je v uporabi. Tudi ta zadnji pregled je bil dan in zaupan štirim državam – Franciji, Nemčiji – Franciji, Nizozemski, Madžarski in Švedski. Se pravi, štiri države stojijo izza številnih pregledov, 1500 študij, 100 novih študij, 12.000 znanstvenih člankov, 180.000 strani pregledanih gradiv.

Danes smo že slišali Agencijo za kemikalije, Agencijo za varno hrano in danes nam je v imenu Komisije spregovorila komisarka, odgovorna za varno hrano in za zdravje. Verjamem, da nekatere to ne prepriča.

Evropski kmetje pa zagotovo rabijo, rabimo pesticide za uporabo pri svojem delu. Tudi sam sem sadjar in že 30 let uporabljam glifosat v nasadu. Vedno ožji je tisti škropilni pas pod jablanami, kajti uporabljamo mehansko obdelavo tal. Prihajajo nove tehnologije in zagotovo smo kmetje prvi zainteresirani za lastno varnost in nikomur od nas ni v interesu, da bi bilo kdo zaradi naše hrane bil oškodovan oziroma da bi škodil njegovemu zdravju.

Verjamem pa, da je to ena izmed najbolj ideoloških razprav. In žal, pri ideologiji dejstva ne govorijo nič. Sam pa bom pristaš dejstev in zato pozdravljam odločitev Komisije, da podaljša ... (*Predsedujoči govorniku odvzame besedo.*)

Daniela Rondinelli (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, la vostra proposta di prorogare l'autorizzazione all'uso di glifosato genera preoccupazioni per la salute pubblica e le nostre aziende agricole perché si basa prevalentemente su uno studio incompleto dell'EFSA che non approfondisce il rapporto tra glifosato e additivi e perché non tiene conto delle misure precauzionali assunte da tanti Stati membri, come l'Italia, che ne vietano l'utilizzo vicino alle aree pubbliche.

È necessario stabilire che il glifosato possa essere utilizzato solo ed esclusivamente come erbicida per la preparazione del terreno e non come dissecante in tutte le lavorazioni pre e post raccolta.

Numerosi studi scientifici ne riscontrano tracce consistenti addirittura nel latte materno. L'Agenzia per la ricerca sul cancro dell'OMS lo classifica come «potenzialmente cancerogeno» e la giustizia statunitense condanna la Bayer a pagare risarcimenti milionari a migliaia di cittadini.

Non si comprende allora perché la Commissione europea ne consenta l'utilizzo per altri dieci anni, quando, al contempo, le autorizzazioni per alternative naturali, come l'acido pelargonico, sono bloccate da tempo e soprattutto mentre continuiamo a importare da paesi terzi cereali prodotti con pratiche che sono proibite in Europa e che fanno dumping ambientale ai nostri agricoltori e minacciano la nostra sicurezza alimentare.

Thomas Waitz (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin! Zuerst eine kleine Schulungsmaßnahme an meine Kollegen von der konservativen Seite hier, Herrn Dorfmann und Herrn Liese: Glyphosat ist kein Pflanzenschutzmittel, sondern ein Pflanzentötungsmittel, und die Alternative dazu nennt sich mechanische Beikrautregulierung! Und ja, willkommen im 21. Jahrhundert, wir können heute mit der Verbindung von mechanischer Technik und neuer digitaler Technik in Mischkulturen bis auf einen Zentimeter an die Pflanzenreihe heran, mechanisch Beikraut regulieren.

Glyphosat ist also ein Pestizid, das völlig unnötig auf unseren Äckern versprüht wird. Nehmen wir uns ernst bei der Reduktion von Pestiziden, dann fangen wir mit Glyphosat an. Nehmen wir uns ernst beim Schutz der Biodiversität, dann müssen wir aufhören, Glyphosat auf unseren Äckern zu verwenden. Nehmen wir uns ernst beim Schutz unseres Bodens und beim Schutz der aquatischen Ökosysteme, dann müssen wir den Einsatz von Glyphosat beenden und dem Vorsorgeprinzip folgen, denn es gibt mehrere Verdachtsmomente, dass es sich hier auch um negative Folgen für die Gesundheit handelt.

Im Sinne des Schutzes der Umwelt und unserer Bürgerinnen und Bürger und im Sinne einer modernen Landwirtschaft: Hören wir auf, Glyphosat zu verwenden, und räumen wir es endlich raus aus den Pestizidregalen!

Jessica Polfjärd (PPE). – Herr talman, fru kommissionär! Vi befinner oss i en tid av oro. Vi har krig i vårt närområde. Vi har stigande kostnader på allt från energi till mat. Många i Europa kämpar för att få livet att gå ihop. I sådana tider har vi inte råd att lägga mer börd på det europeiska lantbruket.

Ett förbud mot glyfosat innebär mindre skördar och högre kostnader för bönder och för konsumenterna. De gröna anklagar gärna lantbruket för att vara ett hot mot klimatet. Samtidigt som man ropar på förbud när man försöker ifrån lantbrukets sida att minska sina utsläpp. Det förbud mot växtskyddsmedel som man vill ha hotar till exempel odlingen av mellangrödor som binder koldioxid i jorden. Utan dem så ökar utsläppen.

Det gynnar varken Europas klimatarbete eller Europas lantbrukare. Det är därför välkommet att kommissionen vill ge ett förnyat förtroende och ett förnyat godkännande för glyfosat. Expertisen har konstaterat att glyfosat varken är skadligt för miljön eller folkhälsan. Jag vill lyssna på den utvärderingen. Vi har inte råd att ignorera fakta. Ni kan inte bara lyssna på experter när det passar era egna åsikter. Våra medborgare förtjänar bättre.

PRESIDENZA DELL'ON. PINA PICIERNO

Vicepresidente

Grace O'Sullivan (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, colleagues, you have been poisoned. According to the science, anywhere from 25 to 80% of us has the weedkiller Roundup in our bodies, without our knowledge and without our consent.

Study after study has described Monsanto and Bayer's weedkiller as chronically toxic, probably carcinogenic, linked to liver cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, and likely to kill 93% of endangered species. Even the report that the Commission uses to justify its continued use says that Roundup carries a high, long-term risk to mammals. That means us.

We have one chance now to get this crap off our shelves. Zero tolerance. We must kill Roundup before it kills nature and takes us along with it.

Sara Skyttedal (PPE). – Fru talman! Att bruka den jord vi lever av, det är civilisationens grundsten. Utan en fungerande livsmedelsförsörjning kollapsar vårt samhälle och allt som vi värnar med det. Med en växande befolkning och färre tillgängliga landområden för jordbruk är det av yttersta vikt att våra bönder på ett säkert, effektivt och konkurrenskraftigt sätt kan ta tillvara på sina skördar.

Och för att klara det är det helt nödvändigt att fortsätta godkänna växtskyddet glyfosat. Det finns nämligen inga andra växtskyddsmedel eller metoder som på ett fullgott sätt kan ersätta glyfosat. Europeiska myndigheten för livsmedelssäkerhet konstaterade i juli att det inte fanns några kritiska konsekvenser av glyfosat för varken människor eller miljö. Men det verkar inte spela någon roll, för när jag lyssnar på vänsterkollegor i den här kammaren så är det deras magkänsla snarare än fakta som är viktigare.

Vi måste hålla emot när vidskepliga gröna politiker ropar efter förbud. För vinnarna av ett förbud, det skulle naturligtvis vara de aktörer utanför EU som exporterar grödor till unionen. Notan skulle betalas av våra egna bönder som dag ut och dag in kämpar för att leverera mat till våra bord. Låt oss undvika det sveket och ge stöd till vetenskapen, expertmyndighetens slutsatser och till våra bönder.

Manuela Ripa (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin! Nehmen wir mal an, wir haben ein Pestizid, das jede Pflanze tötet, die nicht genetisch so verändert wurde, dass sie den Einsatz überlebt. Nehmen wir weiter an, dass dieses Pestizid gesundheitsschädlich ist und maßgeblich zum Artensterben beiträgt. Hinzu kommt, dass es das meistverkaufte Pestizid ist und in Deutschland allein jährlich davon bis zu 4 000 Tonnen versprüht werden. Dieses Pestizid belastet massiv das Grundwasser, Seen und Flüsse sowie unsere Böden und die Luft. Jeder vernünftige Mensch würde sagen: Das müssen wir verbieten.

Nicht so die Europäische Kommission, die dieses Pestizid mit dem Namen Glyphosat für weitere zehn Jahre zulassen will. Schlimmer noch: Sie stützen sich auf eine Bewertung der Lebensmittelbehörde EFSA, die offen zugibt, dass es Datenlücken vor allem mit Blick auf die Biodiversität und Risiken für unsere Gesundheit gibt. Also aufgrund eines unvollständigen Berichts soll weiter der dramatische Rückgang unserer Arten befeuert werden? Geht's noch? Frau von der Leyen, das ist komplett gegen Ihren vorgelegten europäischen Grünen Deal, eine Aushebelung des Vorsorgeprinzips und muss gestoppt werden!

Dem müssen wir als Europäisches Parlament entschieden entgegenreten, genauso die Mitgliedstaaten – für die Gesundheit unserer Kinder, unserer Natur und letztendlich unseres Planeten.

Anne Sander (PPE). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, oui, nous voulons moins d'intrants dans nos écosystèmes, et oui, nous devons adapter les usages et limiter certaines utilisations. Mais oui aussi, nous voulons plus de sécurité alimentaire. Et à l'heure qu'il est, nous ne pouvons pas nous permettre de prendre des décisions qui mettraient en péril notre production européenne ou qui feraient grimper les prix plus encore, ces prix de l'alimentation qui sont déjà soumis à une inflation importante.

Il serait donc totalement déraisonnable d'interdire chez nous des molécules en laissant par ailleurs rentrer des produits venant du reste du monde et qui eux, pour le coup, ne respecteraient aucun de nos standards.

Alors oui, nous avons besoin de clauses miroirs. Nous avons besoin de règles identiques vis-à-vis du reste du monde. Mais il nous faut aussi des règles identiques pour l'ensemble de nos agriculteurs, de nos producteurs en Europe.

À chaque décision d'interdiction que nous prenons, nous devons mettre en face une solution alternative. Or, sur le débat qui nous occupe aujourd'hui, cette solution alternative accessible n'existe pas. Alors là aussi, soyons raisonnables, investissons dans la recherche et prenons des décisions pragmatiques.

Michèle Rivasi (Verts/ALE). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, après tout ce que j'ai entendu, j'ai envie de vous demander: combien vous faut-il de morts pour interdire le glyphosate? Parce que quand on écoute l'EFSA, l'EFSA nous dit qu'il n'y a pas de préoccupations critiques. Et puis on passe de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique et on a l'OMS, on a le Centre international de recherche sur le cancer qui disent que le glyphosate est probablement cancérigène pour l'homme. On a plus de 100 000 plaintes aux États-Unis qui ont attaqué le Roundup de Monsanto Bayer. Des milliards d'euros ont été donnés par Monsanto Bayer pour dédommager les victimes. Et en Europe, on n'a pas de problème. En Europe, c'est le business. En Europe, il faut développer l'agriculture, il n'y a pas d'alternative au glyphosate.

Mais de qui se moque-t-on, Madame la Commissaire? Je vous assure qu'il y a un enjeu politique. Si vous montrez que l'Europe n'est pas unie avec la Commission, avec ses agences, pour dire qu'il y a un problème avec le glyphosate – et je préférerais qu'on dise le Roundup, parce que le Roundup, c'est tous les coformulants avec la substance active et c'est souvent 1 000 fois plus nocif avec tous ces coformulants –, si on n'est pas capable de démontrer que la Commission protège d'abord la santé avant de protéger le business, comment va-t-on faire pour avoir des électeurs qui vont voter pour l'Europe?

Il y a un vrai enjeu de confiance. Il faut qu'on défende la santé et pas les lobbys. Et si vous reculez, et je m'adresse aussi aux États membres, si les États membres ne votent pas contre l'utilisation du glyphosate, eh bien, je ne donne pas cher de l'avenir de l'Europe.

Presidente. – Vi invito sempre al rispetto dei tempi cortesemente, altrimenti bisogna poi intervenire e togliervi la parola ed è sempre spiacevole.

Jiří Pospíšil (PPE). – Paní předsedající, ta debata jasně ukazuje, že se zde střetávají dva veřejné zájmy. Na jedné straně veřejný zájem na zemědělské produkci, druhý zájem na ochraně našeho zdraví, přírody, biodiverzity. Já osobně se přikláním k tomu, abychom neužívali a dále neprodužovali užívání této látky, protože i když i v té debatě, která zde probíhá, byly vyjádřeny pochyby, nakolik ta látka je či není přírodě a zdraví škodlivá, někteří kolegové konstatovali, že nikoliv, tak je třeba konstatovat, že pochyby zde zůstávají.

Chci upozornit například na rozsáhlou studii autorů Washingtonské univerzity z roku 2017, která popisuje škodlivost glyfosátu pro život, pro životní prostředí, a to nejen u savců, jak zde bylo také zmíněno, a negativní vliv na člověka samotného, ale třeba i na biodiverzitu v oblasti životního prostředí a v oblasti hmyzu. To, že dnes tyto látky mají negativní dopad a vliv na hmyz, snižují množství včel a čmeláků, je myslím dostatečně popsáno. Takže já si myslím, že bychom měli být opatrní v užívání této látky, v prodlužování užívání této látky, ale hlavně bychom se tedy měli zaměřit na kvalitní a hluboký výzkum, který jasně řekne, jestli ta látka je či není škodlivá. A pokud si nejsme jisti, že ta látka opravdu je v pořádku, pak bych byl zdrženlivý v prodlužování jejího užívání.

Salvatore De Meo (PPE). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, è evidente anche dalla discussione come sia necessario ridurre l'uso dei pesticidi, ma questo obiettivo è raggiungibile soltanto se immaginiamo un programma graduale e sensibilizziamo gli agricoltori a un uso responsabile e moderato.

La proposta della Commissione di rinnovare l'autorizzazione per l'uso del glifosato si è motivata con delle evidenze scientifiche che non possiamo non accettare, ma sarebbe stato, a mio avviso, più opportuno vietare e non solo limitare l'uso del glifosato in tutte le fasi di pre raccolta e non lasciare discrezionalità ai singoli Stati.

Non dimentichiamoci le difficoltà in cui versano gli agricoltori a seguito dell'inizio della guerra, così come le famiglie per l'inflazione, ed è nostra responsabilità non peggiorare questa situazione con pratiche che porterebbero a un'eventuale riduzione della produzione, con un ulteriore aumento dei prezzi.

Per questo io credo che sia necessario accompagnare questa proposta con il principio di reciprocità e assicurarsi che non vengano importati in Europa prodotti da paesi terzi che fanno invece uso spropositato e improprio del glifosato anche nella fase di pre raccolta. Questo metterebbe in rischio la salute dei nostri consumatori e provocherebbe anche un danno di concorrenza.

A nessun agricoltore fa piacere utilizzare pesticidi chimici, ma, se imponiamo una riduzione di questi pesticidi, abbiamo anche il dovere di promuovere di più la ricerca per trovare soluzioni alternative e, soprattutto, semplificare e ridurre i tempi di autorizzazione, perché i nostri agricoltori vanno sostenuti e non abbandonati.

Michaela Šojdrová (PPE). – Paní předsedající, paní komisařko, kolegyně a kolegové, myslím, že nikdo není nadšený z toho, že musí používat glyfosát, a už vůbec ne zemědělci, protože především není to levné. Kdybychom měli po čtyřiceti letech letech dostupnou alternativu levnější, účinnou, tak nepochybně budeme velmi rádi. A po podrobném vědeckém zkoumání, které předkládá úřad EFSA, po odpovědném uvážení Komise a také ministrů já očekávám, že nakonec dojde k prodloužení této dosud nejpoužívanější látky, která pomáhá k zajištění produkce, zajištění obživy.

Musím říct, že nejsem ovlivněna žádnou firmou. Nikdy jsem se nesetkala se zástupci firmy Monsanto ani žádné jiné, která produkuje nějaké herbicidy. Jediné, čím jsem vázána, jsou výsledky vědeckého zkoumání závěrů úřadu EFSA a také hlasem našich zemědělců. To je zodpovědnost, kterou máme všichni zde. Myslím, že cesta kupředu vede tam, kde budeme vyvíjet nové bezpečné pesticidy, zejména na biologické bázi. A samozřejmě také nové zemědělské postupy, které umožňují snižování ve využívání pesticidů. Rozhodně toto je cesta kupředu a já věřím, že pod kontrolou a regulací členských států bude použití pesticidů bezpečné.

Procedura «catch the eye»

Peter Jahr (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich meine, keine ideologische Entscheidung, sondern zutiefst fachliche Entscheidungen sind notwendig, und die Frage, ob Glyphosat nun gesundheitsschädigend ist oder nicht, ist eine fachliche Frage.

Wir wollten es doch mal alle besser machen und keine ideologischen Entscheidungen bei fachlichen Diskussionen fällen. Deshalb haben wir entsprechende Fachagenturen gegründet, und wir haben zwei Fachagenturen befragt, und die haben gesagt: Es gibt keine grundsätzlichen gesundheitlichen Schäden.

Deshalb drei Bitten: Erstens: Wir sollten der Empfehlung unserer Fachagenturen folgen und den Einsatz von Glyphosat verlängern. Zweitens: Wir sollten viel mehr über die Frage des ordnungsgemäßen Einsatzes sprechen. Drittens: Bitte finden wir in der Europäischen Union eine Regelung, die in allen Mitgliedstaaten halbwegs passfähig, vernünftig und harmonisiert läuft.

Isabel Carvalhais (S&D). – Senhora Presidente, Senhora Comissária, nós estamos aqui a discutir a renovação de autorização de um produto que a própria sociedade europeia há muito rejeitou. E mais, estamos aqui a debater a possibilidade de prolongar a presença deste produto naquela que será a década crucial da transição para uma agricultura mais sustentável.

Quando aquilo que deveríamos estar a fazer era discutir exatamente qual a estratégia da União Europeia para investir na investigação científica e ajudar a encontrar substâncias alternativas, substâncias ativas mais seguras, que ajudem os nossos agricultores, no fundo, a fazer o desmame – peço perdão pela expressão – deste produto que já está connosco há décadas.

Pode argumentar-se que a EFSA, no seu relatório, diz que não identificou áreas críticas de preocupação para a saúde global decorrentes do uso do glifosato na agricultura. Mas a EFSA também diz claramente que não conseguiu concluir a avaliação de risco para uma série de parâmetros importantes, o que é o mesmo que dizer: por favor, invistam mais na ciência e na investigação.

Portanto, para terminar, Senhora Presidente, as respostas ao uso do glifosato não podem passar por dar mais uma década – a década da agricultura do futuro – a um produto claramente do passado.

Irène Tolleret (Renew). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, la proposition de la commission sur le glyphosate est inacceptable, irrespectueuse des progrès réalisés par les agriculteurs et incohérente. En autorisant le glyphosate pour dix ans avec comme seule restriction d'usage la dessiccation des céréales, vous ouvrez la porte à une différenciation entre pays membres, alors même que la mission de la Commission, c'est d'assurer la santé pour tous les Européens. Et il me semble qu'en fonction des usages, les risques sont les mêmes, que ce soient des céréales allemandes ou des céréales françaises, que ce soient des agriculteurs français ou des agriculteurs roumains. Il me semble que nos entreprises et nos consommateurs existent et vivent dans un marché unique régi sur la libre circulation des marchandises. Nous voulons des règles communes. On en a assez des distorsions de concurrence à l'intérieur du marché unique.

Elle est aussi un triste retour en arrière, irrespectueux de tous les progrès que les agriculteurs ont fait. Et je voudrais vraiment saluer tous ceux qui sont passés sur des solutions mécaniques qui se sont lancés dans les couverts végétaux. Mais nous avons des impasses. Et là il y a une incohérence. L'agriculture de conservation des sols, celle qui ne laboure pas, celle qui est l'avenir de la baisse de nos émissions de gaz à effet de serre tout en continuant à manger de la bonne nourriture européenne, elle demande l'autorisation du glyphosate. On leur dit quoi? On leur dit de labourer où on l'autorise. Nous devons avoir des règles européennes sur le sujet de l'autorisation du glyphosate qui ne laissent aucune filière agricole sans solution.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, pollinators are on the verge of collapse, and scientists are telling us this is largely due to intensive agriculture and pesticide use.

On the one hand, the Commission proposed the Nature Restoration Law, the Sustainable Use of Pesticides Regulation, and the new Pollinators Initiative. On the other hand, it proposes to extend the glyphosate approval. This is madness.

Both the WHO and the International Agency for Research on Cancer have classified glyphosate as probably carcinogenic to humans. The glyphosate authorisation system has been repeatedly exposed as being deeply flawed. It has been shown to be massively dependent on industry studies and to ignore independent, peer-reviewed science.

This is yet another example of the EU promoting the corporate interests of big business at the expense of its citizens. Taking guidance from industry-funded studies is like listening to the arms industry telling us that it's a good idea to pump more arms into Ukraine.

Clare Daly (The Left). – *Signora Presidente*, glyphosate is the most widely used herbicide in the world, an active ingredient in the weed-killer 'Roundup'. It kills all life it touches. Only the genetically-modified Roundup-resistant seed survives, and here we are authorising it again for another ten years! The boardrooms of Monsanto and Bayer must be cracking open the champagne to the sound of the death knell of nature.

In Europe, we have a full on emergency with the state of our soils. Up to 70% of them are degraded. Unless we seriously put our shoulder to the wheel, ban glyphosate and support sustainable practices, then we're selling out our farmers – the very ones you're all claiming to represent – because you cannot farm on dead soil. It is like throwing acid onto the soil and thinking you can farm on it for generations. This is a threat to our long-term food security, our farmers livelihoods. It enslaves them to corporations, privatises seeds, not to mention the impact on our health.

We will be co-tabling an objection to this reauthorisation.

(Fine della procedura «catch the eye»)

Stella Kyriakides, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, honourable Members, I have carefully heard the very many different viewpoints and, of course, carefully listened to the concerns that have been raised by many of the Members concerning our proposed extension of glyphosate in the EU.

I will try and answer as many points as possible that have been raised, and I'm sure we will get the opportunity to come back to this important discussion. Several of you have raised the issue of the precautionary principle. I wanted to just say that the Commission always follows the precautionary principle, and this is precisely why we undergo strict and in-depth independent scientific assessments before the authorisation of any product. In the case of this substance, we did this when it was first authorised. We did it again when it was renewed for the first time. And we have done it again in the current renewal process. We work on the basis of evidence and of science and applicable EU rules, including the precautionary principles.

I heard many honourable Members of this House mention the issue of WHO and IARC. The EU assessment and that of IARC – the International Agency for Research on Cancer – differ in particular as regards the use of different data sets. For example, the long-term toxicity and carcinogenicity that the ECHA took into account. It took into account more studies than IARC. And there are also methodological differences – because I looked into this – in the evaluation of the available evidence. As a result, some of the substances have been classified less severely by IARC as compared to ECHA and EFSA.

Finally, IARC published its opinion on glyphosate – this was in 2015 – while the assessments of ECHA, according to the EU legislation, were done later. In fact, they were done in 2017 and 2022 and also considered the IARC opinion.

It was also said by an honourable Member that we're putting forward this proposal for approval with no restrictions. As I said in my opening remarks, and I would like to just say it again, for the renewal of approval of glyphosate, we propose a number of conditions and restrictions, and these are based on the results of the scientific assessment and do take into account that the responsibility for authorising public protection products lies firmly in the hands of the Member States.

Several of you mentioned evidence of neurological diseases. In fact, Parkinson's disease was specifically mentioned. I just wanted to tell you that this was also looked into. It is referred to in the process of the renewal assessment. It was referred to in the EFSA conclusion and that the evidence did not provide concern for this specific area.

Is glyphosate carcinogenic? This was raised a number of times. EFSA and ECHA concluded twice – in 2017 and 2022 – that, based on the available evidence and taking the weight-of-evidence approach, there was no classification for carcinogenicity warranted for glyphosate. This was based on the scientific information and on the criteria set out by the EU regulation, which applies for all chemicals in the EU. The approach of the EU to assess the carcinogenicity of glyphosate is legally defined in the relevant chemicals regulation and consists of assessing each active substance and each marketed product separately.

How were these findings examined? Well, I just wanted to share that all available information was examined by, as I said, the rapporteur Member States, ECHA and EFSA. And the renewal of glyphosate included an evaluation of what I would say – and this is why it was postponed – an unprecedented amount of data and the final conclusions based on the weight-of-evidence approach considering the whole body of evidence. It's possibly not surprising that findings in one or even several individual studies are different when there's such a huge amount of information available.

Why 10 years? I have said this in my opening remarks. Renewals of approval are granted sometimes for 15 years but, in order to balance all the considerations, we decided to provide a renewal of approval for a period of 10 years. I want to say again that this does not mean that we will be standing by idly. If any new evidence emerges, we will be looking at it continually. There will be a permanent scrutiny and we will take action immediately, not only to amend, but also to withdraw this approval if it is warranted.

Are we confident that EFSA's assessment provides a solid basis for this proposal? It has been said before: glyphosate is possibly the most widely studied active substance. A significant amount of information has been added to this file which already contained far more data. In fact, EFSA organised discussions with experts from the Member States, from stakeholders, in order to ensure a rigorous scientific opinion.

Finally, there were many comments that I heard very carefully on the impacts of biodiversity. Speaking with experts, they have agreed that indirect impacts of biodiversity are very complex and they can be caused by multiple factors. As a Commission, we have proposed that, where Member States identify possibly indirect effects on biodiversity, they should consider alternative control or prevention methods with less impact and set specific conditions and restrictions for the use of plant protection products, including glyphosate.

I'm sorry I have taken over my time, but there were many, many points and I think it is important for us who are sitting here to try and address as many of these issues as possible. In ending, I just want to say that we have acted regularly – and I don't think this should be overlooked – to prohibit substances that were found to be harmful. We have proposed an ambitious path forward to reduce dependency on chemical pesticides. I want to reiterate, as Commissioner for Health and Food Safety, in the strongest terms, that human health and the protection of the environment are really the highest priorities for this Commission. Again, thank you for a very important debate.

Presidente. – La discussione è chiusa.

Dichiarazioni scritte (articolo 171)

Tom Vandenkendelaere (PPE), schriftelijk. – Ik sta achter het voorstel van de Europese Commissie om het gebruik van glyfosaat tijdelijk te verlengen. Dit voorstel is gebaseerd op het wetenschappelijk advies van de Europese Autoriteit voor voedselveiligheid, op basis van een zeer uitgebreide analyse en de vaststelling dat er geen kritieke problemen zijn voor de menselijke gezondheid als het middel op de juiste manier wordt gebruikt voor landbouwdoeleinden. Het blijft voor mij belangrijk dat landbouwers over voldoende instrumenten beschikken om ons lekker, gezond en duurzaam voedsel te produceren. Dit op voorwaarde dat het veilig kan, voor henzelf, voor de consumenten en voor de omwonenden. Bovendien speelt glyfosaat een belangrijke rol bij de evolutie naar ploegloos produceren.

Laat me echter wel duidelijk zijn: het is niet de bedoeling dat het gebruik van glyfosaat ieders hobby wordt. We moeten het bijvoorbeeld weghouden van speelplaatsen voor kinderen, schoolpleinen of parken. Daarom kijk ik uit naar de specifieke modaliteiten van het voorstel van de Commissie omtrent de verlenging.

13. Vertrag über die Energiecharta – nächste Schritte (Aussprache)

Presidente. – L'ordine del giorno reca la discussione sulle dichiarazioni del Consiglio e della Commissione sul Trattato sulla Carta dell'energia – Prossime fasi (2023/2875(RSP)).

Kadri Simson, *Member of the Commission.* – Madam President, honourable Members of the European Parliament, good afternoon and thank you for inviting me to today's debate. We are at a point where a political decision is urgently needed on the future of the EU, Euratom and its Member States in the Energy Charter Treaty.

The Energy Charter Treaty in its current form entered into force in 1998. It is a multilateral trade and investment agreement. It contains provisions on investment protection, trade and transit in energy, materials and products and dispute settlement mechanisms. Most provisions under the treaty fall within the EU's exclusive competences and this means that the EU has an important role of coordinator to fulfil.

Since 1998, the treaty has not been updated, but the EU's investment policy and energy and climate goals have substantially changed. In light of the European Green Deal, the EU and its Member States called for a modernisation of the updated Energy Charter Treaty and carried out the negotiations between 2019 and 2022 in order to align the treaty, EU law and policy, notably on investment protection and energy and climate goals.

Unfortunately, despite efforts on all sides, the Council did not back the Commission proposal on the adoption of the modernised Energy Charter Treaty at the 33rd Energy Charter Conference last year. Therefore, the current and modernised treaty continues to apply to the EU, Euratom and all Member States that are party to the Energy Charter Treaty.

The practical implication is that we remain exposed to the adverse impact of an unreformed treaty, which is incompatible with the principle of the autonomy of EU law. The EU and Member States continue to be exposed to the risk of being sued under investment arbitration clauses for withdrawing support for fossil fuels or for changing EU and national legislation, as in the case of the Nord Stream 2 arbitration.

Meanwhile, several EU Member States officially notified their withdrawal from the treaty: Italy, who left the treaty already in 2015, Germany, France, Poland and Luxembourg. Others have announced that they will follow: Spain, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Denmark, Portugal and Ireland.

Now it is high time to take a decision on the future of the EU and its Member States in the Energy Charter Treaty. The current legal uncertainty is damaging the reputation of the EU and its Member States. It risks damaging our relations with non-EU contracting parties of the treaty.

The Commission believes that, in order to unblock this stalemate, a coordinated withdrawal of the EU, Euratom and all remaining Member States from the Energy Charter Treaty is the most straightforward approach from a legal and policy point of view.

As a consequence, on 7 July this year, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council decision on the withdrawal of the EU from the Energy Charter Treaty and a recommendation for a Council decision on the approval of the withdrawal of Euratom from the Energy Charter Treaty.

The Commission has also decided to withdraw its proposals on the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty of October 2022 because they have become obsolete and are contradictory to the proposals to withdraw the EU and Euratom from the treaty.

At this stage, however, the July proposal has not gathered the required majority of Member States. As most provisions of the Energy Charter Treaty fall under exclusive Union competence, Member States cannot remain parties to it unless they are empowered by a legal act adopted by the EU. Discussions are ongoing within the Council.

On our side, the Commission aims to explain to the Member States that a coordinated withdrawal of the EU, Euratom and all the Member States from the Energy Charter Treaty is legally and politically still the most straightforward option.

Quite simply, the EU and its Member States must have a coordinated and coherent approach when pursuing investment and climate and environmental policies. We cannot have a patchwork of positions. Honourable Members of the European Parliament, I hope this gives you a good overview of where we stand on the discussions concerning the Energy Charter Treaty.

The Commission stands with its proposal for a coordinated withdrawal from the treaty in line with the resolution you adopted on 24 November last year. I am very interested to hear your views and your guidance on the way forward.

Anna Cavazzini (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, I have a point of order indeed. Parliament decided that we wanted to exit the Energy Charter Treaty, and the Commission proposed it as well. But the blocking majority, or whatever, is in the Council. The Council is not moving. But how can we debate with the Council if the Council is not here? That really renders the whole debate a little bit useless.

So could we probably either call for the Council to come back, or postpone the debate? Because like this it doesn't really make sense, because the addressee, of course, of the debate is the Council.

Presidente. – Grazie onorevole Cavazzini per il suo richiamo al regolamento. Naturalmente ora ci attiveremo per riferire della sua richiesta e la terremo aggiornata. Intanto credo che sia opportuno però far funzionare il dibattito.

Maria da Graça Carvalho, on behalf of the PPE Group. – Madam President, dear Commissioner, dear colleagues, the Energy Charter Treaty is an international trade and investment agreement for the energy sector. It has been important to attract private investment in energy, even more in the current situation.

The EU and its Member States were keen to modernise the treaty's outdated text from the 1990s. Efforts were made to align it with the new approach to investment treaties, as well as the Paris Agreement, in order to support the fight against climate change. Member States met all requirements of the negotiating mandate given by the Council. However, they did not reach the majority needed to ratify the modernised treaty as proposed by the Commission in 2022.

As a result, the Commission proposed a coordinated withdrawal by the EU, Euratom and all the Member States. I regret the outcome. I value the efforts made by the Commission and the EU and its Member States to drive the modernisation process of the Energy Charter Treaty, which, if well updated, could be very needed, in particular in terms of investment protection standards as well as on fostering sustainable development.

Acceleration in global investments in clean energy is a priority and a modernised treaty would provide the necessary legal framework to boost investments, also in renewable energy. Leaving the treaty without any protection for investments will make it harder for us to turn the page and to do the energy transition and to get out of the energy crisis. And it will deepen the regulatory chaos.

Inma Rodríguez-Piñero, en nombre del Grupo S&D. – Señora presidenta, señora comisaria, el proceso de modernización del Tratado sobre la Carta de la Energía sigue pendiente. Varios Estados miembros han notificado su decisión de retirarse del Tratado —incluso del modernizado— ante su incompatibilidad con los objetivos climáticos que perseguimos y ante el sistema de protección de las inversiones que dicho Tratado supone.

Yo creo que la Unión Europea necesita ser creíble para seguir avanzando. Y, para ser creíble, tiene que ser coherente. No podemos defender la permanencia en un Tratado sobre la Carta de la Energía que va en contra de la ambición de nuestros objetivos climáticos e implica un sistema de protección de las inversiones que este Parlamento denunció hace muchos años señalando que nunca más volvería a apoyarlo.

En una Resolución muy clara, este Parlamento expresó de nuevo y de forma mayoritaria su oposición a la participación en la modernización de este Tratado, así como la necesidad de una retirada ordenada.

Yo reconozco el esfuerzo que ha hecho la Comisión por presentar una salida jurídicamente viable para la retirada ordenada, pero la Comisión todavía tiene que presentar una propuesta al Consejo que permita encontrar una solución a aquellos Estados miembros que desean permanecer en el Tratado.

Yo sé que es muy complicado, pero los políticos estamos para resolver problemas complicados y en este problema es imprescindible que encontremos una solución ya. Porque la próxima conferencia de la Carta de la Energía tendrá lugar el próximo mes de noviembre y para entonces sería necesario que se hubiera encontrado la solución para permitir la retirada ordenada del Tratado, así como una solución para los Estados miembros que quieran permanecer en él.

Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, vous l'avez dit, cela va faire un an que le Parlement européen s'est prononcé pour une sortie coordonnée du traité sur la charte de l'énergie. Depuis, rien ou si peu a changé. On a toujours le sentiment de revivre la même scène en commission, en session plénière. C'est l'histoire sans fin. Malgré la proposition de la Commission européenne pour une sortie coordonnée, quelques États membres tergiversent et le Conseil n'est aujourd'hui pas là, alors que les conséquences négatives sont bien là.

Des entreprises qui investissent dans les énergies fossiles et continuent de réclamer des milliards à nos États membres. La clause de survie qui n'est pas éliminée, la cohérence de nos politiques européennes qui n'est pas assurée, notre objectif de neutralité carbone qui est menacé. Madame la Commissaire, alors que nos deux institutions européennes se sont rejointes sur l'urgence d'une sortie coordonnée, alors que onze États membres, dont le mien, la France, ont déjà annoncé leur sortie, le Conseil doit nous rejoindre.

Il faut que l'Union européenne parle d'une voix unie et forte. Il nous faut libérer tous les États de ce carcan anachronique. Aujourd'hui, où est le Conseil? Où est le plan, de leur côté, pour cette sortie coordonnée? Que faut-il de plus pour avancer?

Anna Cavazzini, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Madam President, dear colleagues, are you aware that Nord Stream 2 and its Russian backers are, to this day, still suing the EU for damaging their investment in the doomed pipeline? That billions of taxpayers' money might be used for this? The Energy Charter Treaty is to blame. And that is why we in this Parliament several months ago decided that the EU and its Member States have to exit. That is why also the Commission proposed a coordinated exit. Eleven Member States are leaving, so the EU exit is unavoidable.

I have really no understanding whatsoever on why the file is now blocked for months in the Council, why the Council isn't acting and why the Council is not even here today. To me it is clear: the Council needs to listen to the citizens, to this Parliament and also really put an end to the damaging Energy Charter Treaty.

This Parliament made it very clear in our resolution that was carried by almost all the groups. Unfair overprotections for foreign investors – and especially fossil fuel investors – are unacceptable. There should be no treat of arbitration lawsuits, no shadow courts, no billions to pay as damages to the biggest polluters, no half solutions.

Unfortunately, the ECT saga isn't over yet, but we are much further than we have been four years ago. So together with the Council, we can still set our success in marble before the end of this mandate and finalise the EU exit from this outdated, toxic Energy Charter Treaty.

Markus Buchheit, *im Namen der ID-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin! *Outdated* und *toxic*, da waren gerade eben schon wieder alle Stichwörter im Spiel.

Meine Damen und Herren, wenn die Europäische Union, die normalerweise so vernarrt ist in internationale Organisationen, eine solche Organisation oder ein solches Gremium verlässt, dann sollten eigentlich alle Alarmlampen angehen. Für mich bedeutet der Ausstieg aus dem Energiechartavertrag nun den sichtbaren Ausdruck, dass wir uns mit dem Grünen Deal auch international in eine Sackgasse bewegen.

Ein Element des Energiechartavertrags war auch der Freihandel im Energiebereich, und der Freihandel liegt nun unseren Kollegen hier in der linken Seite des Hauses ebenso wenig wie den Kollegen in der Kommission am Herzen, wenn wir uns die derzeitigen planwirtschaftlichen Ansätze im Rahmen des Grünen Deals anschauen.

Deswegen bleibt es bei dem, was wir schon so oft gesagt haben: Der Grüne Deal muss sterben, damit wir leben können!

Marisa Matias, *em nome do Grupo The Left*. – Senhora Presidente, Senhora Comissária, não pode haver nenhuma dúvida em relação à posição de saída do Tratado da Energia. Sabemos que o Conselho prefere a estagnação e, por isso, a posição da Comissão Europeia tem de ser de força, não pode ser de passes curtos e, sobretudo, muito, muito lentos.

Não vivemos em tempos que nos permitam hesitar sequer na urgência da luta contra as alterações climáticas. A denúncia do Tratado da Carta da Energia é um imperativo. Este tratado não é apenas um passo atrás no caminho que temos de seguir para proteger o futuro do planeta e das pessoas, é mesmo um retrocesso brutal.

Este tratado é, na prática, um dos maiores obstáculos à transição climática; é a continuação da proteção dos combustíveis fósseis, em vez de acabar com eles. Quase um ano depois do Parlamento Europeu aprovar a saída deste danoso Tratado, ainda nada aconteceu e, por isso, temos de agir.

É uma pena que o Conselho não se digne estar aqui sequer presente para poder discutir. Ficamos, assim, a saber que estão dispostos a continuar a proteger os maiores poluidores deste planeta.

Enikő Győri (NI). – Elnök Asszony! Tisztán emlékszem, miután az Energia Charta Megállapodás modernizációs tárgyalásai véget értek tavaly, a Bizottság büszkén kijelentette: az új szöveg mindenben megfelel a környezetvédelmi fenntarthatósági követelményeknek. Most pedig a Bizottság az egészset sutba akarja vágni. Ennek az lesz a következménye, hogy húsz évig még a régi megállapodás feltételei maradnak érvényben, azaz a fosszilis beruházásokat is védeni kell. Míg ha életbe lépne a modernizációs megállapodás, akkor az újakra már nem vonatkozna a védelem, a régiék pedig húsz év helyett csupán tíz évig élvezhetnék azt.

Így számomra érthetetlen a Bizottság pálfordulása, bár tudom, hogy bizony jónéhány tagállam időközben kiszállt. A háború okozta energiaválság korában védeni kell az Unió függetlenítését segítő energetikai beruházásokat. Az Energia Charta stabilitást jelent, ami a stratégiai és tőkeigényes energiaberuházásoknál elengedhetetlen. Ha már a Bizottság úgy dönt, hogy inkább bedobja a törülközőt, kérem, járjon el kellő óvatossággal, és vegye figyelembe, hogy vannak olyan tagállamok, amelyek nem akarnak kilépni az egyezményből. Ezért olyan megoldásra van szükség, amely számukra ezt megengedi.

Ivan Štefanec (PPE). – Madam President, after the fail – on 22 November, when the Council denied agreement on an updated text – of the Energy Charter Treaty to become more compatible with the Paris Agreement and Green Deal, it's final time for Europe to coordinate its withdrawal from this treaty. Now we should concentrate on building a new, much more efficient and competitive energy system that prioritises and protects renewable energy investments.

However, the Commission should bear in mind the 'sunset clause' with 20 years of protection of existing investments as well as fossil fuel projects. Breaking the contracts can lead to the situation that EU-based companies should start filing claims against Member States in case of harm.

In terms of money, according to the last study by Investigate Europe, the value of fossil fuel infrastructure protected by the treaty is estimated to be worth EUR 344 billion across the EU, the UK and Switzerland.

Therefore, it is really important that the Commission and the Spanish Presidency find the adequate way very soon, with a proposal that will protect companies as well as Member States and not slow down transition to sustainable energy mix within the EU market. As we know, the energy transition is key also for our economic growth.

Bernd Lange (S&D). – Madam President, everybody knows the story; the Commissioner explained it quite rightly. The only question, of course, is how to convince the Council to stop the blockade. That's the only question. And this was my question to the Commission: what is the strategy to unblock the situation in the Council?

The position of the Parliament adopted in November last year is totally clear. The majority of Member States are not in favour of the agreement, and because of the fact that a lot of EU competences are in the Treaty, and you mentioned it quite rightly, it's also clear that we will never authorise Member States to stay in the Energy Charter Treaty. Therefore, we have to really convince the Member States to stop the blockade because there's a clear European wish to leave this Treaty as soon as possible.

Saskia Bricmont (Verts/ALE). – Madame la Présidente, peut-être qu'une des manières de convaincre le Conseil qui nous fait l'honneur de son absence aujourd'hui, alors que c'est le message qu'adresse le Parlement et la Commission européenne à nos gouvernements de se retirer du traité sur la charte de l'énergie, c'est de lui signifier que le coût de l'inaction climatique sera cinq fois plus élevé que celui de l'action aujourd'hui.

Il nous en coûtera encore davantage si nous restons pieds et poings liés à ce traité qui permet aux investisseurs énergétiques d'exiger des millions de ces mêmes gouvernements et s'ils prennent des décisions qui vont à l'encontre de leurs intérêts en prenant des mesures de transition énergétique. C'est ainsi que plusieurs multinationales ont d'ores et déjà extorqué plus de 50 milliards d'euros à des pays signataires du TCE. Autant d'argent qui est soustrait à la collectivité publique, autant d'argent qui devrait servir à la nécessaire transition énergétique et à la réduction des factures d'énergie des citoyens.

Atteindre nos objectifs climatiques exige de mettre un terme aux investissements dans les énergies fossiles et dans leur protection. Le Conseil doit donc suivre l'appel du Parlement et de la Commission européenne à sortir du traité, mais aussi à en neutraliser les effets au niveau européen. Et l'Union européenne doit aussi montrer son leadership en vue de la COP 28, son leadership dans le *phasing out* des subsides aux énergies fossiles, mais aussi en enjoignant au reste du monde de rentrer dans un traité de non-prolifération des énergies fossiles.

Silvia Modig (The Left). – Arvoisa puhemies, energiaperuskirjasta tehty sopimus on sopimus, jota ei pitäisi olla olemassa. On käsittämätöntä, että meillä on fossiilisia investointeja suojeleva sopimus aikana, jolloin ilmastomuutoksen aiheuttamat vahingot ovat pääuutisten aiheita viikosta toiseen. Se on suorassa ristiriidassa ilmastotoimiemme kanssa!

Samaan aikaan kun yksilöitä syyllistetään heidän valinnoistaan, me sallimme sen, että yhtiöt voivat haastaa ilmastotekoja tekeviä valtioita välimiesoikeuteen voidakseen jatkaa saastuttamista. Tämä on paitsi typerää ja haitallista, se on myös täysin epädemokraattista. Jos valtio päättää viisaasti luopua vaikkapa hiilestä, se on demokraattisesti valitun hallituksen päätös. Se, että me annamme saastuttaville yhtiöille mahdollisuuden mennä demokraattisen päätöksen yli, ei ole hyväksyttävää.

Parlamentti on jo aiemmin linjannut, että EU:n on vetäydyttävä sopimuksesta. Jopa komissio on nyt samoilla linjoilla. Mutta missä on neuvosto, josta tämä on kiinni? Voiko se selvemmin osoittaa epäkunnioituksensa Euroopan parlamenttia kohtaan? Neuvostosta ei ole edes ketään paikalla! Se ei ole pelkkää epäkunnioitusta tätä huonetta kohtaan, tätä taloa kohtaan, vaan se on epäkunnioitusta eurooppalaisia kansalaisia kohtaan, joita tämä parlamentti edustaa.

Jiří Pospíšil (PPE). – Paní předsedající, debata o osudu energetické charty je přesně příkladem toho, jak se občas nachází obtížně kompromis mezi jednotlivými orgány EU. Respektuji to, že minulý rok v listopadu bylo přijato stanovisko Evropského parlamentu, které hovoří o tom, že by na základě rozhodnutí Komise mělo dojít k opuštění této mnohostranné mezinárodní úmluvy. Na druhou stranu nebudu zapírat, že tehdy má frakce, Evropská lidová strana, pro toto v globálu nehlasovala, že se spíše přiklání a přiklání k variantě tuto mnohostrannou smlouvu modernizovat, uvést ji do souladu s dalšími mezinárodními závazky, jako je například Pařížská dohoda o ochraně klimatu. Teď ta situace je v zásadě zablokovaná a je opravdu škoda, to tady říkám jako ostatní kolegové, že zde nejsou zástupci Rady...(rozprava byla přerušena.)

Presidente. – Colleghe e colleghi, ci dicono che è in corso un'esercitazione di evacuazione. Quindi la seduta è sospesa per la durata dell'esercitazione. Dovete lasciare l'Aula e appena terminata l'esercitazione si potrà riprendere la seduta. La campanella suonerà nuovamente e vi sarà richiesto di ritornare in Aula.

(La seduta è sospesa alle 17.32 per un'esercitazione di evacuazione.)

14. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

(La seduta è ripresa alle 17.56)

15. Vertrag über die Energiecharta – nächste Schritte (Fortsetzung der Aussprache)

Presidente. – Proseguiamo ora con la discussione sulle dichiarazioni del Consiglio e della Commissione sul Trattato sulla Carta dell'energia – Prossime fasi (2023/2875(RSP)).

Kathleen Van Brempt (S&D). – Madam President, Madam Commissioner, I for an instant thought, 'they're suspending to get the Council here.' Unfortunately, I am going to continue in my mother tongue.

Voorzitter, collega's, noch het oude, noch het gemoderniseerde Energiehandvestverdrag is geschikt voor het beoogde doel. Het is niet in overeenstemming met onze Green Deal, de transitie, enzoverder. We weten dat in dit Parlement eigenlijk al heel lang. In het begin van deze zittingsperiode waren er al heel veel mensen, waaronder ikzelf, die zeiden: laten we ermee stoppen en eruit stappen. We hebben jullie (*richt zich tot de Raad*) nog een kans gegeven om een goede modernisering af te spreken, maar dat is ook op niets uitgelopen.

Ik denk dat het nu belangrijk is dat de Commissie op het juiste standpunt staat en zegt: we moeten gecoördineerd met de Unie, Euratom en de lidstaten uit het verdrag stappen. Samen met het EG-Verdrag, dat ervoor moet zorgen dat het Energiehandvestverdrag niet kan worden toegepast tussen de lidstaten, hebben we eigenlijk de meeste en de beste garanties om de vervalbepaling van twintig jaar te ontmijnen. Ik denk dat wij ons werk moeten doen in onze eigen lidstaten. Het enige wat er nu nog moet gebeuren, is samen met de Commissie de Raad overtuigen om zo snel mogelijk uit het verdrag te stappen. Dat zijn we aan onze energietransitie en aan onze burgers verschuldigd.

Πέτρος Κόκκαλης (The Left). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, κυρία Επίτροπε, αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, μόνο με μια συντονισμένη απόσυρση από τη συνθήκη για τον Χάρτη Ενέργειας θα άρουμε τα εμπόδια για την υλοποίηση των νομικά δεσμευτικών στόχων μας για το κλίμα. Για πόσο ακόμα, άραγε, θα επιτρέπουμε στις εταιρείες πετρελαίου και φυσικού αερίου να αμφισβητούν τις κλιματικές πολιτικές των κυβερνήσεων και να καταθέτουν αγωγές ζητώντας αποζημιώσεις δισεκατομμυρίων από τους Ευρωπαίους φορολογούμενους; Πότε θα ακολουθήσουμε τον δρόμο που άνοιξε ο κυβερνήτης της Καλιφόρνια Gavin Newsom μηνύοντας τις ίδιες εταιρείες για απάτη και πρόκληση απωλειών και ζημιών δισεκατομμυρίων δολαρίων εις βάρος των πολιτών;

Η πολιτική της δίκαιης μετάβασης και η τολμηρή δράση για το κλίμα δεν ήταν ποτέ πιο επείγουσα από σήμερα. Και το να δράσουμε ναι, έχει κόστος, αλλά το να μη δράσουμε είναι καταστροφή. Το πολιτικό μας καθήκον είναι να επιλέξουμε αυτό το κόστος. Η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή με την πρότασή της για μια συντονισμένη απόσυρση, δείχνει τον δρόμο της εξόδου από μια βρώμικη συνθήκη που περιέχει παρωχημένες, νεοφιλελεύθερες διατάξεις και μηχανισμούς που δεν συνάδουν με τις αξίες της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Ήρθε η ώρα να εγκρίνουμε τη συνθήκη για τη μη εξάπλωση των ορυκτών καυσίμων, και θα ήθελα να καλέσω από αυτό εδώ το βήμα την Ισπανική Προεδρία να αποδείξει για μία ακόμη φορά το πολιτικό της θάρρος και να θέσει το θέμα στην ημερήσια διάταξη του Συμβουλίου το συντομότερο δυνατόν.

Robert Hajšel (S&D). – Madam President, Commissioner, the coordinated exit from the Energy Charter Treaty is good news for the sovereignty of the European Union and for the green transition as the Energy charter is protecting oil, coal and gas, it also contradicts the objectives of the green transition. But what is worse, the treaty creates a risk that large companies can ask for the financial compensations and sued the Member States that tried to end the fossil energy projects. The decision of the Commission to exit the Energy Charter means that the Member States will no longer be subject to opaque and lengthy procedures favouring big companies trying to protect their investments at all costs. Smaller Member States, including mine, Slovakia, will no longer be threatened against taking courageous decisions. In the end, the decision to leave the treaty is correct.

However, I am deeply concerned about the provision of the Energy Charter protecting existing investments for 20 years, even after leaving the treaty. The Commission should therefore, at this stage, allow individual Member States to support the modernisation of the Energy Charter, especially a shortening of the sunset clause.

Carlos Zorrinho (S&D). – Senhora Presidente, Senhora Comissária, o Tratado da Carta da Energia foi assinado em Lisboa em 1994. Portugal é o depositário desse Tratado e, não obstante, decidiu no dia 28 de setembro abandoná-lo. E fez bem.

Passaram quase 30 anos desde a assinatura do Tratado no plano da energia e das tecnologias estamos hoje numa nova era. No final de 2022, este Parlamento aprovou, por clara maioria, uma resolução recomendando à Comissão Europeia o início imediato do processo coordenado de saída, de forma a minimizar os efeitos negativos e a litigância potencial associada à cláusula de caducidade.

Vários Estados-Membros, de que Portugal, como referi, é apenas um exemplo que se soma a França, Alemanha, Espanha, Países Baixos, Polónia e Luxemburgo, abandonaram a carta. Perante este movimento, a Comissão Europeia propôs uma saída coordenada de forma a garantir um quadro regulatório equivalente em toda a União e um contexto favorável para a aplicação do Pacto Ecológico Europeu.

Tendo em conta que o Tratado prevê uma vigência supletiva a partir do momento da sua denúncia, é fundamental uma gestão consistente das normas de caducidade. É fundamental que a Comissão e o Conselho estejam unidos, porque da parte do Parlamento o apoio é inequívoco.

Pedro Silva Pereira (S&D). – Senhora Presidente, o Tratado da Carta da Energia, mesmo com as alterações que foram negociadas, já não serve. Não serve nem os objetivos do Pacto Ecológico Europeu, nem o desígnio de uma política energética global sustentável. E há duas razões principais.

Primeiro, a Carta da Energia revista continua a proteger novos investimentos em combustíveis fósseis, o que está, obviamente, em rota de colisão frontal com a estratégia europeia de descarbonização da economia.

Segundo, a nova versão da Carta continua a manter o velho sistema de resolução de litígios entre os investidores e os Estados, conhecido pela sigla ISDS, que constitui uma ameaça permanente ao interesse público, mesmo que a União Europeia ficasse fora da sua aplicação.

Depois da saída unilateral de vários Estados europeus, a única solução é uma saída coordenada da própria União Europeia da Carta da Energia, como o Parlamento Europeu propôs em novembro e a Comissão Europeia recomendou em junho.

Uma solução mista, claro, pode ser estudada. Mas, além de ser de duvidosa viabilidade política, não seria boa para a unidade europeia.

É tempo de o Conselho aceitar, finalmente, a solução de uma saída coordenada da Carta da Energia, a única que assegura a coerência da nossa política energética com os objetivos do Pacto Ecológico Europeu.

Procedura «catch the eye»

Seán Kelly (PPE). – A *Uachtarán*, it is rather ironic when we were talking about withdrawing from the European Charter Treaty that we ourselves were forced to withdraw from the Parliament in an emergency exercise.

Now, I think it will be very good, as previous speakers pointed out, if the Council engaged in a similar emergency exercise in uniting and withdrawing, as the Parliament voted on last November. A lot of these Council members are loud in talk about what they are going to do and should do in relation to climate change and reducing emissions. But their actions do not follow their words. I think it's hugely important that we send a clear message here today to the Council that we have to act together in a coordinated way, that each and every one of them has a responsibility to live up to our commitments in the Paris Agreement and get decarbonisation moving and get fossil fuels reduced as much and as quickly as possible.

Billy Kelleher (Renew). – Madam President, I welcome the debate. I wish the Council could respond to the demands of the European Parliament, and also to the proposals put forward by the Commission with regard to the withdrawal from the Energy Charter Treaty.

Let us be under no illusions. This was negotiated in 1994. A lot has changed subsequently in terms of our requirements to defossilise, to decarbonise and to ensure that we have an energy sector that is renewable and that is not contributing to further global warming and the escalation of global temperatures.

I would urge the Council, the Commission as well, to use whatever levers they can to influence the timely withdrawal from the Energy Charter Treaty and to say that it is against everything that the European Union is trying to do in terms of the Green Deal and in trying to transition to where we want to get to. So, an orderly unwinding from the Energy Charter Treaty, and to ensure that there is no claims to Member States in the times ahead with regard to 'sunset clauses'.

We do need an orderly transition and withdrawal, and it is up to the Council to agree to it, and to the Commission to continually probe them and encourage them.

VORSITZ: KATARINA BARLEY

Vizepräsidentin

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, the Energy Charter Treaty is a relic of a fossil-fuel past beyond reform and not compatible with the Paris Agreement. It enables corporations to sue countries that make policy decisions that affect the corporations profits, even if those policy decisions are necessary to tackle climate breakdown. In June this year, Lansdowne Oil & Gas started proceedings against the Irish Government under the treaty for not granting it further development license for oil and gas exploration off the south coast of Ireland. It is estimated that the value of fossil-fuel infrastructure protected by the investor state dispute settlement mechanism in the treaty is worth EUR 344 billion across the EU, UK and Switzerland. The EU has wasted enough time engaging in the reform process. It was going nowhere and the Commission has finally made the right decision to withdraw from it. It is essential now that the Commission and Member States work together to challenge the treaty's sunset clause.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Madam President, the Energy Charter Treaty really is a bizarre thing. It's a type of monument to a Robin Hood in reverse, where we rob from the public to line the pockets of big corporations; an international agreement which establishes a framework for fossil fuel companies to sue sovereign states for damaging their profits in pursuing climate action.

How did it get to this situation? It really is capitalism unleashed. Parliament has called for a coordinated, EU-level withdrawal. If we don't leave as one EU bloc, we still have 20 years of insidious lawsuits from the biggest polluters in the planet because of the treaty's sunset clause.

We really do need leadership from the Commission to make this an absolute priority. But we also have to be consistent. If it's clearly ludicrous to have an investor-state suing mechanism in the Energy Treaty Charter, then it shouldn't be acceptable in the trade agreements that we are ramming through with the likes of Chile and Mexico that we're trying to conclude and ratify. We have to learn from our mistakes.

Helmut Scholz (The Left). – Frau Präsidentin! Nicht ganz der irische Abschluss dieser Debatte. Ich möchte noch mal bekräftigen: Der koordinierte Ausstieg aus dem Energiechartavertrag ist ein überfälliger Schritt – weitere müssen folgen. Deshalb kann auch ich nur unterstreichen: Fehlinvestitionen in fossile Energieerzeugung verdienen keinen Schutzstatus. Ein nächster, zwingender Schritt muss deshalb die Anfechtung der „*sunset clause*“ sein, um die Investitionen im Energiesektor 20 Jahre lang selbst nach Austritt aus diesem Vertragswerk, die dort abgesichert sind, endlich aufzuheben. Auch diesen Bremsklotz für eine entschlossene Energiewende müssen wir rasch beiseiteschieben.

Aber ich fordere die Kommission auch auf, ihren Einsatz für Sonderklagerechte für Investorinnen und Investoren beim multilateralen Investitionsgerichtshof zu überdenken. Denn im Konfliktfall zwischen Konzern und öffentlichem Interesse ist immer eine Abwägung der Rechtsgüter notwendig. Für diese Aufgaben sind unsere öffentlichen Richterinnen und Richter bestens qualifiziert. Die überbezahlten Investmentanwältinnen und -anwälte der Sondertribunale sind es nicht.

Deshalb ist das die Chance, eine Pfadabhängigkeit zu überwinden und eine umfassende Wende der europäischen Energiepolitik gemeinschaftlich anzugehen.

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

Kadri Simson, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, honourable Members of the European Parliament, I am grateful for this exchange of views, and please rest assured that your comments will be taken into account by my team as we move forward.

I am glad to hear that many of you support the EU's and Euratom's withdrawal from the Energy Charter Treaty. The European Parliament resolution of 24 November 2022 calling for a coordinated withdrawal from the Energy Charter Treaty guided the Commission as we moved forward with our proposal to the Member States.

It is also important to stress that we have the responsibility to be considerate towards our international partners who are contracting parties to the Energy Charter Treaty. Many of them were well engaged in the negotiations on the modernisation, and now they would like to implement it. Without the EU and Euratom's withdrawal, they cannot do so. Only the EU and Euratom's prompt withdrawal from the Treaty would allow them to move ahead. The EU should therefore do its utmost to unblock the process as quickly as possible, and I foresee that discussions among member states will continue in the coming weeks.

Many of you asked what is the Commission's role on that. The Commission remains engaged in supporting this process by bringing in the necessary arguments to unblock the situation as quickly as possible, and by arguing for the most straightforward approach from a legal and policy point of view.

Die Präsidentin. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 171)

Ibán García Del Blanco (S&D), por escrito. – En el Pleno de noviembre de 2022 y liderados por el Grupo S&D, conseguimos una Resolución del Parlamento Europeo solicitando la retirada de este Tratado de inversión entre países. Se consiguieron los votos de Verts/ALE, Renew, The Left y de parte del bloque de la derecha.

Los socialistas en el Parlamento Europeo y los países que han anunciado su retirada del Acuerdo, entre ellos España, hemos criticado que la modernización es insuficiente y que no cumple con los Acuerdos de París. Además, perpetúa la resolución de conflictos entre inversores y Estados con el sistema de arbitraje. Esta es una línea roja para España porque ya ha costado más de 1 000 millones de euros en litigios planteados por la eliminación de las primas a las renovables.

El Consejo lleva meses bloqueado por algunos países. Apoyamos a la Presidencia española en su intento de arbitrar una decisión que contente a ambas posiciones. La Comisión Europea ha presentado una propuesta técnica para la retirada coordinada, pero no una solución para los Estados que quieren permanecer en el Acuerdo. Pedimos a la Comisión que también tenga en cuenta las necesidades de los Estados que permanecerán en el Tratado una vez la Unión haya salido.

Nacho Sánchez Amor (S&D), *por escrito*. – En el Pleno de noviembre de 2022 y liderados por el Grupo S&D, conseguimos una Resolución del Parlamento Europeo solicitando la retirada de este Tratado de inversión entre países. Se consiguieron los votos de Verts/ALE, Renew, The Left y de parte del bloque de la derecha.

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16. Notwendigkeit des Abschlusses neuer Handelsabkommen für nachhaltiges Wachstum, Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und die strategische Autonomie der EU (Aussprache)

Die Präsidentin. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über die Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zu der Notwendigkeit des Abschlusses neuer Handelsabkommen für nachhaltiges Wachstum, Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und die strategische Autonomie der EU (2023/2876(RSP)).

Kadri Simson, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, honourable Members, I am happy to be here today and to replace my good colleague Valdis Dombrovskis on such an important matter.

The EU is navigating an increasingly challenging international environment. We face growing geopolitical tensions as a result of strategic competition between the United States and China, the war in Ukraine and the crisis of multilateralism. We are confronted with a flurry of economic challenges such as inflation, supply chain disruptions, weaponisation of dependencies and the risk of subsidies. Finally, we experience the immediate need to confront climate change and support other sustainability objectives in the areas of labour, environment and development.

The risk of fragmentation is very real and its economic consequences would be dire. Thankfully, we do not have to and should not passively accept this risk. We can minimise it. This challenging environment requires a comprehensive and proactive response involving a broad range of policy tools. Trade policy is one of the key contributors to achieving sustainable growth, competitiveness and open strategic autonomy. And this is because trade policy and, in particular, our free trade agreements make us stronger.

From an economic perspective, they make us more dynamic, more competitive and more resilient. FTAs make our economy more dynamic by connecting us to other growth regions, encouraging innovation and helping create and sustain high-quality jobs. EU exports now support 38 million jobs, up by 11 million jobs from 2010. FTAs make our economy more competitive by securing the imports we need at competitive prices, while at the same time creating export opportunities which allow us and our businesses to grow and help increase efficiency through economies of scale.

Also, FTAs make our economy more resilient. They contribute to the diversification of our sources of imports and export. For example, finalising our ongoing FTA negotiations would have more than compensated for the market losses we experienced as a result of Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine.

From a geopolitical perspective, trade agreements cement our partnerships and alliances in these difficult times of growing geopolitical tensions. They help us build trust and understanding with others and deepen political relations with a vast array of partners ranging from like-minded advanced economies to emerging ones.

Finally, from a sustainability perspective, our FTAs provide a platform for cooperation on advancing sustainability objectives and raising sustainability standards together with our partners globally. To that end, our FTAs include chapters on trade and sustainable development, with a broad set of binding commitments grounded in the international framework and in international labour, environment and climate standards.

The EU already has one of the greatest networks of FTAs globally. But we cannot sit on our hands as the context in which we operate evolves and our trade partners continue to deepen their trade ties. This is why we must maintain a very active FTA agenda. Our competitiveness, our economic security and our ability to effect change towards a more sustainable future depends on it.

The importance of continuing to drive open and fair trade was emphasised by President von der Leyen in the State of the European Union speech just a few weeks ago. Indeed, advancing on our trade agreements is a key part of our de-risking strategy and of our efforts to make it easier to do business.

Smart trade delivers good jobs and prosperity. In recent years, we have achieved much progress, but more remains to be done. We have now reached a stage where we have several agreements already negotiated and awaiting signature and ratification. Our credibility as an economic partner and geopolitical actor depends on our ability to do so.

At the same time, we have several negotiations underway with a vast array of partners, including advanced economies as well as massive emerging markets. While each of these negotiations has its particularities and requires understanding and flexibility, they all form part of a broader engagement effort that we, as the European Union, need to make to achieve our objectives in today's world.

What this means practically is first ratifying those agreements we have already negotiated. Ensuring the conclusion of the FTA with New Zealand in order to let the agreement enter into force as early as possible in 2024. Advancing rapidly towards the signature and conclusion of the recently finalised agreements with Chile and Kenya.

Second, it means advancing with our negotiating agenda. To finalise as quickly as possible the agreements with Australia, Mexico, Mercosur, India and Indonesia. We have also recently relaunched negotiations with Thailand.

Finally, we should not forget that our FTAs are just one of the tools at our disposal to deepen relations with third countries. Our trade continues to be primarily based on WTO tariffs and WTO rules. We must continue to invest in supporting and reforming the rules-based multilateral trading system, which is the guarantor of stability and predictability in international trade and sets the guardrails against protectionism. We will also continue to maintain sustainability considerations in the WTO.

At the other end of the spectrum, we continue to develop various flexible approaches to deepening cooperation with third countries in areas of mutual interest. The EU, together with Ecuador, Kenya and New Zealand, launched the Trade Ministers Coalition for Climate to enhance high-level dialogue on the trade and climate nexus. It is here that initiatives such as the trade and technology councils with the United States and India or the Critical Raw Materials Club come in. This is also why we are developing digital trade agreements and raw material partnerships. These should be two complementary tracks of a both active and flexible trade policy. We should work together to make sure that it delivers.

Jörgen Warborn, för PPE-gruppen. – Fru talman, fru kommissionär! Vid ett sådant här tillfälle kan man ta flera olika infallsvinklar. Jag har tänkt prata om en sak och endast en sak och det är Mercosuravtalet. De senaste dagarna har jag träffat representanter från kommissionen. Jag har träffat representanter för rådet, nu är de inte här. Men jag hör mycket undanlidningar.

Jag hör mycket bortförklaringar och jag saknar den där politiska viljan att säga: nu gör vi det. Jag tycker att kommissionären har presenterat på ett bra sätt, förtjänstfullt, alla fördelar med frihandelsavtal. Mercosuravtalet är 260 miljoner konsumenter i Sydamerika och våra 450. Det skulle vara en jättestor marknad som skulle säkra tryggheten för värdekedjorna i den här ganska osäkra tiden, som skulle skapa affärer och välstånd och tillväxt.

Men ändå har vi förhandlat det här avtalet i över 20 år, över 20 år. Är det inte dags att ta politiskt ägandeskap och säga: jag vill investera mitt politiska kapital, från kommissionen? Jag vill slå näven i bordet och säga: nu gör vi det, nu för vi det över mållinjen. Nu skapar vi möjligheterna och välståndet och tillväxten i Europa. Jag saknar det.

Kommissionen har några få månader på sig att föra detta över mållinjen. Det är dags nu. Det är dags att ta tag i detta. Det är dags att slutföra det. Jag fattar att det är också så att man har en förhandlingspartner, men någon måste väl kunna driva igenom det här avtalet? Vi har inte 20 år till på oss. Vi har inte två år till på oss. Vi kanske har två månader till på oss. Gör det nu!

Marek Belka, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Madam President, Commissioner, a well-functioning, rules-based international trade is of the highest importance for the EU, for Europe. As many as 38 million jobs depend on trade in our community. But it should also help our global partners from Latin America, Asia, Africa. New trade agreements play an instrumental role in diversifying our supply chains and securing access to needed resources. Therefore, finalising the Mercosur agreement and advancing our negotiations with India is of the highest importance.

However, our trade policy needs to comply with an ambitious sustainable development agenda. We should focus on negotiating reformed TSD chapters and revising already-existing ones to make them more ambitious and effective, while introducing sanctions mechanisms where possible, just like in our recently signed agreement with New Zealand.

Therefore, the EU's trade future should be described by three words: sustainability, development and cooperation.

Samira Rafaela, *on behalf of the Renew Group*. – Madam President, the current challenges that we are facing now in the world make clear that we need new, modern, green and inclusive trade agreements with third countries. And we can definitely not wait anymore, it's so important for our strategic autonomy in the world and the strategic position in general that we need to have in the world.

When it comes to our green and just transition, we need access to critical raw materials or renewable energy that we cannot produce here in Europe. So we need our partners in this, and this needs to be done in an inclusive and sustainable way. And trade needs to benefit all and contribute to sustainable development. But therefore, we need strong trade agreements, and this is exactly what we're trying to achieve now here, in Europe.

We need to have strong trade and sustainable development chapters, effective provisions on human rights, including the rights of indigenous people, as well as firm environmental standards. As the Parliament's standing rapporteur for the modernised agreement with Chile, I am proud that we have managed to accomplish a specific chapter on gender and trade for the first time ever in an EU trade agreement. We also have a strong chapter on trade and sustainability, and this shows that we can really use these trade agreements to make sure that we have strong environmental and human rights standards.

To overcome our current issues, new and modernised trade agreements are key: they must be green, human rights centred and even gender responsive. I truly believe that we need to continue this year with closing more trade agreements because it is very important for the position that we have in this world, especially given the new geopolitical situation.

Saskia Bricmont, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE*. – Madame la Présidente, en 2021, la nouvelle stratégie commerciale était placée sous le signe de l'autonomie stratégique ouverte. Deux ans plus tard, après la pandémie et la guerre en Ukraine, l'UE est désormais obsédée par toute promesse de sécuriser l'approvisionnement en matières premières essentielles et cherche aussi à multiplier et à accélérer les accords de libre-échange dont, malheureusement, les effets sociaux, économiques, locaux et climatiques ne sont plus à démontrer.

La pandémie nous avait fait réaliser à quel point des questions comme la relocalisation, l'autonomie alimentaire et stratégique, l'indépendance par rapport à des chaînes d'approvisionnement mondiales étaient la clé. Quelle est notre autonomie stratégique face à notre allié américain lorsqu'il s'agit de conclure un accord qui permettrait à nos entreprises automobiles de bénéficier des exemptions fiscales sur les véhicules électriques ou encore un accord sur l'acier et l'aluminium?

D'autres pays comprennent désormais qu'ils ont une véritable carte à jouer face à l'Europe qui n'a pas dans ses sols du cobalt, du lithium, du gaz. Et je pense que l'attaque de l'Azerbaïdjan contre le Haut-Karabakh n'est vraiment pas étrangère à cet enjeu. Le Viêt Nam se moque de la clause démocratique de notre accord de libre-échange, alors que le mois de septembre a été particulièrement funeste en termes de violation des droits humains. Est-ce son rôle dans la chaîne de valeur des semi-conducteurs qui lui confère une impunité qui nous déshonore?

Nous ne pouvons pas accepter n'importe quoi en échange de nouveaux accords de libre-échange. C'est aussi vrai avec les pays du Mercosur. Par contre, nous pouvons envisager de nouvelles formes de partenariat, car il semble clair qu'ils ne peuvent pas accéder à nos demandes en matière de durabilité, tandis que nous ne pouvons pas accéder à leurs demandes pour finaliser l'accord, comme accepter des mesures compensatoires dans le cas où l'Union européenne adopterait de nouvelles législations qui nuiraient à leurs intérêts économiques. Ce serait d'ailleurs totalement contraire au principe d'autonomie stratégique et cela reviendrait à mettre au frigo des législations comme celle sur le bien-être animal et à compromettre notre règlement sur le travail forcé qui existe en Amérique latine.

Au-delà des conséquences de l'accord pour le secteur agricole européen et la bonne santé de l'Amazonie et des populations indigènes, accéder à la demande de compensation du Mercosur revient à leur donner un droit de veto sur nos propres initiatives législatives. Nous avons une feuille de route claire, le TSD, le Gender Action Plan III. Nous avons des objectifs de développement durable. Il est là notre cap. Il est là aussi notre cap en matière de politique commerciale.

Geert Bourgeois, *namens de ECR-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, commissaris, collega's, ik ben een vurig voorstander van faire, op regels gebaseerde handel. Vrijhandel schept banen en welvaart, maar ook competitieve uitdagingen, die op hun beurt tot innovatie leiden. Vrijhandel brengt ook mensen en volkeren bij mekaar en dat vergt dat handelsbelemmeringen worden weggewerkt. Maar uitgerekend op dit punt schiet de EU te kort. Er zijn te weinig nieuwe handelsakkoorden. In deze zittingsperiode heeft het Parlement één nieuw handelsakkoord goedgekeurd. De EU moet dus activistischer zijn, maar ook pragmatischer zijn en meer geopolitiek denken en handelen.

Handelsverdragen zijn een hefboom voor mensenrechten, een hefboom voor arbeidsvoorwaarden, een hefboom voor klimaatdoelstellingen, enzovoort. Maar dreigen met sancties staat haaks op partnerschap en werkt bovendien averechts. Handelsverdragen maken ons sterker door diversificatie van de toeleveringsketens en omdat ze ons dwingen om competitief te zijn. En hier knelt het schoentje.

De EU heeft geen afdoend antwoord op de dominantie van China inzake zeldzame aardmetalen, noch op de oneerlijke handelspraktijken van China, en evenmin op de *Inflation Reduction Act* van de Verenigde Staten. Deze EU heeft geen toekomstgerichte begroting, legt enorme regeldruk op en maakt voor publieke en private investeringen de plannen tot een lijdensweg. Daarbovenop komt nog eens de concurrentievervalsing door herziening van de staatssteunregels. Naast de delokalisatie naar de Verenigde Staten hebben we nu ook intern op onze interne markt delokalisatie.

Het moet dus anders, collega's: meer handelsverdragen, verschuiving in de begroting naar onderzoek, ontwikkeling en innovatie, een gelijk speelveld op onze interne markt, meer ruimte voor onze industrie om te experimenteren en tot slot minder regeldruk en snellere vergunningstrajecten.

Marco Campomenosi, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, competitività, crescita e autonomia strategica sono tutti obiettivi che condividiamo, li condividiamo assolutamente tutti. Il problema è che quello che sta avvenendo in questi anni è esattamente il contrario, e non è certo colpa della Commissione, è colpa di tanti fattori e forse stiamo facendo troppo un'analisi su noi stessi e meno su quanto avviene nel resto del mondo.

C'è un dato: gli Stati Uniti – visto che parliamo tanto di Cina – da pochi mesi stanno importando di più dal Messico che dalla Cina. Questo è un dato che non era tale almeno dal 2003. E noi il nostro Messico ce l'avremmo, c'è tutta un'area del Mediterraneo dove dobbiamo canalizzare investimenti, crescita e stabilità per accorciare filiere da cui abbiamo dipeso troppo a lungo e che sono troppo fragili. Quindi, l'impatto che potranno avere gli accordi di libero scambio – certo, alcuni sono molto positivi – non credo sarà così fondamentale se non diminuiamo la dipendenza da alcuni soggetti.

Il Green Deal, per come lo abbiamo legiferato, non fa altro che aumentare la nostra dipendenza dalla Cina. Abbiamo parlato tanto di materie prime e di risorse energetiche. Ci sono delle tensioni nei mercati delle cosiddette *commodities* che sono importanti. Ha fatto bene von der Leyen a dire, qualche settimana fa, che vuole aprire un'indagine sull'automobile cinese, ma è un po' tardi, è già la più venduta auto elettrica in Spagna e in altri paesi dell'Unione.

Sul GSP, il sistema di preferenze generalizzate, siamo bloccati perché ci sono gruppi politici che non vogliono inserire in quello che è un testo complesso, ambizioso e importante l'impegno dei paesi che beneficiano degli accordi commerciali con noi, della ricollocazione di quei cittadini che non hanno diritto a stare dalle nostre parti.

Potrei parlare del rottame di acciaio che esportiamo in Turchia, che ce lo rivende poi lavorato, invece è una risorsa importante che serve alla nostra industria.

Insomma, non vorrei che qui continuassimo a essere gli unici e i soli a difendere il WTO e il suo sistema di regole, creando deindustrializzazione nel nostro continente e un processo di delocalizzazione delle missioni che mi sembra alquanto ipocrita.

Helmut Scholz, *im Namen der Fraktion The Left*. – Frau Präsidentin, Frau Kommissarin! Es scheint eine institutionelle Binsenweisheit zu sein, dass Freihandelsabkommen nachhaltiges Wachstum, Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und die strategische Autonomie der EU sicherstellen. So heißt es in der Mitteilung der Kommission vom 27. September.

Dabei wird unter anderem das Engagement der Europäischen Union für ein regelbasiertes Handelssystem und die Reform der WTO hervorgehoben. Seien wir aber ehrlich: Was wir uns klarmachen müssen, ist, dass mit jedem Handelsabkommen der Anreiz sinkt, multilaterale, gemeinschaftliche Lösungen zu finden für die Nachhaltigkeit. Diese Abkommen sind deshalb Stolpersteine und keine Trittsteine auf dem Weg zu einem gerechten und inklusiven Welthandelssystem. Dabei müssen wir die Schrittzahl doch angesichts der globalen Herausforderungen erhöhen, auch hinsichtlich einer gemeinschaftlich neu aufgesetzten Industrie- und Wirtschaftspolitik, einer sozialen, Verantwortung schulternden Europäischen Union. Das gilt auch für die so genannten Clubs für kritische Rohmaterialien, die der gleichen Logik der Exklusion folgen.

Deshalb die Frage: Für wen ist das versprochene Wachstum nachhaltig in diesen Freihandelsverträgen? Für die indigenen Völker in Chile? Es ist an der Zeit, die aktuelle Handelsdoktrin zu hinterfragen, ein Handelssystem aufzubauen und anzustreben, das allen nutzt – jenseits von strategischer Autonomie und vermeintlicher ökonomischer Sicherheit –, mit Verträgen für fairen Handel und Kooperation und der Einhaltung der Grenzen unseres Planeten.

Enikő Győri (NI). – Elnök Asszony! Az Unió hosszabb ideje bajban van, szinte stagnál a gazdasága, és a versenyképesség is a mélypontra került. A háború, az elszálló energiaárak a versenytársainkat juttatják előnyhöz. A Covid által megtépázott ellátó láncok is nehéz helyzetben vannak. Ilyenkor a józan ész alapján kellene intézni a kereskedelmi kapcsolatokat. Ehelyett azonban azt látjuk, hogy a Bizottság és az ezen ház baloldala ideológiai alapon szeret döntést hozni. Ezen parlamenti ciklus bizonyítványa a szabadkereskedelem tekintetében szegénytelen. Ha minden jól megy, talán sikertől ratifikálni a volumenében nem eget verő új-zélandi megállapodást és a chileit. Ez vajmi kevés.

Megengedhetetlen, hogy a Bizottság két évet szözmötöljön az EU–Mexikó modernizált globális megállapodás formai kérdéseivel, a Mercosur-országokkal szemben támasztott új feltételek miatt pedig akár el is bukhatjuk a bejutást a 260 milliós piacra. Még egy súlyos probléma a Bizottság szereptévesztése. Odáig jutottunk, hogy a tagállamok érdekeinek képviselője helyett harmadik ország mellett áll ki. Az ukrán gabona behozatali tilalmát úgy függesztette fel, hogy a keleti határ menti tagállamok raktárai tele vannak aratás előtt. Ez komoly piaci zavart okoz, hosszú távon egy alap élelmiszerből veszélyezteteti Európa stratégiai autonómiáját. Felszólítom tehát a Bizottságot az azonnali irányváltásra! Az Unió polgárainak és vállalkozásainak érdekét kell képviselnie, arra szól a mandátuma.

Anna-Michelle Asimakopoulou (PPE). – Madam President, the one and only trade deal we've done this term is Vietnam. Hopefully we'll be able to add New Zealand to the list. This landmark deal will deliver economic value, including ambitious commitments on environmental and labour standards. Two trade deals in five years, that's not what I'd call an ambitious trade agenda. There is still time to make meaningful progress on a number of trade deals already in the works: Chile; Australia; Mexico; Mercosur; India; Indonesia; Thailand; the Philippines. To ensure that this is not just a wish list, we need to be more proactive and more realistic. In the spirit of compromise, we've made considerable progress in modernising our trade agreements with respect to ESG standards and the rigour of our TSD chapters.

In a world where trade is being increasingly politicised, China and Russia are pushing their agendas much more aggressively, and our dependence on critical raw materials is verging on the existential, now is the time to inject some new realpolitik into our trade negotiations. A one-size-fits-all approach, which some colleagues in this House are advocating, simply will not work. We need flexibility. We need pragmatism. We need to get down to business. Otherwise, we risk ending up missing out on opportunities of considerable value and global trade relations based on values that are far from European.

Inma Rodríguez-Piñero (S&D). – Señora presidenta, señora comisaria, la Unión Europea es una economía abierta que depende del comercio internacional para prosperar. Por ello, necesita los acuerdos comerciales para dar certeza y para mejorar nuestras relaciones con terceros países promoviendo nuestros principios y valores, y el respeto de los derechos humanos, de los compromisos climáticos y de los derechos sociales y laborales.

La pandemia, la guerra de agresión de Rusia contra Ucrania y la situación de la producción de los países productores de petróleo han puesto de relieve que el orden internacional está dando señales de flaqueza. El proteccionismo, las barreras comerciales y los conflictos económicos se están multiplicando. Pero el comercio global —al menos de momento— ni se está reduciendo ni se ha fragmentado entre bloques. Sin embargo, es necesario un renovado apoyo al multilateralismo.

Europa ha advertido los efectos negativos de la globalización y, aunque ha reconocido tarde las amenazas, ya está empezando a actuar con determinación, si bien debe de hacerlo de una manera mucho más rápida.

La Unión debe responder a estos desafíos en una doble dirección: por una parte, reduciendo nuestras dependencias externas y fortaleciendo nuestras capacidades productivas estratégicas en pro de un desarrollo sostenible; por otra, procurando que la economía global se mantenga abierta y que reforcemos nuestra posición de liderazgo. Y, para ello, Europa debe propiciar una nueva expansión comercial ampliando nuestros vínculos con el exterior, diversificando nuestros socios y ofreciéndoles una relación equilibrada que sea beneficiosa para ellos.

Marie-Pierre Vedrenne (Renew). – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, rappelez-vous l'adoption de mon amendement refusant l'accord avec le Mercosur en l'état. Cette position du Parlement européen révèle le besoin profond de défendre un commerce qui soit régulé, juste et durable.

De nouveaux accords commerciaux peut-être, mais pas à n'importe quel prix, pas au prix de notre cohérence, de nos ambitions climatiques, de notre souveraineté alimentaire. Nous devons continuer notre action pour passer du libre-échange au juste échange. Le nouveau chapitre sur le commerce et le développement durable contenu dans l'accord avec la Nouvelle-Zélande doit être un standard minimum. Cette norme, il nous faut l'appliquer à tous nos accords de commerce, ceux déjà passés et ceux à venir. Et les mesures miroirs, quant à elles, pour garantir la réciprocité dans nos échanges, doivent devenir une réalité.

C'est seulement ainsi que nos accords commerciaux seront de vrais leviers géopolitiques. C'est seulement ainsi que nos accords commerciaux défendront notre souveraineté et notre compétitivité. C'est seulement ainsi que nos accords commerciaux seront acceptables pour tous. Alors, chers collègues, Madame la Commissaire, avançons dans cette voie.

Anna Cavazzini (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Erfahrungen mit autokratischen Regimen wie Russland und China zeigen, dass wir unsere Handelsbeziehungen breiter aufstellen müssen.

Aber diese Beispiele zeigen gerade auch, dass eine Handelspolitik, die unser Wertesystem wie den Schutz der Menschenrechte oder des Klimas konterkariert, genauso zum Scheitern verurteilt ist. Daraus folgt für mich: Wir können die EU-Handelsagenda nur dann vorantreiben, wenn wir gleichzeitig unsere Handelsabkommen weiter reformieren, an echtem Klimaschutz ausrichten, wenn wir die europäische Wirtschaft und unsere Lieferketten klimaneutral machen, wie wir das zum Beispiel mit dem Gesetz gegen die weltweite Entwaldung getan haben.

Viele sagen jetzt, wir müssen mehr auf die Entwicklungsländer zugehen, um sie als Partner zu gewinnen. Ja, das finde ich auch, und das sage ich schon lange. Aber das machen wir natürlich nicht, indem wir unsere Nachhaltigkeitsstandards herunterschrauben.

Was die meisten Länder des Globalen Südens wirklich wollen, ist, dass die Abkommen nicht ihren Handlungsspielraum einschränken – bei der Industriepolitik oder wenn sie Medikamente für ihre Bevölkerung produzieren. Sie wollen mehr Technologietransfer und eine Reform der globalen Strukturen der wirtschaftspolitischen Steuerung.

Dafür braucht es europäische Initiativen, wenn wir wirklich einen Schulterschluss auf Augenhöhe mit dem Globalen Süden wollen.

Michiel Hoogeveen (ECR). – Voorzitter, de EU moet zich concentreren op de kerntaken en dat beter doen. Daarbij hoort het sluiten van nieuwe handelsverdragen.

Eerlijke vrijhandel vergroot onze welvaart, creëert banen en zorgt voor een breder aanbod van producten.

Helaas wil de EU via vrijhandelsverdragen meer grip krijgen op de interne aangelegenheden van onze potentiële handelspartners, met allerlei aanvullende eisen, zoals rond klimaat en sociale rechten. Het zijn dan ook deze zaken die vaak stokken in de wielen steken bij de onderhandelingen. Dat is ook de reden waarom enkele Latijns-Amerikaanse landen de op handen zijnde overeenkomst tussen de EU en Mercosur typeerden als neokolonialisme.

Het is tijd voor realisme. De Europese Unie is geen ngo. Handelsverdragen moeten over vrijhandel gaan. Laat onze handel met andere landen er een zijn op basis van gelijkwaardigheid en respect voor soevereiniteit. Doen we dat niet, dan zullen wij steeds meer invloed, handel en dus ook welvaart verliezen.

Maximilian Krah (ID). – Frau Präsidentin, meine sehr verehrten Damen und Herren Kollegen! Seitdem David Ricardo das Gesetz der komparativen Kosten beschrieben hat, wissen wir, dass Freihandel wirtschaftliche Vorteile bringt, und jede Einschränkung davon kostet zumindest Wettbewerbsfähigkeit. Wenn wir nun die gesamte Handelspolitik nicht mehr dem Handel und dem gegenseitigen ökonomischen Nutzen unterwerfen wollen, sondern externen politischen Zielen, dann wird das kosten. Es wird uns Konkurrenzfähigkeit gegenüber anderen großen Handelsblöcken kosten.

Ich weiß, dass das keine Botschaft ist, die hier die Mehrheit im Hause, besonders auf der linken Seite, gern hört. Denn da herrscht ja das Pippi-Langstrumpf-Denken: Wir machen uns die Welt, wie sie uns gefällt. Aber die Welt ist eben nicht so, wie sie Ihnen gefällt, meine Damen und Herren Kollegen, sondern sie folgt den Gesetzen der Nationalökonomie. Der geschätzte Vorredner – er ist leider schon gegangen – hat es ja ausgesprochen: Wir sind hier keine NGO, wir haben Verantwortung für das Gemeinwohl und den Wohlstand der Menschen in unseren Mitgliedstaaten. Die wollen nicht, dass wir irgendwelche abstrakten politischen Prinzipien voranstellen, sondern sie wollen, dass Wohlstand auch ihnen ein kleines privates Glück ermöglicht. Das zerstören Sie, wenn Sie den Handel mit Ideologie überfrachten.

Vergleichen Sie bereits heute unsere Handelsabkommen mit denen anderer Handelsblöcke, dann merken Sie: Wir sind zu lang, wir schreiben zu viel Politik hinein. Wir brauchen mehr Handel und weniger Politik, damit es mit dem Wohlstand klappt.

Emmanuel Maurel (The Left). – Madame la Présidente, autant le dire tout de suite, je ne partage pas l'enthousiasme débridé de la majorité des collègues ici pour le commerce mondialisé. Et je pense qu'il n'y a rien de durable à vouloir multiplier les accords de libre-échange, pas plus qu'il n'est dans l'intérêt de notre supposée autonomie stratégique d'ouvrir l'Europe aux marchandises du monde entier, souvent fabriquées dans des conditions déplorables.

Je rappelle ici que les émissions de gaz à effet de serre liées aux échanges commerciaux représentent un quart des émissions totales mondiales. La vérité, c'est que le libre-échange généralisé est incompatible avec la lutte contre le changement climatique. Le débat sur le projet d'accord Mercosur l'illustre parfaitement. Si nous disons oui à cet accord, alors nous dirons oui à la déforestation, oui à l'agrobusiness, à la prédation des terres et à la destruction de la biodiversité.

Au-delà de ce cas spécifique, on ne peut pas parler à la fois de *Green New Deal* à longueur de séance et continuer comme si de rien n'était à importer depuis des pays qui continuent de construire des centrales électriques au charbon comme la Chine, l'Inde ou l'Indonésie. Et pour moi, il faut refonder complètement notre système économique et commercial en privilégiant la relocalisation des activités et les entreprises et les emplois en Europe.

C'est sur ces bases-là qu'on pourra continuer à avoir des relations durables avec les autres puissances économiques, et certainement pas en perpétuant une mondialisation où ce sont les pauvres des pays riches qui financent les riches des pays pauvres.

Antoni Comín i Oliveres (NI). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, una politica commerciale basata su un approccio puramente mercantilista al libero scambio è incompatibile con l'autonomia strategica dell'Unione. Quindi, dobbiamo pensare alla nostra politica commerciale con una prospettiva geopolitica.

Ci sono due modi per affrontare questa sfida: recuperare logiche protezionistiche, che come Unione non possiamo permetterci di sostenere, oppure distribuire le nostre dipendenze in modo equilibrato tra partner affidabili, con l'obiettivo di rispondere alle nostre mete strategiche, come, ad esempio, contrastare l'influenza di avversari geopolitici come la Russia e la Cina, accelerare la transizione verde e la lotta contro la povertà del Sud globale o promuovere i nostri valori, come il multilateralismo e il rispetto dei diritti umani.

Per raggiungere questo obiettivo ci sono diversi accordi commerciali che devono essere accelerati. L'esempio più chiaro è l'accordo Unione europea-Mercosur, ancora in attesa di ratifica. Approfondire i legami con i paesi del Mercosur permette una relazione transatlantica più equilibrata. Un rapporto triangolare tra l'Europa, l'America Latina e gli Stati Uniti ci permetterà di mantenere solidi legami con questi ultimi senza dipendere eccessivamente da loro. È giunto il momento della ratifica dell'accordo commerciale con il Mercosur.

Seán Kelly (PPE). – *A Uachtaráin*, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has made it clear that we need to form new trading partnerships in order to diversify and strengthen our supply chains. The historical success of the EU's single market clearly demonstrates how close economic ties with like-minded partners can cement relationships between countries.

As we observe an increasingly fractured global environment, trade agreements remain an important instrument in the EU's international toolbox. As the world's largest trading bloc, we can leverage our unique position in order to engage with partners on important issues.

Much focus is now being placed on building up our own competitiveness and strategic autonomy, and rightly so. Both are positive developments, but they should not come at the cost of the EU's standing in the global economy and international role as a champion of free and fair trade.

Through new trade agreements, we can unlock important opportunities for EU business and citizens. For example, cooperation and access to critical raw materials in the potential EU-Australia agreement will benefit our future net-zero industries, while opening up new markets in Southeast Asia can create more opportunities for Irish business post-Brexit.

But any trade deal should include adequate safeguards that ensure products from third countries which might replicate or displace European goods are produced in a manner consistent with our environmental goals.

Bernd Lange (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin! Zunächst möchte ich Sie ersuchen, an den Rat zu schreiben. Das ist die zweite Debatte heute, wo der Rat nicht anwesend ist, in einer Sache, wo der Rat eigentlich eine ganz entscheidende Verantwortung hat. Ich würde dem Rat auch gerne sagen, dass es ein Skandal ist, dass zwischen dem Abschluss eines Abkommens und der Unterschrift – und damit dem Beginn unserer Ratifizierung – in der Regel ein Jahr liegt. Das ist absolut irre! Da müssen wir viel, viel schneller sein, damit wir wirklich die notwendigen Handelsabkommen schnell abschließen können.

Wir brauchen in der Tat Handelsabkommen mit verlässlichen Partnern auf globaler Ebene, weil wir in einer fragmentierten Globalisierung leben. Herr Krah, das alte Narrativ „Wir produzieren, egal wo, egal zu welchen Bedingungen“, das gehört auf den Müllhaufen der Geschichte. Heutzutage geht es um Sicherheit und um Nachhaltigkeit, damit die Menschen vor Ort auch was vom Handel haben – hier in Europa, aber auch in unseren Partnerländern. Die brauchen auch Wertschöpfung, damit sie eigenständige Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten haben.

Sicherheit und Nachhaltigkeit – das ist das Narrativ für Handelspolitik heutzutage.

Jordi Cañas (Renew). – Señora presidenta, es bueno ser ambicioso y plantear nuevos acuerdos, pero considero que es bueno ser responsable e intentar ratificar los existentes. Pero hay muchos irresponsables, hay algunos que defienden, detrás de la soberanía estratégica, la autarquía estratégica.

A algunos que defienden el desarrollo sostenible les encantaría volver al Neolítico o al Paleolítico —quizás ni a eso—, pero la verdad es que el comercio es bueno. ¿Por qué es bueno? ¿Por qué son buenos los acuerdos comerciales? Por nuestro empleo, para garantizar nuestra prosperidad, para ampliar nuestros mercados, para ampliar las oportunidades, para garantizar una verdadera soberanía estratégica, para avanzar en una posición global de liderazgo europeo.

Por muchas razones, pero, sobre todo, porque tenemos que ser responsables y hay que concluir los acuerdos, hay que ratificar los acuerdos. ¿De qué acuerdo estamos hablando cuando decimos esto? ¿Del Acuerdo con Mercosur? Sí, del Acuerdo con Mercosur, porque hay que intentar que algunos países, por intereses locales o partidistas, no frenen lo que es una necesidad para todo el conjunto de la Unión Europea, para nuestro futuro y para el futuro compartido con América Latina.

Es importante la responsabilidad y, sobre todo, hay que ser ambiciosos, pero siempre hay que ser responsables.

Pär Holmgren (Verts/ALE). – Fru talman! Det var 35,8 grader här i Frankrike i måndags, den är högsta temperatur som har uppmätts i oktober i Frankrike. September blev globalt 1,7-1,8 grader varmare än det förindustriella. 1,7-1,8 grader. Det är mycket mer än 1,5 grader. Vi är redan på fel sida. Vi är på full fart in i en klimatkatastrof. Vi har ett klimatnödläge.

Inom EU måste vi använda alla verktyg som finns till hands för att lindra konsekvenserna av den globala uppvärmningen. Handelsavtal kan vara ett sådant verktyg. Då måste de bygga på rättvisa och hållbarhet. Ekologisk hållbarhet, social hållbarhet.

Mercosuravtalet är ett typexempel på ett missat tillfälle. Det behöver rivas upp, omförhandlas och då skulle det kunna bli ett sådant viktigt verktyg som kan begränsa den globala uppvärmningen och lindra konsekvenserna av klimatförändringarna.

Eugen Jurzyca (ECR). – Pani predsedajúca, oceňujem snahu Komisie uzatvárať dohody o voľnom obchode. Zmluvy o voľnom obchode prispievajú ku kompenzácii negatívnych dopadov aj súčasných kríz. Tým, že zvýšia hospodársky rast a kvalitu života, zvýšia odolnosť dodávateľských reťazcov a sú jedným z mála nástrojov na relatívne bezbolestné zníženie stále vysokej inflácie.

Dávajme pozor, aby protekcionizmus v iných reguláciách EÚ nezmazal prínosy obchodných dohôd. Únia bude úspešná vtedy, keď firmy vystavíme globálnej konkurencii, nie vtedy, keď sa od nej budeme izolovať.

Kým domáci producenti často benefitujú z protekcionizmu a majú tradične silné slovo u vlád členských štátov či vo vedení EÚ, spotrebitelia, ktorí práve benefitujú z voľného obchodu, také silné zastúpenie nemajú. Preto ich zastupujeme intenzívnejšie.

Thierry Mariani (ID). – Madame la Présidente, l'Union européenne n'est jamais avare de paradoxes. Elle prétend développer les circuits courts et signe des accords de libre-échange avec la Nouvelle-Zélande. Vous essayez de nous convaincre qu'il serait urgent pour les nations européennes de signer ou de faire avancer des accords de libre-échange rejetés par les peuples comme celui du Mercosur.

Les États n'ont jamais eu besoin de l'Union européenne pour développer leur autonomie stratégique. Pire, quand il s'agit de la France, plus nous nous enfonçons dans l'idéologie de la Commission européenne et plus notre influence dans le monde se rétrécit. Nous n'avons pas besoin de nouveaux accords commerciaux, à part dans quelques secteurs très précis.

Ce dont les nations européennes ont besoin, c'est du retour au réalisme géopolitique pour servir leurs intérêts commerciaux. Sortons ainsi de l'obsession des sanctions politiques coûteuses et contreproductives, pour prendre un simple exemple en cessant d'imposer des sanctions absurdes sur la potasse, qui provoquent une explosion des prix des engrais catastrophiques pour nos agriculteurs et ravageuse pour l'Afrique. C'est cela que les peuples attendent de nous. Un peu de réalisme et un peu de patriotisme économique.

(L'orateur accepte de répondre à une question «carton bleu»)

Marie-Pierre Vedrenne (Renew), question «carton bleu». – Monsieur Mariani, c'est toujours formidable de vous entendre dans cet hémicycle et de voir un peu toutes les incohérences que vous avez. Vous nous dites que l'Europe est ouverte à tout va, puis vous refusez les sanctions. Vous nous dites qu'on ne doit avoir aucun accord de commerce, mais, malgré tout, vous ne votez pas un élément de protection qui est le mécanisme carbone.

Quelle est la cohérence dans vos positions? Véritablement, il n'y en a aucune. Vous nous dites encore qu'il ne faut plus rien comme accord. Et là vous nous dites qu'il faut peut-être certains éléments. Alors, où voulez-vous réellement amener les Français et les Européens?

Thierry Mariani (ID), réponse «carton bleu». – Madame Vedrenne, nous sommes très clairs. Quand on parle de réchauffement climatique et de faire des économies au niveau de la pollution, on ne commence pas par signer un accord avec la Nouvelle-Zélande pour importer des produits agricoles dans l'Union européenne. Vous êtes française comme moi. Vous savez très bien que les agricultures de nos pays peuvent tout à fait les fournir. Donc pour moi, cet accord est certainement le plus aberrant.

En ce qui concerne l'accord avec le Mercosur, vous le voterez probablement, peut-être le cacherez-vous pendant la prochaine élection européenne, mais en tout cas, au moins depuis le début, nous disons que cet accord est néfaste pour l'Europe, inutile pour la France. Et donc notre cohérence est très simple, c'est d'abord privilégier les circuits courts et, deuxièmement, utiliser les potentialités des 27 partenaires européens et n'importer ou ne faire des accords économiques que pour ce qui est indispensable.

Croyez-vous vraiment que l'accord avec la Nouvelle-Zélande que vous allez approuver était indispensable? Les agriculteurs français ne le pensent pas. Vous leur expliquerez dans quelques mois.

Francisco José Millán Mon (PPE). – Señora presidenta, la Unión Europea necesita acuerdos comerciales porque su economía es una gran exportadora de bienes y servicios. Es vital poder seguir exportando al mundo para mantener nuestras industrias y crear empleo. Además, mientras que la población crece en el resto del mundo, en Europa contamos con una demografía menguante. No podremos prescindir de los mercados extranjeros.

Asimismo, tenemos que hacer importaciones de materias allí donde somos deficitarios. Pienso en la energía o en determinadas materias críticas. Necesitamos asegurarnos de que contamos con proveedores que nos facilitan estos bienes. Para ello conviene diversificar nuestros aprovisionamientos y no depender solo de determinados países por lo que se refiere a las materias esenciales, como conocemos bien por el caso de Rusia y la energía.

Necesitamos los acuerdos de libre cambio, que también ayudan a la lucha contra la inflación —un grave problema que de nuevo tenemos en Europa—, ya que abaratan costes. El proteccionismo tiene, en cambio, costes económicos para los empresarios y las industrias. Europa no puede convertirse en proteccionista. Necesitamos acuerdos que nos abran mercados mutuamente beneficiosos y que no olviden aquellos productos más sensibles que deben ser objeto de atención y defensa.

La Unión Europea tiene varios acuerdos comerciales pendientes: con Mercosur, México o Australia. En los meses que restan, la Presidencia española debería hacer todo lo posible por concluirlos.

Para terminar, siempre digo que es una lástima que no se alcanzase un acuerdo de libre cambio con los Estados Unidos, el llamado ATCI. Este acuerdo nos habría ahorrado hoy, entre otras cosas, las dificultades que nos plantea la llamada Ley de Reducción de la Inflación.

Kathleen Van Brempt (S&D). – Voorzitter, mevrouw de commissaris, van de discussies over TTIP en Mercosur tot de crisissen van de afgelopen tijd – denk aan de Brexit, aan de pandemie, maar ook aan de oorlog – ze hebben allemaal een impact gehad op hoe we denken over handel. Ze hebben het hele handelsbeleid in een ander narratief gestoken. Ze hebben een belangrijk instrument gemaakt niet alleen van buitenlands, maar ook van ons binnenlands beleid. En dat is bijzonder belangrijk. Het handelsbeleid stoelt nu op drie principes die alle drie heel belangrijk zijn: handel in openheid (open naar de rest van de wereld), duurzaamheid in al zijn aspecten, en economische zekerheid.

Het debat van vandaag en de titel daarvan doen vermoeden dat we nu maar snel, snel vooruit moeten en eventueel wat moeten inboeten op een van die ambities. Dat mogen we echt niet doen. We moeten bij die principes blijven.

Mercosur is daar een heel goed voorbeeld van. Onze fractie wil Mercosur heel graag ondersteunen, maar er moeten wel aanpassingen komen, zodanig dat het hoofdstuk over handel en duurzame ontwikkeling sterker is en dat we er zeker van kunnen zijn dat het bijvoorbeeld de Overeenkomst van Parijs niet zal schenden, maar integendeel zal omzetten in actie.

Catharina Rinzema (Renew). – Voorzitter, hoe wordt in Nederland geld verdiend? Dat gebeurt door handel. Dankzij handel hebben wij banen en welvaart in Nederland, in Europa en in de hele wereld. En als wij, bijvoorbeeld voor elektrische auto's, grondstoffen nodig hebben, dan hebben we handel met andere landen nodig. Want zonder handel geen welvaart en ook geen groene transitie. We hebben handel nodig voor onze positie als Nederland in de wereld. Dankzij handelsverdragen kan dat, kunnen we die groene transitie doormaken, kunnen we banen creëren en kunnen we ervoor zorgen dat Nederland en Europa veiliger en sterker zijn. Maar wat vreemd dat het dan toch zo moeilijk blijkt te zijn om handelsverdragen af te sluiten.

Commissaris, ik zou u willen vragen in de laatste periode van uw mandaat ambitie te tonen inzake handelsverdragen, want China wacht niet. En wachten wij?

Voorzitter, we moeten nu zo snel mogelijk doorpakken met nieuwe handelsverdragen met Australië, Nieuw-Zeeland, Chili, Mexico en Mercosur.

Thomas Waitz (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, dear colleagues, I hear this argument that we need to enhance our cooperation with democratic nations and regions in the world, even in the light of authoritarian regimes beefing up their connections to each other and their cooperation. And I buy this argument. Yes, the democracies of the world should move closer to each other and enhance cooperation. But then we need to look into the concrete trade agreements, whether they are serving us with that.

And let's take the EU-Mercosur trade agreement. Do we think this is going to support democracy in Brazil? A trade agreement that will basically favour a handful of multinational mining companies, a trade agreement that will basically favour some big landlord agro-industrial producers, by the way, that produce far below the standards that we have in Europe, and we're endangering European farming through that. This is a trade agreement that will lead to reduced industrialisation of Brazil. It's going to lead to an even bigger gap between poor and rich. It's going to diminish the middle class in Brazil. This is clearly not a strategy to strengthen democracies. And we have seen in our trade relations to several African states that if we go down that path, that this is endangering democracies.

So please look into this old trade agreement from the last century – EU-Mercosur – let's renegotiate it and let's bring it into a shape for the 21st century.

Adam Bielan (ECR). – Madam President, dear Commissioner, in the dynamic landscape of today's global trade, it is imperative for the EU to actively forge new and strategic trade agreements. The push towards future-proofing our economies and detaching them from Russia's oppressive regime are prime examples of the positive ongoing work.

But beyond just economic growth and competitiveness, this is about ensuring our economy remains resilient and unlocks new opportunities. Our mission should be clear: to champion a vibrant market free from undue regulations, to foster innovation, employment, and promote the prosperity of our citizens.

In this context, it is essential to accelerate our dialogue, especially with pivotal regions like the Americas, Indo-Pacific and Latin America. Deepening these relations will not only strengthen our ties, but also promote fair and prosperous trade.

While negotiating, we should keep in mind that these agreements, notably Mercosur, cannot be signed to the detriment of Member States.

Alessandro Panza (ID). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, questo dibattito ha un titolo molto bello, adatto alla demagogia che regna sovrana in quest'Aula e nelle stanze delle istituzioni europee, che dovrebbero tutelare i cittadini, ma che puntualmente non lo fanno.

Penso sia il momento di dire basta. Basta all'ipocrisia e alla retorica fatta di proclami fini a se stessi. Basta stringere accordi che ci rendono dipendenti da paesi terzi inaffidabili, come avete fatto per anni con la Russia e il suo gas. Ottimo risultato, peraltro: la più grande crisi energetica di sempre, le cui conseguenze le stanno ancora pagando i cittadini.

E ora il circo si ripete con il Green Deal europeo. Volete la transizione a tutti i costi, ma non avete le materie prime per farla e questa volta saremo costretti a piegarci alla Cina. Certo, c'è il *Critical Raw Materials Act*, un provvedimento che arriva con dieci anni di ritardo.

La vostra concezione del libero scambio in tema commerciale ha spesso aperto il nostro mercato ad importazioni capaci di non rendere più conveniente produrre materie prime qui, incentivando un approvvigionamento extra europeo, come nell'agricoltura, che troppo spesso ha dovuto pagare il prezzo di essere la merce di scambio per gli altri settori: si vedano le importazioni di riso cambogiano e vietnamita, solo per fare un esempio.

Frances Fitzgerald (PPE). – Madam President, the EU is a global trading superpower. The reason is access to the world's largest single market, which this year is marking 30 years of success. Rules-based trade has the advantage of being mutually beneficial. It is not a zero-sum game. It has created thousands of jobs and transformed lives and indeed communities – across Ireland, across Europe – for the better. It recognises that, in order to succeed, countries must work together. The EU has already signed many trade deals across the world, but we must go further and do more, including with Australia, South America, India and the United States.

Today we see more competition than ever from China, with its state-backed monopolies, and America with its new subsidies. But Europe should not go down that road. Protectionism limits growth, employment and choices for consumers. It is also fundamentally damaging for smaller free-trading Member States. Strategic autonomy should not become a code for protectionism and a subsidy race. Indeed, the EU should lead the world in championing open and free trade. We should not simply talk of protecting our economies, but of increasing our trading options.

The EU is at its best when we are bold and outward looking, engaging in trade across the world and seeking in the process to raise global standards. This is how we can insist on environmental standards such as forest protection in South America or increased investment in the developing world. Our desire for economic independence should not mean retreating inwards. Instead, we should further develop and diversify our trading relations.

Pedro Silva Pereira (S&D). – Senhora Presidente, a política comercial é um dos instrumentos mais poderosos da União Europeia para a sua afirmação externa, para a defesa da sua autonomia e dos seus interesses geoestratégicos e económicos, mas também para a promoção do comércio justo e do desenvolvimento sustentável.

Para isso, é preciso que os acordos comerciais sejam, cada vez mais, acordos de nova geração, que não cuidem apenas da liberalização do comércio, mas tratem da defesa dos direitos humanos, dos direitos dos trabalhadores e dos consumidores, da proteção do ambiente e do combate às alterações climáticas e que contenham capítulos de desenvolvimento sustentável fortes e efetivos para levar a sério.

O acordo comercial com a Nova Zelândia é um bom exemplo, com soluções progressistas como aquelas que os socialistas há muito tempo defenderam. Este constitui um novo padrão de acordos comerciais à altura dos nossos compromissos com a sustentabilidade.

Os restantes acordos em negociação com a Austrália, o Chile, o México, o Mercosul e a Índia são outras excelentes oportunidades para a política comercial europeia. O comércio internacional é uma importante frente de combate para a autonomia estratégica da União Europeia, mas também para a defesa do desenvolvimento sustentável.

Svenja Hahn (Renew). – Frau Präsidentin! Wer „strategische Unabhängigkeit“ sagt, meint oft Protektionismus. Dabei ist Handel mit mehr Partnern die strategische Unabhängigkeit, die wir brauchen, vor allem von autokratischen Regimen. Denn Wohlstand entsteht nicht durch Subventionen, Wohlstand entsteht durch Wettbewerb.

Deshalb müssen wir jetzt auch auf die Bremse treten bei zusätzlicher Bürokratie. Die EU muss attraktiver werden für Investitionen in die Zukunft und Ideen, die groß werden können. Denn wir dürfen nicht vergessen: Die EU ist keine außenpolitische Macht. Die Stärke unseres Binnenmarktes bestimmt unsere Rolle in der Welt, und der Fokus der letzten Jahre im Handel auf Defensive statt Offensive hat viele unserer Partner vor den Kopf gestoßen.

Ich will, dass die EU ein verlässlicher Partner ist. Deshalb müssen wir jetzt den Turbo für Wirtschaftswachstum zünden; deswegen erwarte ich auch von der Kommission Hochdruck bei laufenden Verhandlungen wie mit Indien oder Australien. Im Parlament müssen wir noch in dieser Wahlperiode die abgeschlossenen Handelsabkommen ratifizieren, insbesondere mit Neuseeland und dem Mercosur. Wir brauchen jetzt eine Offensive für mehr Handel, für strategische Unabhängigkeit der Europäischen Union.

Benoît Lutgen (PPE). – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, les objectifs climatiques, environnementaux, sociaux, sanitaires que nous imposons à nos entreprises, à nos agriculteurs, nous nous devons de les imposer également à nos frontières. C'est une question démocratique, une question aussi d'acceptation par nos concitoyens de ce que nous leur demandons comme défis à relever. Défi climatique, bien sûr, mais aussi tous les autres que j'ai cités.

Dans les accords commerciaux, ces clauses miroirs sont essentielles, essentielles à la compréhension et à l'acceptation par nos populations. Différents groupes ont défendu ces clauses miroirs, notamment par rapport à un amendement que j'ai défendu dans le cadre de la restauration de la nature. On ne peut pas demander d'avoir des objectifs chez nous sans que nous ne puissions aussi les imposer à nos frontières.

Oui, il faut aussi des accords commerciaux dans des secteurs qui nous permettent de renforcer notre stratégie et notre autonomie, des secteurs aussi importants que le numérique et la santé, on l'a vu durant la crise COVID, ou encore des secteurs aussi essentiels que la défense, la défense de façon très large.

En ce qui concerne ces secteurs et ces stratégies d'autonomie, notamment le secteur de l'énergie – et on l'a vu au travers de la dépendance que l'Europe a créée au fil du temps à l'égard du gaz russe, notamment –, nous devons là aussi – et c'est peut-être le secteur le plus important, le secteur de l'énergie – avoir, grâce notamment aux matières premières, des accords commerciaux qui nous permettent de réindustrialiser et de faire en sorte qu'en Europe, nous puissions à la fois développer l'emploi, atteindre nos objectifs climatiques, mais aussi, et c'est très important dans ces accords commerciaux, faire respecter la voix de l'Europe qui doit être leader en matière notamment d'objectifs climatiques, et cela avec la compréhension de l'ensemble des concitoyens européens et de nos entreprises, de nos indépendants et de nos agriculteurs.

Spontane Wortmeldungen

Gabriel Mato (PPE). – Señora presidenta, la COVID-19 y la guerra de Ucrania nos han hecho ver que debemos ser autosuficientes y, a la vez, que debemos diversificar nuestras fuentes de suministros.

En este sentido, el acuerdo con Mercosur es clave para contribuir a la autonomía estratégica de ambas regiones y fortalecer nuestros lazos políticos, económicos y culturales, estableciendo un mercado de más de 780 millones de personas. Pero lo cierto es que la ratificación del acuerdo está siendo impedida por las reticencias de ciertos Estados miembros.

Hoy no deberíamos estar teniendo este debate si hubiéramos sido razonables y no hubiéramos añadido tantos escollos para su aprobación. Tratar de imponer el instrumento adicional dista mucho de esto: hemos planteado a Mercosur exigencias que resultan a todas luces excesivas, especialmente cuando el acuerdo estaba ya finalizado. Si no ratificamos el acuerdo, perderemos cualquier mejora, estaremos dificultando las relaciones que necesitamos para poder plantearlo en un futuro y nos estaremos privando de un socio estratégico. La flexibilidad a la hora de negociar este instrumento adicional es fundamental. Sin ella no tendremos acuerdo alguno.

Mercosur ha sido muy claro y yo creo que debemos responder. O firmamos el acuerdo ahora, o habremos perdido una oportunidad única de construir nuestra autonomía estratégica.

Billy Kelleher (Renew). – Madam President, the European Union is a very sophisticated trading economy. It trades globally and is a powerhouse when it comes to economics around the world. Of course, there are changing patterns in global trade: there's geopolitical changes with regard to the fallout from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, China becoming a global powerhouse, India, and many others.

But I just want to reference the Mercosur agreement itself. As I stand here, we are trying to convince small farmers across the entirety of the European Union to reduce stock numbers. And at the same time, I hear some Members in this House encouraging us to go ahead with the Mercosur trade agreement, which effectively would incentivise the destruction of rainforests across the Amazonian basin and primarily benefit massive agri business in Brazil – to destroy rainforests, to plant soya, to produce beef to bring to the European Union. And at the same time, as a democratically elected Member, I have to convince farmers in Ireland and elsewhere that they must destock to save the planet. Fair trade should mean fair trade and the obligations should be on all parties involved in trade deals.

Diana Riba i Giner (Verts/ALE). – Señora presidenta, demasiado a menudo vemos como muchos de los acuerdos comerciales de la Unión Europea con terceros países son la muestra de una gran hipocresía. Y lo son porque evidencian la gran distancia que existe entre los discursos grandilocuentes de defensa de los derechos humanos que escuchamos en las instituciones europeas y la poca efectividad de estos acuerdos a la hora de blindar dichos derechos de forma eficaz.

El caso del acuerdo con México, que está en proceso de modernización, es un claro ejemplo de lo que digo. Existe una cláusula de suspensión del acuerdo en caso de vulneración flagrante de los derechos humanos, pero nunca se ha activado. Y no se ha activado a pesar de la vulneración persistente de los derechos en este país latinoamericano, con miles de feminicidios cada año, la persecución de defensoras de los derechos humanos y el medio ambiente, el asesinato de periodistas o el hostigamiento de comunidades indígenas.

Las empresas europeas no son ajenas a esta realidad. Es más: a veces, lamentablemente, forman parte del problema. Señorías, el fin económico no justifica los medios.

Manon Aubry (The Left). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, je vous tire mon chapeau. Il faut une sacrée dose de culot pour placer côte à côte dans le titre du débat, les mots libre-échange, autonomie et durable. Les mots ont un sens quand même. Comment osez-vous qualifier ces accords de durables, quand on parle d'augmenter les importations de lait, de beurre, de fromage, de viande depuis, par exemple, la Nouvelle-Zélande, littéralement à l'autre bout du monde, à plus de 20 000 kilomètres d'ici?

Et c'est la différence entre vous et nous. Vous voulez faire votre beurre sur les agriculteurs européens. Nous, nous voulons faire notre beurre par les agriculteurs européens et pour cela, pas besoin de nourriture globe-trotteur qui a fait trois fois le tour de la planète avant d'arriver dans notre assiette.

Je veux ici formellement lancer l'alerte. Vous vous apprêtez manifestement sans beaucoup d'émotion, à signer plus de dix accords de libre-échange, la Nouvelle-Zélande, mais aussi derrière l'Australie, le Chili, le Mexique, le Mercosur, l'Inde. Ça ferait un chouette tour du monde si on excluait l'impact dramatique pour nos agriculteurs et pour la planète.

Au final, le choix est simple, c'est la Terre ou les porte-conteneurs. Et s'agissant de nous, le choix est déjà fait.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Madam President, the Mercosur agreement prioritises profits for transnational companies and investors while lowering social and environmental standards for workers, farmers and citizens.

The text of the Green Deal claims that European farmers are key to managing the green transition, that the farm to fork strategy will strengthen farmers efforts to tackle climate change and preserve biodiversity. It talks of ensuring a decent living for farmers and their families. Yet, the latest analysis by the United States Department of Agriculture forecasted more beef being produced in and exported from Mercosur countries, while the farm to fork strategy in the EU contributes to a sustained decline in EU beef output. The EU will have a deficit of supply relative to consumption, and that slack will be picked up by South American countries if the Mercosur deal goes through.

The Mercosur deal is incompatible with the European Green Deal, and it will be a disaster for farmers right across Europe. And it'll do bugger all for farmers on the Mercosur side as well.

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

Kadri Simson, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, honourable Members, achieving sustainable growth, competitiveness and open strategic autonomy needs an active and flexible trade policy. This is even more so as we navigate the troubled waters we are facing in a difficult international environment right now. I thank you for your interest and for your continued support for our ambitious FTA agenda, to which the Commission is fully committed.

Die Präsidentin. – Die Aussprache ist damit geschlossen.

17. Verbreitung von Gesetzesentwürfen „gegen LGBTIQ-Propaganda“ durch populistische Parteien und Regierungen in Europa (Aussprache)

Die Präsidentin. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über die Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zu der Verbreitung von Gesetzesentwürfen „gegen LGBTIQ-Propaganda“ durch populistische Parteien und Regierungen in Europa (2023/2892(RSP)).

Johannes Hahn, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, honourable Members. Thank you for giving the Commission an opportunity to address this important topic. I am here replacing Commissioner Dalli, who cannot be here today for other obligations.

As President von der Leyen said in her State of the Union speech in 2020, I quote ‘Being yourself is not your ideal ideology. It is your identity, and no one can ever take it away.’ This view has underpinned the Commission’s work during this mandate, in our quest to advancing LGBTIQ rights and fighting anti-LGBTIQ narratives and to build a union of equality.

Our first ever LGBTIQ equality strategy 2020 to 2025 has been a milestone to enhance LGBTIQ equality in the Union. Let me highlight some of the concrete actions put in place to fight discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech targeting LGBTIQ persons. Anti-LGBTIQ bills and narratives fuel LGBTIQ-phobic hate speech. Reports from civil society organisations confirm rising levels of violence and hatred against LGBTIQ people globally, including across the European Union.

The results of the seventh evaluation of the Code of Conduct on countering illegal hate speech online revealed that sexual orientation is the third most reported category of hate speech; it is about 15%. While racist and xenophobic hate crimes and hate speech are already prohibited under European Union law, the same protection should be extended to other groups, including the LGBTIQ community. On 21 December, the Commission proposed to the Council to adopt a decision to include hate crimes and hate speech in the list of particularly serious crimes with a cross-border dimension – so-called EU crimes. If this proposal is adopted, the Commission would then be able to propose legislation to combat hate speech and hate crime on grounds including sexual orientation. In addition, the landmark Digital Service Act compels platforms to remove hateful content quickly and protects sensitive personal data from use in targeted advertising, including data on sexual orientation. In 2023, the Commission will also provide EUR 1.2 million for a dedicated joint project with the Council of Europe tackling online and offline violence against LGBTIQ people.

On legal protection, we have proposed binding standards to strengthen the independence and powers of equality bodies in the Member States. The proposal, among other things, extends the remit of their work to cover discrimination based on sexual orientation in employment and occupation. We have proposed to harmonise national rules on private international law related to parenthood. This proposal will ensure that the fundamental rights of all children are respected and protected in cross-border situations within the Union. The recent proposal amending the Victims Rights Directive also includes provisions that will serve to protect LGBTIQ people through access to support services, psychological support and victim helplines, and including protection orders in the list of protection measures that are available to victims.

We are continuing to facilitate dialogue and support Member States with high-level and working groups on combating hate speech and hate crime, non-discrimination, equality and diversity, but also in education, which is key to preventing stereotypes and anti-LGBTIQ narratives. This continuous exchange will help ensure our union of equality is built on strong national foundations.

But we are working also on a mid-term review of the implementation of the LGBTIQ equality strategy. It will assess how the situation of LGBTIQ people has evolved, what progress has been achieved and which areas require further focus to fully implement the strategy by 2025. We are currently engaging in consultation activities to prepare this.

Finally, as the guardian of the Treaties, the Commission pays close attention to potential breaches of Union law. The Commission has not shied away from launching infringement procedures when faced with concrete evidence. The Commission has an equally vigilant approach with regard to EU funds, which have to benefit all EU citizens without any form of discrimination, including on the grounds of sexual orientation. All EU-funded projects have to comply with EU law, including the Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

In that respect, I look forward to our debate.

Maria Walsh, on behalf of the PPE Group. – Madam President, today, human rights in Europe are in great danger as we witness the spread of anti-LGBTIQ propaganda by populist parties and governments, both online and offline. Not only does anti-LGBTIQ propaganda threaten the fundamental human rights of European citizens, it breaches EU law and undermines core EU values of freedom and equality.

And let me share some harrowing reports. In Belgium in August, a study outlined one in four LGBTI+ people have been subject to threats or physical assault in Slovakia. Last October, two young men were murdered by a gunman outside one of Bratislava's queer bars. We debated it right here in this house. In Finland this past August, in two different towns, where pride parades were being celebrated, homemade bombs were detonated. In my own country of Ireland, last year, two men were brutally murdered in separate homophobic attacks in the town of Sligo.

And these are just what made the headlines. Growing abuse, attacks on the streets, discrimination online, local and national governments renegeing, rolling back financial support for organisations dedicated to our rainbow communities – hell, even here in this House, politicians use in rhetoric that gay people are paedophiles and groomers. We are witnessing this anti-LGBTI+ rhetoric and it's destroying the freedom and equality of our citizens. We are witnessing it, but our rainbow community are feeling it and are living it. We've a responsibility to stand together as Member States united and determined to protect European citizens from discrimination, irrespective of their sexuality or gender identity.

And I call on all Members of this Parliament, of the Commission and the Council to protect fundamental human rights, to support the community and to denounce the spread of any anti-LGBTI propaganda once and for all.

Marc Angel, on behalf of the S&D Group. – Madam President, dear Commissioner, dear colleagues, we are witnessing a new crusade in the middle of Europe. The well-financed, organised and transnational anti-gender movement is crusading against the so-called gender ideology, dividing our societies, assailing basic human rights, spreading hateful LGBTI propaganda and inspiring hate crimes.

Many reports reveal financial flows from Russia and from American evangelicals, which support the so-called anti-gender movement. Annual spending of this anti-gender movement in Europe has increased by a factor of four since 2009 and amounts to over USD 100 million. And it is a sad reality that many populist parties and far-right parties, including in this House, are part of this shameful movement.

Let me be very clear: there is no gender ideology; there is No LGBTIQ agenda. These concepts are figments of their imagination, trying to divert from problems for which they have no answers. We who fight for a Union of equality are merely defending human rights and promoting anti-discrimination so that every European can live a life of their choice, free from fear and full of love.

They call us ideologists, they accuse us of spreading propaganda – they should take a hard look into the mirror. They are the ideologists; they want to uphold a patriarchal society at all costs. And I wonder, why are they so afraid of equality?

Let me also conclude, being an LGBTIQ person is not an ideology, but it is an identity and certainly not a choice. But being homo- and transphobic – that is a choice, and we have to condemn that.

Pierre Karleskind, *au nom du groupe Renew*. – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, j'ai remarqué quelque chose, c'est qu'à chaque fois que dans cet hémicycle, je prononce les quatre lettres LGBT les uns derrière les autres, je reçois un flot de messages sur ma boîte mail ou sur les réseaux sociaux qui me demandent pourquoi je parle encore des sujets LGBT?

Je vous avoue que je parlerais volontiers d'autre chose. Je parlerais volontiers d'autre chose. Mais la réalité, c'est que ce n'est pas moi qui suis obsédé par le sujet, ce sont celles et ceux qui, depuis des années, comme cela a été souligné par mes collègues, en font une véritable obsession, et notamment la droite la plus dure dans l'Union européenne. Je veux parler des zones sans LGBT en Europe, je veux parler des lois antipropagande LGBT en Hongrie mais aussi en Lituanie, de l'interdiction de drapeaux LGBT dans les communes espagnoles, certaines communes qui sont passées sous la coupe de Vox. Je veux parler aussi de la modification des actes de naissance d'enfants pour supprimer une mère dans les familles de même sexe en Italie. Et en fait, à chaque fois, la droite dure tente de camoufler ses échecs socio-économiques ou politiques en ressortant compulsivement son obsession LGBT. Mais je veux nous prévenir quand même d'une chose, chers collègues. Que ce soit sur les bancs de la droite, qui là fait alliance avec Vox en Espagne, qui ici fait alliance avec Fratelli d'Italia en Italie, mais je veux aussi prévenir la gauche qui, malheureusement, avec M. Fico qui cherche à faire une majorité avec l'extrême droite, essaie de tendre la main pour des raisons électorales à cette extrême droite qui fera toujours de toute façon de la communauté LGBT sa victime et son bouc émissaire. Voilà, ils veulent nous invisibiliser, ils nous veulent nous cacher, eh bien, nous ne retournerons pas au placard.

(Le président retire la parole à l'orateur)

VORSITZ: RAINER WIELAND

Vizepräsident

Kim Van Sparrentak, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Mr President, dear colleagues, when I discovered the lesbian TV show *The L-Word* in my teenage years, I finally understood I would not only be able to find love with a woman, I would even be able to find a community. When I saw *Anne+* for the first time, I realised I wasn't the only lesbian with a complicated dating life.

Being represented in the media matters. But the far right now wants to take this away from all the young people that are trying to make sense of their identity and their place in the world. But when you ban LGBTIQ content, you are simply telling them that there are none. It's a message plenty of people in our community already heard at home, at school, and – shamefully – in this Parliament.

For a kid, seeing someone represent you on television offers validation. It shows you you are not alone. It can validate your struggle seeing Eric in *Sex Education* coming to terms with his black queer femininity. It can empower trans youth to feel like they are worthy to be seen when they see strong trans characters like Angel and Blanca in *Pose*. It can also create a sense of community being able to ask whether Willow was someone's favourite character in *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*. And it can give hope to see Bette and Tina in *Generation Q* finally getting married.

I don't think anyone should have the right to take this away. I believe we need to protect this and we need to protect the rights to being represented in the media. Actually, we deserve more representation in the media.

Jorge Buxadé Villalba, *en nombre del Grupo ECR*. – Señor presidente, hoy toca clase de derecho político. No hay un solo país de Europa donde el riesgo para la democracia y la libertad no provenga de minorías autopercebidas: desde los separatismos regionales hasta el separatismo islámico, que quiere imponer su ley a la ley nacional, pasando por el separatismo de identidad sexual. Quieren imponer el silencio y la censura a la libertad política de pensamiento y expresión.

Lo propio de las democracias nacionales es la igualdad de todos ante la ley, sin privilegios ni discriminaciones. La política y el derecho público jamás se han metido en la cama de nadie, pero ustedes parece que se creen con derecho a hacerlo. Las identidades que disuelven la igualdad de los miembros de la nación socavan la democracia, porque imponen lo propio autopercebido a lo común compartido y alteran la relación entre lo público y lo privado. Toda minoría identitaria pasa de pedir derechos a exigir privilegios.

Y ahora estamos en la última fase: la de imponer el privilegio como una forma de censura y adoctrinamiento en las escuelas, las universidades, los medios de comunicación y las redes sociales. Pero cancelar ideas, cancelar personas, es exactamente lo contrario de lo que es Europa.

Isabella Tovaglieri, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, mi rivolgo innanzitutto alle sinistre presenti in quest'Aula, ma evidentemente sempre meno presenti tra la gente comune e nei governi delle nazioni europee. Dopo che avete impoverito le famiglie, raddoppiando i mutui, dopo che avete deciso di obbligarle ad acquistare una costosa auto elettrica, magari prodotta in Cina, e dopo che le avrete costrette a indebitarsi per ristrutturare la loro casa, pena la sua stessa svalutazione, non vi rimangono che queste crociate ideologiche, in nome della lobby LGBT, contro governi democraticamente eletti che si oppongono al vostro politicamente corretto.

Fortunatamente questo Parlamento rimane uno dei vostri ultimi fortini. Elezione dopo elezione, in tutta Europa i cittadini vi stanno sonoramente bocciando l'agenda politica basata su asterischi e sulla criminalizzazione della famiglia, come dimostra la surreale discussione portata avanti in Italia su un innocuo spot televisivo.

I diritti delle minoranze sono un tema importante e delicato che non può e non deve essere strumentalizzato politicamente per attaccare pretestuosamente gli avversari, come state facendo oggi, nel tentativo disperato di distogliere l'attenzione dei cittadini europei dai fallimenti politici vostri sempre più evidenti.

Malin Björk, *on behalf of The Left Group*. – Mr President, *Heartbeat* is a TV series about two teenage boys falling in love. Have you seen it, colleagues? If not, please do – it is great. Have you read the Hungarian children's books? Fairy tales are for everyone, with diversity in all its forms, including queer characters. If you haven't, do – it is translated into over ten languages.

But what do these two have in common besides being great stories for kids? They are both banned by Orban's authoritarian regime. In the name of protecting children, children are being denied characters that they can identify with. They are being denied comprehensive sexuality education. Kids are being denied. It happens in Hungary, it happens in Russia, it happens in Lithuania. Now it is apparently on its way in Italy, run by the far right. Scapegoating is your favourite sport. You scapegoat lesbians, gays, trans people, queer people overall. But it is not the only ones. When you have the possibility you scapegoat migrants, refugees, feminists.

You know what? It is because you don't want to get to work with real things, with real injustices, with equality issues, with making this continent and your country liveable and a good place for everyone. It is pitiful. We are in 2023. You know, get to work, protect human rights. We are the LGBTQI community. We are not going anywhere. We will demand our rights to be respected and we will also stand up for everyone else being scapegoated by the far right.

Tiziana Beghin (NI). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, dopo i negazionisti di tragedie come quella dell'Olocausto e i negazionisti climatici, ecco arrivare chi nega persino l'evidenza, e cioè le discriminazioni di genere in Europa.

Faccio qualche esempio. Polonia 2020: oltre 100 comuni, amministrati tutti dalla destra, si sono dichiarati «zone libere da LGBT». Italia 2023: il governo Meloni blocca le registrazioni all'anagrafe dei figli di coppie gay e alcuni tribunali cancellano retroattivamente il rapporto di parentela. Sempre in Italia, il Parlamento vota una legge che manda in carcere i genitori dei bambini nati attraverso la gestazione per altri in forma altruistica.

Presidente, chi oggi in Polonia e in Italia sostiene che la destra non tocca i diritti dei gay mente sapendo di mentire. E adesso basta, e lo dico da mamma eterosessuale di cinque figlie. Come insegna il filosofo Samuel Adams: «Non abbiamo bisogno di una maggioranza che prevalga, ma piuttosto di un'instancabile minoranza desiderosa di accendere focolai di libertà nelle menti degli uomini».

Vladimír Bilčík (PPE). – Pán komisár, začnem osobne. V Spojených štátoch amerických som strávil formatívne roky svojho života. Túto krajinu si vážim a vo veľkej úcte mám hodnoty slobody a demokracie.

Ak však niečo naozaj nepotrebujeme z Ameriky prinášať do nášho európskeho spôsobu života, tak je to nebyvalé šírenie zákonov namierených proti LGBTI komunite.

Je načase pýtať sa, čomu a komu slúži politika, ktorej náplňou je vymýšľať, ako znepríjemňovať a sťažovať život nevinným ľuďom. Nie je úlohou európskych zákonodarcov zasahovať do vzdelávania. Je však našou povinnosťou ozvať sa, ak sa zneužíva pozícia slabšieho. Ak sa útočí na ľudí aj pomocou zlých zákonov. Zákony namierené proti LGBTI+ komunite idú ruka v ruku s nenávisťnými útokmi proti týmto ľuďom.

Dámy a páni, o pár dní uplynie jeden rok od teroristického útoku v Bratislave, pri ktorom v Teplárni zomreli Juraj a Matúš, dvaja nevinní ľudia. Nedovoľme, aby boli LGBTI+ ľudia lacným terčom politických útokov a ponižujúcich zákonov, pretože na to môžu doplatiť vlastnými životmi.

Dovoľte mi odcitovať jedno predvolebné predsavzatie: „Odmietame (prepisovanie dejín a) násilné pretláčanie liberálnej a progresivistickej ideológie do školských osnov.“ Dámy a páni, ide o doslovnú citáciu z programu víťaza slovenských parlamentných volieb. Prosím preto kolegov, ktorí tak radi upozorňujú na problémy iných, aby sa pozreli do vlastných radov. V prípade, ako je Ficov Smer, to dnes pre európskych socialistov je skutočne škaredý pohľad.

Łukasz Kohut (S&D). – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Silna i bardziej zintegrowana Unia Europejska jest śmiertelnym zagrożeniem dla Kremla. Ukraina, Białoruś, Mołdawia czy Gruzja to tylko kilka państw Europy Wschodniej, które chcą i mam nadzieję dołączą do Unii Europejskiej w krótszej bądź dłuższej perspektywie czasowej. I właśnie dlatego Putin i jego poplecznicy w Europie wymyślili sobie strategię straszenia przed wartościami europejskimi i prawami człowieka. I tak populiści w Europie, bardzo często zbławetani z Putinem albo co gorsza finansowani bezpośrednio lub pośrednio przez Kreml, atakują prawa kobiet, konwencję sambiulską, prawa osób LGBTI czy dalszą integrację europejską. Nie możemy się na to zgodzić. Musimy reagować na antyeuropejską mowę nienawiści i na zorganizowaną dezinformację w internecie.

Musimy być niewolnikami praw, abyśmy byli wolni – powiedział kiedyś Ciceron. Dodałbym od siebie: musimy być niewolnikami praw człowieka, ale potrzebujemy również większego finansowania programu Erasmus, rozszerzenia programu „Obywatele Prawa i Wartości”. Potrzebujemy rzetelnej edukacji europejskiej i obywatelskiej w całej Europie. Najlepszym panaceum na populizm i nacjonalizm jest edukacja.

Moritz Körner (Renew). – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar! Auf Netflix gibt es im Moment eine der beliebtesten Serien, das ist *Heartstopper*. Da verlieben sich Nick und Charlie, zwei Teenager in der Highschool – eine Serie, die wirklich super ist. Ich kann sie allen hier im Haus wärmstens empfehlen, insbesondere den Rechten. Da lernen Sie noch richtig etwas in Sachen Toleranz, wenn Sie die Serie schauen.

Aber eins kann ich Ihnen versichern: Schwul wird man vom Netflix-Schauen nicht. Trotzdem gibt es Länder in Europa, die Serien, Filme, Bücher, alles verbieten wollen, wo homosexuelle Charaktere vorkommen, alles, was sogenannte LGBT-Propaganda sei und gefährlich sei für Kinder und Jugendliche.

Aber was passiert eigentlich, wenn ein heterosexueller Jugendlicher zum Beispiel *Heartstopper* schaut? Er wird vielleicht etwas toleranter sein, sich in jemand anderen hineinversetzen können. Ein homosexueller Jugendlicher wird sich aufgehoben fühlen, der sieht jemanden, der merkt, dass er nicht alleine ist. Und das ist dringend notwendig. Denn noch heute haben Jugendliche in Europa eine zehnmal höhere Selbstmordgefährdung, wenn sie nicht heterosexuell sind. Deswegen, wer Kinder wirklich schützen will – was Sie behaupten –, der müsste mehr investieren in Aufklärung, in Toleranz, in ein Umfeld, in dem sich jeder wohlfühlen kann.

Sie wollen aber keine Kinder schützen. Ich habe noch kein einziges Argument in der Debatte eben gehört, bei dem es wirklich darum geht, Kinder zu schützen. Es geht Ihnen um Ihre Propaganda, es geht Ihnen darum, auf Kosten von Minderheiten Ihre Stimmung zu machen, und das hat in Europa nichts verloren.

Diana Riba i Giner (Verts/ALE). – Señor presidente, señor comisario, en la lucha histórica de los derechos del colectivo LGTBIQ+ nos encontramos ante una preocupante dinámica de involución. Y no es casualidad que coincida con un momento de ascenso de la ultraderecha, del ultraconservadurismo, del dogmatismo religioso y del discurso de odio.

Ya lo hizo Orbán al aprobar una ley que prohibía hablar sobre la orientación sexual en escuelas y medios de comunicación. Y la respuesta de esta Cámara, junto con la Comisión y quince países europeos, fue llevarlo ante el Tribunal de Justicia. Y ahora sigue sus pasos Meloni, cuyo Gobierno está en plena ofensiva contra los derechos LGTBIQ+, prohibiendo la inscripción en el registro municipal de los hijos de parejas homosexuales o convirtiendo la RAI en un juguete para su propaganda de odio.

La Europa democrática y progresista debe darle la misma respuesta. En los derechos humanos, ni un paso atrás. El presente y, sobre todo, el futuro tienen múltiples colores. Todos los del arcoíris. Su mundo en blanco y negro ya es historia.

Vincenzo Sofo (ECR). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, questo dibattito è veramente surreale. Nel mezzo di crisi epocali come la guerra e le ondate migratorie, siamo stati convocati stasera da Renew e le sinistre con urgenza per discutere di cosa? Di fantomatici complotti anti LGBT messi in atto ad esempio dal governo italiano usando come arma la Rai, come detto anche dal collega francese Karleskind, che ha narrato di surreali tentativi di censurare le persone LGBT nella televisione pubblica italiana. E la cosa più surreale è che l'unica prova che Karleskind e compagni hanno saputo dare per giustificare questa bufala è una proposta che chiedeva alla Rai di dare, cito testualmente, una rappresentazione positiva dei legami familiari secondo quanto previsto dalla nostra Costituzione.

Mi pare evidente che la guerra contro il concetto di famiglia sia diventata per voi una vera e propria ossessione, a tal punto che colleghi come Karleskind e compagni, che vivono in paesi lacerati da allerte terrorismo, conflitti etnici e disuguaglianze economiche, possano ritenere più urgente che il Parlamento europeo perda tempo in ingerenze maldestre sui palinsesti TV in Italia, invece che risolvere i veri problemi che attanagliano l'Europa.

Jean-Paul Garraud (ID). – Monsieur le Président, le titre de ce débat est tellement caricatural qu'il en est stupide. La réponse pour nous en France est simple. Nous sommes totalement opposés à toute discrimination et notre législation prévoit des pénalités pour ceux qui y contreviendraient. Le débat est donc clos. Le reste relève du fantasme idéologique de députés macronistes qui font passer leurs choix personnels avant la défense de l'intérêt général.

Mais ce débat a néanmoins le mérite de permettre de traiter de sujets proches comme celui auquel je pense, celui de la gestation pour autrui, cette marchandisation du corps humain réclamé par certains lobbies. Il est fort regrettable que notre Parlement se soit engagé dans cette voie au mépris de nombreuses législations d'États membres qui l'interdisent. La pratique qui consiste à se servir de mères porteuses pour ensuite leur acheter leurs bébés est ignoble. Elle est aussi contraire à tous nos principes les plus élémentaires, comme celui en droit français de l'indisponibilité du corps humain.

Cette forme d'esclavagisme moderne connaît ici même deux expressions que j'ai déjà dénoncées. La première est la création, par la direction générale du personnel, d'un congé spécial pour accueillir un nouveau-né au sein du foyer, y compris pour ceux nés de GPA. La seconde est une proposition de législation intitulée «Certificat européen de parentalité». Ce certificat vise en réalité à légaliser d'une façon détournée la GPA au sein de l'Union européenne.

Le président Macron se dit contre la GPA, mais les eurodéputés de son camp soutiennent ces certificats, maniant ainsi le double discours permanent. Quant à nous, nous ne faiblirons pas sur la défense de l'intégrité du corps humain et des droits des enfants et nous ne céderons à aucun lobby. L'intérêt général d'abord.

(L'orateur accepte de répondre à une question «carton bleu»)

Pierre Karleskind (Renew), question «carton bleu». – Monsieur le Président, le collègue Jean-Paul Garraud pourrait-il nous préciser s'il considère qu'un couple de femmes ou un couple d'hommes élevant ses enfants est une famille?

Jean-Paul Garraud (ID), réponse «carton bleu». – J'ai dit et je dis à nouveau qu'il n'y a aucun problème en ce qui concerne toute discrimination, de quelque nature qu'elle soit. Donc, je le répète, c'est la loi, et il n'y a rien à ajouter à cela. J'ai traité surtout de mon sujet de la gestation pour autrui et la gestation pour autrui c'est tout à fait autre chose que ce que vous indiquez, Monsieur. Donc la gestation pour autrui, il n'en est pas question, d'une façon ou d'une autre. Voilà la réponse.

Maria da Graça Carvalho (PPE). – Senhor Presidente, Senhor Comissário, Caros Colegas, o respeito pela diversidade e a não discriminação, sob qualquer forma, são os princípios basilares da União Europeia.

Destes princípios decorrem deveres claros para todos os que, em cada Estado-Membro, exercem funções políticas. Não é admissível que partidos políticos europeus vinculem, tanto no plano doméstico, como no plano internacional, discursos discriminatórios de pessoas com base na sua orientação sexual ou na identidade de género.

Não é admissível que governos e legisladores de Estados-Membros, sob o falso pretexto da defesa de valores, da defesa de tradições, condicionem sob qualquer forma, por ação ou omissão, os direitos da comunidade LGBTI.

Vera Tax (S&D). – Voorzitter, voor de zomer besloot de Italiaanse premier Meloni dat bij ouderschap van twee moeders de niet-biologische moeder van de geboorteakte geschrapt moet worden, waarmee kinderen nu officieel nog maar één ouder hebben. Deze week zijn het de christendemocraten in Italië die voorstellen om alles wat niet hetero is, niet op tv toe te laten. Met angst en haat willen ze een nieuwe realiteit voor iedereen, een realiteit die minderheidsgroepen discrimineert.

Haatzaaien, buitensluiten, bang maken, dat is het politieke doel van steeds meer politici ten koste van mensen. Dat is niet zonder gevolgen. Cijfers spreken voor zich. Zelfmoordpogingen onder lesbische, homo- en biseksuele jongeren komen 4,5 keer vaker voor dan onder heteroseksuele jongeren. Onder transgenderjongeren heeft maar liefst 21 % ooit een poging gedaan. Wat er gebeurt, gaat ten koste van kinderen en jongeren.

Aan ieder van ons is de keuze. Ga je voor haten en buitensluiten of kies je voor liefde en inclusief zijn? Maak dus gebruik van je stemrecht, want elke stem telt in je eigen land en hier in onze Unie.

Karen Melchior (Renew). – Hr. formand! De sidste år har flere og flere højrefløjspopulister på tværs af Europa angrebet minoriteter, hver gang de havde behov for at høste stemmer, hver gang de var i gang med at miste grebet om magten. Minoriteter har været under angreb, retsstaten har været under angreb, kvinder og kvinders kroppe har været under angreb. Det er et sikkert tegn på, at vores demokrati er i fare, når minoriteter og kvinder angribes. Dengang, da minearbejderne gik ned i kulminerne, tog de kanarifugle med, så de kunne blive advaret, når de – minearbejderne – var i livsfare. Minoriteter og kvinder, de er kanarifuglene i vores demokratis kulmine. Men lytter du? Har du hørt, at de er holdt op med at synge? Har du hørt, at vores demokrati og vores retsstat er i fare? Vi må understrege, at retten til at blive inkluderet i vores samfund, uanset hvem vi er, uanset hvem vi elsker, det bør ikke være en politisk kamp, det skal ikke gøres til en ideologisk kampplads, men være en helt grundlæggende rettighed for alle.

Rasmus Andresen (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident! Homosexuelle Männer werden auf der Straße zusammengeschlagen, Transpersonen müssen um ihr Leben fürchten, und viele junge LGBTI-Personen trauen sich aus Angst vor Ausgrenzung und Mobbing nicht, selbstbestimmt zu leben.

Das alles ist Alltag für queere Menschen 2023. Gewalt gegen queere Menschen nimmt massiv zu. In Deutschland hat sich die Anzahl an queerfeindlichen Straftaten in den letzten Jahren verdoppelt. Das ist keine Ausnahme, sondern leider der traurige Regelfall in der Europäischen Union.

Es sind Menschen wie der 15-jährige Transmann Ian, der sich aus Angst vor rechtsextremen Mitschülern in Sachsen nicht traut, das Klassenzimmer in der Schulpause zu verlassen. Es sind Menschen wie der 21-jährige Enrico, der auf der Straße seinen Partner geküsst hat und danach bewusstlos geschlagen wurde.

Das alles ist kein Zufall. Es ist das Ergebnis von rechter Hetze, die leider auch rechtsextreme Abgeordnete hier in diesem Haus immer wieder verbreiten. Wenn man beispielsweise wie der AfD-Politiker Herr Krah LGBTI-Personen entmenslicht oder queere Menschen dauerhaft aus polemischen Gründen beschimpft, dann schafft man ein rhetorisches Umfeld für Gewalt.

Das muss beendet werden! Wir müssen uns solidarisch zeigen mit queeren Menschen. Ich bin froh darüber, dass eine Mehrheit hier im Haus das auch...

(Der Präsident entzieht dem Redner das Wort.)

Ангел Джамбазки (ECR). – Г-н Председател, действително този дебат е абсолютно сюрреалистичен. Измисляте си теми, за да си намирате поводи да си приказвате и да печелите някакви гласове на някакви групи, които смятате, че ще ви обърнат внимание. Преди малко колегата Мелкиор каза, че жените били канарчетата на демокрацията. Не, колега, жените са жени, канарчета – канарчета и това изобщо няма нищо общо, и това не е урок по биология, за да обсъждаме такива неща.

Апропо, тези, които обиждат жените, са именно тези, които пускат мъже да се състезават в женски спортове. Тези, които обиждат жените и нарушават правата им, са именно тези, които допускат мъже да печелят конкурси за красота за жени. Това е обида за жените. Някой от вас попита какво е семейството според нашата конституция на България? Семейството е доброволен брак и съюз между мъж и жена и не е ваша работа да променяте нашата конституция. Моите уважения, вие може във вашите държави да си имате семейства между 3 родители, 5 родители, 8 родители, 15 – ваша работа. Но нашето семейство е между мъж и жена. Така пише в нашата конституция. А нали всички уважавате върховенството на закона, нали така? Нали, колега? Какво клатите глава? Нали уважавате закона? Като уважавате закона, го уважавайте.

(Ораторът приема да отговори на въпрос по процедурата „синя карта“)

Karen Melchior (Renew), blue-card question. – This is not a question of biology. This is not a question of teaching anybody lessons. This is a question of respecting each other and our right to be a full part of society, no matter who we love, no matter how we decide to create our families. Do you respect the full, fundamental right of every person in our societies, no matter their gender and who they love?

Angel Dzhambazki (ECR), blue-card answer. – First of all, absolutely. Second, you need to respect our law. And our law says that marriage is a union between men and women. That's it. I respect your law, but you have to respect mine. Don't you agree? Thank you. I believe this was the proper answer, so you have to respect my opinion.

Jiří Pospíšil (PPE). – Pane předsedající, dámy a pánové, dovoluji mi, abych také řekl několik vět k tomuto tématu, které já považuji za důležité. Překvapilo mě, někteří kolegové zde říkali, že to téma není důležité, jsou tady důležitější témata. To já nebudu posuzovat. Ale pokud jde o lidská práva, tak to je vždycky důležité téma. Lidská práva jsou základem hodnot evropské integrace a měli bychom k tomu přistupovat s respektem. A ve chvíli, kdy lidská práva menšin nejsou ve všech státech dodržována, ve všech státech EU, tak o tom musíme hovořit. A ta debata je správná a já ji tady vítám a podporuji ji.

Hovořili jsme zde o tom, že v některých státech se plíživě prosazuje legislativa, která porušuje, poškozují práva menšin. Největším příkladem je Maďarsko a já doufám, že ta žaloba na Maďarsko dopadne jednoznačně a že tento zákon bude zrušen. Ale není to jenom o takovémto křiklavém příkladu porušování práv menšin, ale je to i o tom, jak mají lidé LGBT stejná práva v ostatních členských státech. V mé zemi, v České republice, se dlouhá léta vede debata o zavedení sňatků homosexuálů. Stále takový zákon nemáme, i když máme registrované partnerství. Sňatky homosexuálů nejsou možné ve všech členských státech EU, takže nehovoříme o rovnosti a o tom, že tento problém neexistuje, když v každé zemi bychom mohli najít případy toho, jak lze postavení homosexuálů vylepšit. Děkuji za tu debatu, považuji ji za důležitou.

Cyrus Engerer (S&D). – Mr President, I would stand here and call out the names of those Italian Government members of parliament who proposed an amendment to ban LGBTIQ+ content from being shown on public television in Italy. But that would give them the populist promotion that they so avidly seek.

So I will instead call out the names of young people who are no longer with us, because when they realised that they were different and saw no one like them, they thought that they themselves should be banned or cancelled – as some of you have mentioned today – from society: François, Annalise, Sharlon, Tonio and Sandro. Five people that I personally knew, five in my teenage years.

Their demise will not be futile. It will not be forgotten. We march for you. We legislate for you. We fight for you in this Parliament, on Italian television, in Hungarian bookstores, and on Polish streets, everywhere across the world. Because we do not fear the far right. We fight them hand on heart every single day. We live, because we can do that for those who no longer can.

Adrián Vázquez Lázara (Renew). – Señor presidente, estamos asistiendo al resurgir de campañas oficiales de Gobiernos europeos que atentan directamente contra la dignidad de sus propios ciudadanos a cuenta de su orientación sexual. Estas campañas, que nos remiten a tiempos oscuros de nuestro continente, van desde determinar zonas físicas de exclusión LGTBI hasta negar certificados de paternidad a parejas homosexuales, pasando por querer declarar la gestación subrogada como delito universal.

Y quienes defienden estas políticas dicen hacerlo en nombre de la familia, mientras se esfuerzan en impedir que miles de niños puedan tener una. Y lo hacen utilizando palabras como soberanía, libertad y autonomía. Pero debe ser que la soberanía y la libertad solo las quieren para los Gobiernos o para las banderas, pero no para las personas. Son muy valientes y muy libres para gritar desde la tribuna, pero no tanto para dejar que cada cual ame a quien le dé la gana o para tener el tipo de familia que cada uno desee. Sí, señor Dzhambazki, hay más de un tipo de familia, aunque ustedes no quieran verlo.

Por eso, a los que estáis a la derecha de la derecha, me gustaría invitaros, primero, a abrazar los derechos humanos. Y segundo, al siglo XXI. Y, así, tal vez más de uno podría empezar a hacer en libertad lo que después os pillan haciendo en secreto.

(El orador acepta responder a una pregunta formulada con arreglo al procedimiento de la «tarjeta azul»).

Ангел Джамбазки (ECR), въпрос, зададен чрез вдигане на синя карта. – Уважаеми колега, какво според вас значи върховенство на правото и трябва ли да се спазват конституциите на държавите?

Adrián Vázquez Lázara (Renew), respuesta de «tarjeta azul». – Muchas gracias por la pregunta, señor Dzhambazki. No he hablado del Estado de Derecho en ningún momento.

Alexandra Geese (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident! Der Transmann Malte wurde in Deutschland auf offener Straße totgeschlagen, weil er ein Transmann war. In immer mehr europäischen Staaten sind queere Menschen in Gefahr, weil im Internet so offen gegen sie gehetzt wird.

Dieser Hass tötet. Er wird bewusst geschürt mit großen Desinformationskampagnen, orchestriert von russischen Akteuren, von rechtsextremen Gruppen aus den USA, die damit unsere Gesellschaft spalten und unsere Demokratie schwächen wollen. Wenn dann rechtsextreme Populisten in Regierungen kommen, dann schüren sie den Hass weiter – mit Gesetzen, die queeren Menschen Pädophilie unterstellen wie in Ungarn, mit Gesetzen, die ganze Familien zerstören wie in Italien.

Die EU muss eines klar sagen: Wir bekämpfen die Desinformation im Internet, die den Nährboden für diese diskriminierenden Gesetze bereitet, und wir werden die Grundrechte von queeren Menschen in jedem Land Europas verteidigen. Denn der Angriff auf ihre Rechte ist ein Angriff auf unsere Demokratie.

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, poštovane dame i gospodo, prvo da iznesemo činjenice – ovu raspravu nismo inicirali mi, nego LGBT promotori. Već tri mjeseca nismo imali tu temu, tako da sad svakako moramo raspravljati o toj ključnoj temi o kojoj ovisi ukupan razvoj Europe.

U prošloj sam raspravi iznio notornu činjenicu da homoseksualni par ne može imati svoje biološko dijete pa me gospođa iz Renewa oštro napala i zatražila je nekakve sankcije protiv mene kod predsjedavajućeg, koji je njoj dao riječ mimo pravila, a meni, naravno, nije dao riječ i mogućnost da odgovorim.

No, da ponovim – ja čvrsto stojim pri stajalištu da svaka osoba ima pravo i slobodu odabrati svoj svjetonazor i svoj životni stil. No, ta činjenica da postoji sloboda izbora ne znači da je svaki izbor jednako vrijedan.

Dakle, mi imamo pravo loše misliti o vašem ponašanju. I još više imamo pravo zaštititi svoju djecu od vaše propagande koju širite kroz medije, udruge, političare itd.

I samo da kažem na kraju – ovakvim dosađivanjem, da svako malo trebamo raspravljati o vama, nećete promijeniti naše mišljenje.

(Govornik je pristao odgovoriti na tri pitanja postavljena podizanjem plave kartice.)

Evin Incir (S&D), blue-card question. – Colleague, first and foremost, just to have things on the right place and some things straight. There are heterosexual couples also that cannot have children. That doesn't make them less heterosexual.

My question to you is: what are you really afraid of? Are you so insecure about your sexuality or your gender identity that you are combating those that are secure about their sexuality and gender identity?

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR), odgovor na pitanje postavljeno podizanjem plave kartice. – Odgovorit ću na hrvatskom. Dakle, kao što sam rekao, ne samo da ja nemam nikakvih strahova. Ne znam zašto vi nama morate nametati da se mi nećeg bojimo.

Dakle, ne samo da ja nemam nikakvih strahova, nego ja sasvim normalno komuniciram s ljudima koji su homoseksualne orijentacije i s tim nemam nikakvog problema, isto kao što komuniciram i prihvaćam svaku osobu kakva je, ali to ne znači da ja moram imati pozitivno mišljenje o tome što te osobe rade.

Trebate razumjeti da postoji razlika između prihvaćanja osobe i kritičkog osvrta na ponašanje određene osobe.

Moritz Körner (Renew), Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“. – Ich mache es kurz, Herr Präsident. Der Kollege hat die erste Frage der Kollegin nicht beantwortet. Sie haben ja ausgeführt, dass quasi ein Unterschied zwischen heterosexuellen und homosexuellen Beziehungen besteht, weil aus heterosexuellen Beziehungen ein Kind hervorgehen kann.

Wollen Sie dann auch heterosexuellen Paaren, die keine Kinder biologisch bekommen können, Rechte wegnehmen? Denn das wäre ja die Konsequenz Ihrer Argumentation. Wie sehen Sie das dann?

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR), odgovor na pitanje postavljeno podizanjem plave kartice. – Dakle, ja smatram, kad smo već kod toga, iako je to na nacionalnom zakonodavstvu, da je ključna namjera i želja i biološka predispozicija, znači, da netko ima dijete.

Dakle, to je ključan parametar i u svakom slučaju bih tim ljudima pomogao da imaju dijete, kad govorimo o heteroseksualnim parovima koji ne mogu imati dijete. Ali to ne može biti mjerilo svega drugog.

Ali ne bih ulazio dalje u tu raspravu jer zaista nije na Europskom parlamentu da o tome raspravlja, nego na nacionalnim parlamentima.

Pierre Karleskind (Renew), question «carton bleu». – Monsieur Ilčić, je voudrais savoir une chose. Vous nous reprochez, en tout cas vous me reprochez, d'avoir fait inscrire ce débat, en affirmant qu'il n'est pas urgent. Mais moi j'aimerais savoir dans ce cas-là si vous estimez que la destitution de 33 familles en Italie, parce qu'elles sont constituées de mères lesbiennes, par le gouvernement Meloni cet été était urgente. J'aimerais savoir aussi si le dépôt de ces amendements anti-LGBT par quatre députés Forza Italia contre les couples LGBT à la télé était aussi urgent en pleine crise migratoire. Pouvez-vous me l'indiquer?

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR), odgovor na pitanje postavljeno podizanjem plave kartice. – Dakle, to nije moja interpretacija. Vi ste osobno na plenarnoj sjednici zatražili ovu raspravu. Znači, to nije moja interpretacija.

I vi biste se među sobom trebali dogovoriti želite li vi tu propagandu ili ne jer gospodin iz Socijalista, potpredsjednik parlamenta je rekao: „Ne postoji homoseksualna propaganda”. Gospođa Kim van Sparrentak rekla je da bi ju trebalo više promovirati. Vi ste isto rekli da bi trebalo više promovirati. Znači, vi sami ne znate jel postoji ta propaganda ili ne postoji. Ja smatram da postoji propaganda.

Dakle, što se toga tiče, a što se tiče... (*predsjedavajući je prekinuo govornika*)

President. – There are no more questions now. Some ask how are the rules. The rule is, if the speaker accepts, and if I consider that we have enough time, and today we have enough time, and let me amend a personal remark that these questions are more a lively debate than only reading out speeches, what we saw before.

We do not need to accept what somebody said, you might have an opposite decision, but for example Mr Dzhambazki, he spoke completely freely and Mr Pospíšil he partly reacted on what was said before. This a debate what I consider as a debate.

Carina Ohlsson (S&D). – Herr talman! Alla människor har rätt att bli behandlade med respekt. Alla människor är lika mycket värda. De meningarna kan inte upprepas nog mycket och ofta. För verkligheten är en helt annan. För mig är det helt obegripligt hur kärlek kan vara ett brott. Hur kan det vara olagligt att älska den du vill? Hur kan det vara okej att trakassera någon på grund av vem den blir kär i? Hur kan det vara okej att förfölja, tortera och döda någon på grund av deras sexuella läggning?

I dagens Ryssland riskerar du fängelse bara du överväger att dela information som visar på annan sexuell läggning än heteronormen. Låt inte detta sprida sig hit till det här parlamentet och till EU. Det är helt – skulle vilja använda en svordom – galet.

Vår viktigaste uppgift som politiker är att bidra till ett samhälle för alla och där alla får leva ett liv fritt från våld, trakasserier och diskriminering. Det är det som är vårt viktigaste uppdrag, att stå upp för mänskliga rättigheter.

Samira Rafaela (Renew). – Mr President, so everywhere in Europe, we see a rise in verbal and physical attacks against the LGBTIQ+ community. I think the latest example we have is the removal of same-sex mothers from their children's birth certificates in Italy. Colleagues, we have a big problem here. We have an existential problem here.

The fundamental rights of Europeans are being seriously undermined by populist parties and governments in Europe. And we should not be naive because this is the result of targeted foreign interference into our fundamental rights. It is the work of the extremist anti-gender and anti-rights organisations and I believe that we should not have these kind of organisations within our democratic institutions. And the site of hate is organised. They've already found their way into politics, into legislation and it's time that we organise too.

We have the duty to protect the LGBTQI+ community even if it is against their own governments, especially when it's against their own governments, and the Commission, von der Leyen, they need to take a stand. Article 21 of our Charter forbids the hateful legislation and Article 19 of our Treaty allows you to take action, so take action.

Sandro Gozi (Renew). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, le persone LGBTQI+ in Italia sono diventate un facile capro espiatorio dei nazionalisti al potere. La situazione dei bambini nati da coppie omosessuali è preoccupante e ciò è ancora più evidente per i bambini di coppie di donne. Tutto è fatto per rendere la vita più difficile a queste famiglie. L'incertezza giuridica e gli ostacoli aumentano e le famiglie omogenitoriali vengono trattate come «anomalie da sanare» – cito – e non come realtà da rispettare.

Se sei omosessuale e migrante ti va ancora peggio, perché l'estrema destra in Italia vorrebbe revocare la protezione dei migranti omosessuali o transgender, modificando la legge sull'espulsione e mettendoli a rischio di persecuzioni nei loro paesi di origine.

Ma il vero problema, colleghi, politico ed europeo, è che si trattano alcuni cittadini come delle categorie speciali. L'estrema destra in Europa sta cercando di rendere invisibili i cittadini e le famiglie arcobaleno. La nostra battaglia è di rendere visibili ed eguali tutti i cittadini e di proteggere i loro diritti, che sono anche i nostri diritti, i diritti universali.

Billy Kelleher (Renew). – Mr President, this is a very welcome and timely debate, because fundamental rights, and basic rights, and the rights of the individual, are under attack in the European Union.

Since decriminalisation of homosexuality in Ireland in 1993, the civil partnership in 2010, marriage equality and the passing of the Gender Recognition Act in 2015, Ireland has been transformed as a place for LGBTQI+ communities. But it is under attack. And it is under attack from the right. And there is no point in us denying the realities in this chamber.

Every time that I see an attack on fundamental rights at this moment, it primarily comes from the right. If you can't find in the gay community an enemy, you'll find a migrant. You'll find a person of different skin colour, of different religion. But primarily you cannot allow people to be who they are.

It is time that you just let us be what we want to be. There is no need to be persecuting people who are different to you, because we have history in Europe when it comes to people viewing people differently and of lesser status. Think long and hard before you go down the road of persecuting people from the gay community. It leads to terrible things.

(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question)

Ladislav Ilčić (ECR), pitanje koje je podizanjem plave kartice postavio. – Dakle, ja znam da postoje ljudi koji čak i rekao bih mrze homoseksualce i koji čak provode nasilje, što smatram strašnim.

Međutim, možete li vi prihvatiti činjenicu da ima nas koji poštujemo svaku osobu i njezino dostojanstvo, ali smo kritični prema tom ponašanju? I nemojte nas trpati u isti koš da mi želimo proganjati, zabranjivati, tući i ne znam što.

Dakle, postoje normalni ljudi koji cijene dostojanstvo svake osobe, ali su kritični prema tom ponašanju. Možete li to prihvatiti?

Billy Kelleher (Renew), blue-card answer. – I accept your right and entitlement to cuddle up to whoever you want to in bed, and I expect you to accept that entitlement and right for anybody else in this European Union as well, when they are doing no harm, are consenting adults and are engaged in no illegal activity, something that you consistently try to imply. It is shameful. I respect your rights; respect their rights as well.

Seán Kelly (PPE). – Mr President, as has been said since the marriage equality referendum passed in Ireland in 2015, it has been very positive to see Ireland as a more tolerant and accepting society for members of the LGBTIQ community. While there is, of course, work still to be done, it has been encouraging to witness this positive shift.

It is very concerning, however, that LGBTIQ rights are under threat in several European nations, including Poland, Hungary and Lithuania, as outlined by my colleague Marie Walsh. In Hungary, 2021 witnessed a government retreat on the freedom of expression for the LGBTIQ community. This rollback extended to media content portraying gay, lesbian or trans individuals, all justified under the guise of safeguarding children.

The European Commission has initiated legal action against Hungary, a case I am pleased to say Ireland has joined. According to the Commission, such legislation violates internal market rules, the fundamental rights of people and the core values. Tolerance and equality must be the core.

Ana Miranda (Verts/ALE). – Senhor Presidente, Samuel Luís foi assassinado na Corunha porque era homossexual.

(O Presidente interrompe a oradora)

President. – Ms Miranda I have to tell you that we are giving you notice that following the rules of our House it is not accepted that you wear political notices on your clothes. This is a consensus in the House and I clearly communicated to you that you will not get the floor and you covered a bit, but what you are doing now is not accepted so I do not give you the floor.

Susanna Ceccardi (ID). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, nel mio paese, l'Italia, – rispondo alle varie accuse che sono state formulate in quest'Aula – si rispettano i diritti degli omosessuali, come negli altri paesi europei, non di meno. Qualcuno, proprio in quest'Aula, ha fatto della politica strumentale, paragonando l'Italia, un paese membro e fondatore, all'Uganda, e soltanto per la vostra strumentalizzazione politica.

Vi do una notizia: gli omosessuali non sono tutti di sinistra in Europa, ce ne sono moltissimi di destra e ce ne sono moltissimi di centrodestra, proporzionalmente a tutti gli altri elettori. E quegli omosessuali di centrodestra non si sentono rappresentati dalla vostra politica assolutamente strumentale e sono venuti da me e dagli altri esponenti di centrodestra a denunciare come siano stati emarginati più volte dalle associazioni di sinistra LGBTIQ perché la pensano diversamente. Questa è discriminazione! E voi non rappresentate tutti gli omosessuali d'Europa, fatevene una ragione.

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

Johannes Hahn, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, we have carefully listened to your debate this evening, and indeed, we can agree with the President that it was a very lively debate, which is rather unusual.

In recent years, hate speech and hate crime targeting LGBTIQ persons have increased globally – we can agree on this – including across the European Union. So the Commission is determined to ensure that everyone feels safe and free. Therefore, ensuring LGBTIQ people's safety is one of the pillars of the LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020–2025, and the Commission does not and will not hesitate to use all the tools at its disposal in this regard.

In that respect, I can assure everybody in this House that we are very tough on this subject. Therefore, let me again borrow a phrase from President von der Leyen's 2023 State of the Union speech: 'We can build a continent where you can be who you are and love who you want and aim as high as you want'. I am confident that, working together, we can make this a reality.

Der Präsident. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

18. Aussprache über Fälle von Verletzungen der Menschenrechte, der Demokratie und der Rechtsstaatlichkeit (Aussprache)

18.1. Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter

Der Präsident. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über sechs Entschließungsanträge zur Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere zur Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter (2023/2881(RSP)).

Seán Kelly, author. – Mr President, Commissioner Hahn, the current situation in Afghanistan is one I find deeply troubling, but one that I have taken a personal interest in. I have been working on this issue since the fall of Kabul, and the trends I see are extremely worrying, which is why I proposed this resolution.

The Taliban takeover has led to a humanitarian catastrophe that transcends borders and affects us all. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, around 97% of Afghans are living in poverty. The economy has no cash circulating for its people to pay for the basic products and services.

I remain extremely concerned for the safety and well-being of Afghan citizens. The Taliban has undoubtedly committed a series of human rights violations, from intimidation, attacks and murders of journalists, former government officials and civil rights activists, along with the disturbing resumption of public floggings.

Between August 2021 and June 2022, the UN has documented at least 800 cases of violations of human rights, including arbitrary detentions, extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances and torture against former government and national security forces officials. The Taliban has ushered in a dark cloud across Afghanistan, and I fear that oppressive regime hides more horrors than we currently know.

Fear has gripped the country with no respite in sight. Since the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan last year, they have effectively created a society ruled by gender segregation and discrimination, with women's freedom of movement, freedom of thought and freedom of expression stripped away. I continue to have serious concerns for the safety and well-being of Afghan citizens, particularly women, girls, members of the LGBTIQI community and ethnic minorities.

We, as the EU, must use our power and influence to bring about impactful and positive change for the people of Afghanistan. We must strike a balance, continuing to provide aid while applying pressure to urge them to moderate their extremist policies.

Finally, I'd like to thank all groups and shadows for their cooperation in this and sending a clear message to the Taliban that the European Union stands united in condemning their activities and standing with the poor, unfortunate people, especially women and girls, who are being discriminated against every single day.

Carina Ohlsson, författare. – Herr talman! Afghanistan befinner sig i en mycket allvarlig mänsklig kris, där talibanerna de facto infört könsapartheid i landet. Tidigare regeringsföreträdare, många av dem kvinnor, tillhörde landets spjutspetsar och drömde om att lyfta landet från medeltidens bojor, där kvinnor och män har samma rättigheter och skyldigheter. Dessa förhoppningar grusades hänsynslöst när talibanerna åter kom till makten.

De som tidigare arbetade outtröttligt för värden som demokrati, rättvisa och mänskliga rättigheter står nu inför allvarliga hot mot sina liv och sin frihet. Dessa personer står nu inför valet att leva i ständig rädsla eller fly sitt hemland. Bakom sig behöver de lämna sina familjer och allt som de håller kärt.

FN bör ta initiativ till en mekanism som undersöker kränkningar av mänskliga rättigheter och brott mot internationell rätt. Det internationella samfundet måste omedelbart vidta åtgärder för att skydda dessa personer. Som frihetskämpen Nelson Mandela uttryckte det: Att förneka människor deras grundläggande rättigheter är att hota deras mänsklighet.

Jag tackar också för det samarbete som vi har kunnat åstadkomma med det som vi kommit överens om här. Jag vill också ett rikta ett tack till både föredraganden och alla medföredragande.

Petras Auštrevičius, author. – Mr President, Commissioner, dear colleagues, let me start by welcoming Ahmad Massoud, a leader of the National Resistance Front of Afghanistan, present with his delegation here in this hall. I am saluting you as a son of the great Ahmad Shah Massoud, a great leader and guerrilla leader of Afghanistan decades ago. Thank you.

Despite the announced general amnesty by Taliban, many former Afghan Government officials and armed force members, as well as human rights defenders, are facing direct harassment, imprisonment, torture and revenge killings. Hundreds and hundreds of cases of such violations have been reported. These persecuted people have no place in a country ruled by Taliban.

Colleagues, I appeal to you to support the nomination of the Afghan education rights activists Parasto Hakim, Marzia Amiri and Matiullah Wesa for this year's Sakharov Prize. It would be the best way to salute those people fighting for democracy and different (*end of speech off mic*) ...

Tineke Strik, author. – Mr President, from me, a very warm welcome to Mr Massoud and his delegation. Welcome in this heart of democracy, which I wish with all my heart for you and your people as well. The people in Afghanistan are suffering the devastating consequences of Taliban rule. Two years after the Western departure, women and girls have been fully erased from public life, subject to gender apartheid, and people are in dire need of aid. Winter is yet to come. Yet we leave the Afghans alone. Evacuations have stopped. Member States turn their back on former staff members that serve them loyally. Persecuted women are left stuck in the country and humanitarian organisations remain heavily underfunded. The interventions and exit by the West have increased the responsibility towards the Afghan people. We do not have the right to give up on them. We must step up humanitarian aid, visas, resettlement and provide active support to the opposition fighting for change. Let us deliver the support that they deserve.

Carlo Fidanza, autore. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, è stato un onore accogliere oggi al Parlamento europeo Ahmad Massoud, leader del Fronte di resistenza nazionale dell'Afghanistan e figlio del leggendario comandante Ahmad Shah Massoud, il «Leone del Panjshir», che guidò la lotta del popolo afgano contro l'invasore sovietico e poi contro il fondamentalismo islamico, trovando la morte per mano di Al Qaeda proprio due giorni prima dell'11 settembre del 2001.

I talebani, dopo il ritiro occidentale e il ritorno al potere, non sono cambiati. Un regime totalitario che ha annullato i diritti umani, i diritti delle donne e quelli delle minoranze religiose, ora perseguita gli ex ufficiali dei precedenti governi e governa con il terrore della legge islamica.

In più di vent'anni l'Occidente, l'Europa e l'Italia hanno pagato un tributo di sangue altissimo per debellare i santuari del terrorismo internazionale e restituire una speranza di libertà al popolo afgano. Quel tributo va onorato oggi, sostenendo con più forza la resistenza anti talebana per contribuire alla costruzione di un Afghanistan finalmente decentratizzato e democratico.

Marisa Matias, Autora. – Senhor Presidente, o Afeganistão tem um desastroso legado de décadas de intervenção internacional e ocupações ilegais que deteriorou muito as condições de vida no país.

A culminar este legado, a tomada de poder pelos talibãs fez aumentar exponencialmente o nível de violações de direitos humanos, vivendo-se uma crise humanitária que afeta desproporcionalmente mulheres e meninas num cenário de *apartheid* do género. Estas violações juntam-se à perseguição generalizada de antigos funcionários governamentais e membros das forças de segurança.

No seguimento dos compromissos assumidos publicamente, é urgente uma amnistia geral destes anteriores responsáveis políticos e a criação de mecanismos que permitam apurar as responsabilidades destes atos sob o comando das Nações Unidas.

Precisamos também de facilitar vistos que permitam retirar quem está a sofrer mais, em particular mulheres e meninas. Reiteramos, assim, a nossa solidariedade e o compromisso para com o povo do Afeganistão.

Jiří Pospíšil, za skupinu PPE. – Pane předsedající, já jsem chtěl poděkovat zpravodajům této předložené rezoluce, chci ji takto zde veřejně podpořit. Považuji situaci v Afghánistánu za katastrofální. Talibán porušil veškeré sliby a závazky, které dal jak domácímu, tak mezinárodnímu společenství, a my na to musíme reagovat. Popisováno zde bylo podrobně autory rezoluce, jak jsou porušována lidská práva, práva politických oponentů, práva žen. Ta situace opravdu je mimořádně tristní a z naší strany by mělo jasně být aktivně pomoheno politické opozici. Měli bychom více finančně podporovat ty, kteří prezentují svobodný Afghánistán. Takže já ten návrh vítám a doufám, že zítra bude při hlasování podpořen.

Dietmar Köster, im Namen der S&D-Fraktion. – Herr Präsident! Die Menschenrechte in Afghanistan werden auf das Schwerste verletzt. Die Taliban haben 50 % der Bevölkerung – also Frauen – aus dem öffentlichen Leben verbannt. Für Frauen ist Afghanistan zum Gefängnis geworden. Im Januar 2023 hat die europäische Asylbehörde festgestellt, dass afghanische Frauen und Mädchen generell einen Flüchtlingsstatus verdient hätten. Mindestens 800 Fälle von außergerichtlicher Tötung, willkürlicher Inhaftierung, Folter und Misshandlung sind bekannt. Zahlreiche Ortskräfte sind Opfer der Taliban geworden und müssen befürchten, dass an ihnen und ihren Familien Rache geübt wird. Menschen, die mit der ehemaligen Regierung in Verbindung standen, sind verschwunden.

Wo sind die humanitären Visa und wo die Evakuierungsprogramme? Wo sind die Neuansiedlungsprogramme, und wieso wird der Familiennachzug nicht endlich beschleunigt? Die EU-Mitgliedstaaten und die Kommission tun nicht genug. Menschenrechte dürfen nicht zu hohlen Phrasen verkommen, die EU darf sich nicht weiter abschotten.

Nathalie Loiseau, au nom du groupe Renew. – Monsieur le Président, le monde a abandonné l'Afghanistan, mais l'Afghanistan n'est pas coupé du monde. Ce que vit ce pays, ce qu'endure son peuple, c'est d'abord son propre calvaire. Mais c'est aussi une menace pour nous tous. Le pouvoir des talibans impose au peuple afghan des souffrances sans limite. Misère, violence, répression, on peine à imaginer ce que ce peuple endure.

Des régions entières sont privées d'aide humanitaire parce qu'elles résistent encore aux tyrans qui règnent à Kaboul. Les femmes afghanes sont privées de tous leurs droits et sont privées d'avenir. Mais ce n'est pas tout. Plus de 20 groupes terroristes trouvent refuge en Afghanistan et rêvent encore de djihad global. Les talibans veulent faire croire qu'ils apportent la stabilité à leur pays. Ils en font une bombe à retardement pour le monde.

Je veux saluer le courage de ceux qui continuent à dire non à l'oppression et au terrorisme djihadiste. Je veux saluer en particulier Ahmad Massoud et le remercier d'être présent ce soir au Parlement européen. Nous devons aider ceux qui veulent tourner l'Afghanistan vers l'avenir plutôt que le replonger dans le passé. Nous ne devons pas normaliser nos relations avec les talibans. Ils sont les bourreaux de leur peuple.

Hannah Neumann, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group. – Mr President, it has been more than two years since the Taliban took power in Afghanistan, and they kept none of their promises. Employees of the old regime are under constant threat. Women are not even allowed to go to parks anymore and schools are turned into jihadi madrassas.

The situation seems devastating. The media spotlight has shifted, but our attention should not because there are things we can do. We can advocate for gender apartheid to be recognised as a crime under international law. We can make sure that human rights defenders under threat are given flexible visas so they can continue their important work in Afghanistan, yet leave the country when needed. We can ensure that all organisations running programmes for women by women receive adequate and unbureaucratic funding.

There is something very concrete all of you can do next week nominate Parasto Hakim, Marzia Amiri and Matiullah Wesa, three education rights activists, for the Sakharov Prize to ensure again that the spotlight is on Afghanistan and to ensure recognition and protection for the many resisting the Taliban.

Dear colleagues, however bleak the situation, there are ...

(The President cut off the speaker)

Ryszard Czarnecki, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Szanowni Państwo! Gdy miałem kilkanaście lat, 20 lat i w stanie wojennym w Polsce walczyliśmy z komunistami o wolność naszego kraju, w dalekim Afganistanie Massoud był legendą także dla nas. Po 40 latach dzisiaj jestem tu europoseł, a Massoud dalej walczy, Afganistan dalej walczy. Cieszę się, że dzisiaj jest tutaj z nami jego syn.

Proszę Państwa, talibowie mają taką narrację, że oni są innymi talibami, że są świetnie wykształceni, że kończyli zachodnie uniwersytety. Ja tylko przypomnę, że Pol Pot w Kambodży też skończył francuską uczelnię, a dokonał ludobójstwa swojego narodu, zresztą nie tak daleko od Afganistanu. Bądźmy solidarni z tymi, którzy chcą wolności, praw człowieka w Afganistanie – tak z Massoudem.

Anna Bonfrisco, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, in Afghanistan, da quando abbiamo consentito ai talebani di rioccupare il paese, le donne e le ragazze vivono segregate dal regime. Significa vivere in condizioni che molti di noi in questa sala considererebbero disumane, ebbe a dire Kofi Annan, è la più grave *gender apartheid* della storia.

5 000 di queste donne sono state funzionarie di sicurezza e militari, lottavano per un futuro migliore e in alcuni casi si sono formate negli Stati europei. L'UNAMA ha documentato 800 episodi di esecuzioni extragiudiziali, arresti arbitrari, torture e sparizioni forzate.

A tutto questo però possiamo rispondere con la giustizia della Corte penale internazionale, poiché è valida l'adesione allo Statuto di Roma depositata dall'Afghanistan nel 2003. L'Unione europea, quindi, sostenga con forza un'indagine internazionale e restituisca la vita a donne e ragazze afgane. E viva la loro resistenza!

Evin Incir (S&D). – Mr President, colleagues, it has been more than two years since the takeover of Afghanistan by the Taliban extremists, more than two years of struggle and oppression of the Afghan people, women and girls, opposition, dissidents and anyone who dares to say democracy, rule of law or human rights. More than two years of gender apartheid.

We say 'women, life, freedom' for the women in Iran. We should also echo the same thing for the women in Afghanistan, because gender apartheid exists in Iran as well as in Afghanistan. The UN is now reporting over 800 instances of documented human rights violations against former Afghan government officials and security forces. These violations consist of extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and torture.

We call for a UN-led accountability mechanism to investigate these human rights violations, and we call for the immediate reverse of restrictions on the rights of women and girls. Enough is enough!

Karen Melchior (Renew). – Mr President, I will be speaking in Danish, so if you want to listen to the interpretation, there should be headphones also for the Afghan delegation listening.

Hr formand! De modige afghanske kvinder viser os vejen. De tør kræve deres rettigheder, men de gør det med livet som indsats, for Taliban er ekstremister. Taliban anser stadig ikke kvinder for ligeværdige mennesker. Taliban fængsler tidlige embedsmænd, journalister, kvinderettighedsforkæmpere og alle, der kæmper for et demokratisk Afghanistan. Kæmper på trods af terrorregimets jerngreb og med halvdelen af befolkningen på sultegrænsen. Det hører vi ikke om, for ytringsfriheden er elimineret. Vi hører heller ikke om de marginaliserede grupper, der forfølges. Vi hører ikke, om de 54 hazara-afghanske piger, der sidste år mistede livet i et brutalt terrorangreb i Kabul. Deres forbrydelse var, at de var piger, de var studerende, og de var hazaraer. Derfor opfordrer jeg til, at vi lytter til de afghanere, der beder os om at handle. Hvis ikke vi kan sikre deres sikkerhed i Afghanistan, så skal vi sørge for sikker, lovlig passage til sikkerhed uden for Afghanistan.

Bernhard Zimniok (ID). – Herr Präsident! Der Fall Afghanistan steht exemplarisch für den Umgang der EU mit Krisen in Drittstaaten, vor allem Krisen, die die USA verursacht haben. Während laut den Vereinten Nationen die USA gerade einmal knapp 22 000 Afghanen aufgenommen haben, hat allein Deutschland das Zehnfache der Flüchtlinge aufgenommen. Erinnern wir uns: Es waren die USA, die Afghanistan angegriffen und besetzt haben. Das gleiche Spiel kennen wir auch aus dem Irak und Syrien. Die USA marschieren ein, sichern sich die Rohstoffe, und die Europäer dürfen bezahlen und die Folgen übernehmen.

Wir müssen endlich damit aufhören, Moral zum obersten Prinzip unseres politischen Handelns zu erheben. Wir können nicht jeden aufnehmen, dem es irgendwo in der Welt schlechter geht als uns. Und wenn wir jeden Afghanen aus dem Land holen, der die Taliban auch nur ansatzweise kritisiert, dann helfen wir doch letztendlich nur den Taliban, ihre Macht weiter zu festigen. Herr Borrell sollte daher doch bitte bei den Verantwortlichen – also den USA – um eine Lösung des Problems nachsuchen.

Und noch ein Wort dazu, werte Kollegen: Sie werden mit Ihren moralischen Vorstellungen dieses Land nicht verändern. Das kann ich Ihnen sagen, ich habe dort Jahre gelebt.

Mónica Silvana González (S&D). – Señor presidente, el principal mensaje de este Parlamento debe dirigirse a las mujeres y a las niñas que siguen sobreviviendo bajo el régimen talibán: no estáis solas.

Nos traen a este Pleno nombres como Matiullah Wesa, fundador de The Pen Path y candidato al Premio Sájarov, Zholia Parsi y Neda Parwani, activistas por los derechos de las mujeres y las niñas, que se encuentran detenidos. Pero es importante que el tema vuelva a la agenda del Parlamento y que sigamos acompañándolos desde esta Cámara. Debemos seguir presionando para que las niñas puedan volver a la educación superior, a trabajar, a emprender.

Mientras tanto, toca organizarnos para ver cómo, desde la cooperación europea, podemos ofrecer protección a los grupos de activistas que pelean sin cesar por la educación de las niñas, cómo podemos ampliar los visados humanitarios, cómo podemos mantener este tema en nuestra agenda.

Debemos pasar de las palabras a los hechos. Seguimos siendo uno de los primeros donantes de ayuda humanitaria en el mundo. También en Afganistán, aunque no últimamente. Las partidas no son suficientes, necesitamos más recursos para ayuda humanitaria.

Exigimos la libertad de todas las personas detenidas y les pedimos recursos para la protección de los activistas.

María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos (Renew). – Señor presidente, muerte, tortura y abuso son las caras de este régimen talibán. Desde que tomó el poder, se han producido más de ochocientas ejecuciones extrajudiciales, desapariciones forzadas, torturas y malos tratos documentados por las Naciones Unidas. Por no hablar del infierno en vida en el que viven las mujeres y las niñas afganas sometidas al *apartheid* de género más cruel que se ha conocido en el mundo.

Frente a este sufrimiento, podemos y debemos hacer más. Debemos hacer que estos criminales respondan ante la justicia internacional. Tenemos que incrementar nuestra ayuda humanitaria. La situación humanitaria es una catástrofe. Debemos –todos los Estados miembros– dar más visados humanitarios a las personas que huyen de este infierno, especialmente a las mujeres.

El pueblo afgano resiste. La oposición existe. Por favor, no les demos la espalda.

IN THE CHAIR: MARC ANGEL

Vice-President

Catch-the-eye procedure

Eugen Tomac (PPE). – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, ce fel de viitor are Afganistanul și ce îi așteaptă pe copiii afgani de astăzi, care este soarta femeilor și, evident, temerea pe care o trăiesc zi de zi cei care au servit administrația afgană în scurta etapă de democrație?

Evident că acest regim, care seamănă zi de zi teroare, nu va înceta și de aceea este esențial ca Parlamentul European, în mod constant, să dea mesaje de sprijin și solidaritate cu poporul afgan.

Viitorul Afganistanului nu poate rămâne doar în mâinile acestor talibani care seamănă teroare, prigoană și țin ca într-o închisoare o întreagă țară.

Este vocația noastră să promovăm libertatea și democrația peste tot acolo unde sunt așteptate.

Susanna Ceccardi (ID). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, in Afghanistan un'intera generazione per vent'anni è cresciuta credendo nel cambiamento, fidandosi di noi come alleati leali e sperando in un paese moderno e laico, governato dalla legge e non dalla forza bruta, e aveva acquisito fiducia nel futuro, un futuro di libertà, seppur in mezzo a tante difficoltà e tanti problemi. L'abbiamo tradita quella fiducia.

Solo nel primo anno del rinnovato dominio talebano le Nazioni Unite hanno contato almeno 218 esecuzioni sommarie. Molti di loro erano agenti di polizia e membri dell'esercito nazionale afgano. Molti altri erano civili, funzionari e non. L'Europa in questi anni ha accolto chiunque, ma ha dimenticato spesso chi ha prestato servizio accanto ai nostri uomini e soldati, a cominciare dagli interpreti afgani.

Ricordiamoci sempre: non esistono talebani moderati. Abbiamo il dovere morale di proteggere coloro che si sono fidati di noi. Grazie per essere qui a Ahmad Massoud, uomo coraggioso. L'Occidente dovrebbe avere più coraggio, ha molto da imparare.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Johannes Hahn, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members of the European Parliament, since the Taliban's announcement of the amnesty in August 2021, the Union has monitored closely its implementation. The recent report of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan documents at least 800 human rights violations against former government officials and Afghan National Defense and Security Force members. These numbers only reflect the verifiable and reported incidents, so the actual numbers might be even higher.

Afghanistan is a state party to the Geneva Conventions, which postulate that the authorities shall endeavour to grant the broadest possible amnesty when a conflict has ended. Moreover, Afghanistan remains a state party to several international human rights treaties and conventions that prohibit extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, detentions, torture and ill treatment.

The Union condemns the human rights violations against former government officials and former armed forces members in Afghanistan. We often raise this concern directly with the Taliban, the same way we raise the blatant violation of basic women's rights. We support strong monitoring and accountability mechanisms, including the human rights component of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan. Through EU-led resolutions at the UN Human Rights Council, we have strengthened the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Bennett. As the largest donor to the International Criminal Court, the Union acknowledges its Afghanistan investigation, which is an important additional initiative to ensure accountability.

We will continue to support Afghan human rights defenders and civil society in Afghanistan and abroad as they courageously try to defend their rights and address the plight of the Afghan people. We are closely monitoring the human rights situation and are engaging in exchanges with Afghan civil society. The UN Assistance Mission discusses human rights issues, including its human rights report with the Taliban de facto authorities.

Following the report on human rights violations against former government officials and armed force members, the Taliban publicly announced that any act of revenge is considered a crime and perpetrators would be prosecuted. Yet, we will continue assessing the Taliban by their actions and not just by their words. So far, there is little evidence of preventative action being taken beyond public statements.

President. – The debate is closed. The vote on the six motions for resolutions will be held tomorrow.

18.2. Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien

President. – The next item is the debate on five motions for resolutions¹ on the case of Zarema Musaeva in Chechnya (2023/2882(RSP)).

¹ See minutes.

Michaela Šojdrová, author. – Mr President, on behalf of Janina Ochojska, I would like to thank all colleagues who cooperated on this report. The Zarema Musaeva case is another horrendous example of the atrocities committed by the Russian-installed Kadyrov regime against human rights defenders and vulnerable groups.

This resolution also aims to raise awareness of these crimes. Some pro-Russian narratives continue to question the situation, but these are undeniable instances of inhuman treatment and practices. The Yangulbayev family has suffered under Kadyrov's regime for a long time. In January 2022, he issued explicit death threats on social media, stating that the family members would no longer be able to walk freely and enjoy life and should be detained, punished and if needed, destroyed. These threats came at a time of the abduction and subsequent arrest of Ms Musaeva. She was sentenced to five years in prison.

This is part of the systematic effort by the Kadyrov regime to eliminate all opposition voices, even targeting their relatives. We urge the Chechen authorities to immediately and unconditionally release Ms Musaeva, to provide her with proper medical care and to put an immediate end to all forms of harassment against civil society and opposition. As Abubakar, her son, said, by kidnapping her, they have taken our heart.

Colleagues, we cannot just watch without action. We implore the international community, the Commission, European External Action Service and Member States to respond to this deeply alarming human rights situation. We urge the competent authorities to conduct a transparent and thorough investigation of these attacks and to hold those responsible accountable. Thank you, colleagues, for your support.

Pina Picierno, Autrice. – Signor Vicepresidente Angel, onorevoli colleghe e colleghi, signor Commissario, Zarema Musaeva è stata rapita brutalmente dagli aguzzini di Kadyrov perché colpevole di avere figli che si battono per i diritti fondamentali in Cecenia, arrestata perché ha insegnato loro l'importanza della libertà, della democrazia e dello Stato di diritto, condannata perché non ha chinato la testa.

Questa è la Cecenia di Kadyrov, un governo che soffoca con violenza la voce di dissidenti, di giornalisti e di difensori dei diritti umani. Una leadership che reprime brutalmente gli oppositori politici e gli attivisti. Uno Stato connivente con la tortura, con i rapimenti e con gli assassinii.

Sappiamo, per esempio, che essere giornalisti in Cecenia non è soltanto un lavoro, ma è una vera e propria vocazione civile e sociale, fatta molto spesso di sangue versato, di vite spezzate e di continue intimidazioni nei loro confronti e anche nei confronti delle loro famiglie. Attentati, violenze, omicidi e campagne di pubblico discredito sono i rischi che ogni giorno, ogni giorno, giornaliste e giornalisti subiscono, pagando un prezzo altissimo, che noi non possiamo accettare.

Allora questa risoluzione è necessaria anche nel contesto della guerra di aggressione della Russia nei confronti dell'Ucraina per dare una risposta forte e univoca alle spregevoli azioni di Kadyrov, un uomo che ama definirsi, non dimentichiamolo, un soldato di fanteria di Putin.

Allora non chiediamo soltanto a gran voce la liberazione incondizionata, incondizionata, di Zarema, ma anche di potenziare l'assistenza alla sua famiglia, ai giornalisti, ai prigionieri politici, ai dissidenti, alle donne, alla comunità LGBTQI e a tutti coloro che si oppongono al brutale regime ceceno.

Allora l'Europa tutta ha il dovere di condannare e di adottare delle misure drastiche contro questo regime che, come ci ha ricordato tante volte e ha scritto tante volte Anna Politkovskaja prima di essere brutalmente assassinata, rappresenta essenzialmente una estensione del putinismo.

Allora stasera da quest'Aula noi vogliamo lanciare un messaggio chiaro: a Zarema e alla sua famiglia va tutto il supporto di quest'Aula e non vediamo l'ora di vederla libera e al sicuro.

Bernard Guetta, *auteur*. – Monsieur le Président, le plus extraordinaire est qu'il y ait encore en Tchétchénie, dans ces terres d'arbitraire absolu, de torture et d'assassinat politique, des personnes aussi courageuses que M^{me} Moussaïeva pour se dresser contre Ramzan Kadyrov, le mangeur d'hommes dont Poutine a fait son chien de garde.

Car non, elle n'est pas seule. Il y a aussi ses trois fils, son époux, ancien juge à la Cour suprême, et tant d'autres encore, prêts à donner leur vie pour défendre les principes de l'État de droit. Avec cette résolution, c'est devant vous, Madame, que ce Parlement s'incline, mais aussi devant les quelque 1 500 citoyens de la Fédération de Russie, ces héros que le despote du Kremlin a fait jeter en prison depuis le début de sa guerre.

Oui, Madame, à travers vous, c'est à tous ces braves, hommes, femmes et adolescents, que nous rendons aujourd'hui hommage. En sachant que d'un graffiti nocturne, d'une carte postale envoyée aux prisonniers, d'un tee-shirt aux couleurs ukrainiennes ou de la douleur de l'exil, bien plus d'un million de Russes, l'avant-garde de ce pays, vous ont déjà dit non, Monsieur Poutine, à vous et à votre agression.

Sergey Lagodinsky, *Verfasser*. – Herr Präsident! Wer Bilder von Sarema Mussajewa gesehen hat, der weiß, worum es hier geht. Es geht um menschenfeindliche Verbrechen gegen eine unschuldige Frau, deren Familienmitglieder es gewagt haben, Kadyrow zu widersprechen.

Es geht aber auch um viel mehr: Es geht um ein Symptom des Zerfalls des Systems Putin – systemischen Zerfall, moralischen Zerfall. Es geht auch um einen Deal, einen Deal mit Menschenleben zwischen Moskau und Grosny, einen Deal zum Machterhalt.

Und es geht auch darum, dass Tschetschenien seit Jahrzehnten ein Labor geworden ist – ein Labor zur Normalisierung von Unmenschlichkeit. Erst durch einen Vernichtungskrieg gegen das tschetschenische Volk, jetzt zur Normalisierung der brutalsten Grausamkeit gegen Dissidentinnen und Dissidenten, gegen Familien dieser Dissidenten, gegen unterdrückte Frauen und auch gegen Minderheiten, insbesondere gegen die LGBTIQ-Gemeinschaft.

Mit dieser Entschliebung sagen wir: Wir schauen ganz genau auf diese Verbrechen, und diese Verbrechen sind nicht nur in Moskau, sie sind überall in Russland und besonders in Grosny. Wir schauen zu, und wir ziehen unsere Schlussfolgerungen. Wir lassen es nicht weiter so gehen.

Ryszard Czarnecki, *autor*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Panie Komisarzu! Tak, jesteśmy winni Czeczenom solidarność, zwłaszcza tym, którzy walczą o wolność swojej ojczyzny. I walczą o tę wolność z tymi, którzy mają rosyjski parasol. Ale jesteśmy im winni także dlatego, że my jako Unia Europejska mamy grzechy na sumieniu wobec Czeczenii.

No przecież przypomnę sytuację, której byłem uczestnikiem, kiedy to administracja Parlamentu Europejskiego cenzurowała wystawę o wojnie czeczeńskiej tutaj w Parlamencie Europejskim. Przypomnę, że był wspólny mianownik między Rosją a Unią Europejską, mianowicie uznanie za organizację terrorystyczną Emiratu Kaukaskiego. Tak?

No więc tym bardziej właśnie trzeba, żeby Unia Europejska uderzyła się w piersi za to, co robiła wcześniej – bo tak naprawdę w pewnym momencie grała z Rosją w tej kwestii – i tym bardziej w sposób solidarny pokazała, że jest za tymi, którzy walczą o wolność, o prawa człowieka, także prawa kobiet w tym kraju, który zasługuje na realną wolność, a nie na to, żeby być przybudówką Moskwy.

Eugen Tomac, *în numele grupului PPE*. – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, Putin a transformat Rusia în cea mai mare închisoare pe care o avem acum în lume.

Acest regim criminal încearcă prin toate instrumentele pe care le are, să se mențină la putere doar prin teroare. Iar Kadirov nu este altceva decât un instrument prin care Putin ține Cecenia sub teroare. Iar ceea ce i se întâmplă acum doamnei Musaeva, mamă a doi activiști și militanți pentru respectarea drepturilor omului, reținută pentru a pune o presiune suplimentară pe fiii săi, este doar o demonstrație că în această țară totul se guvernează prin teroare, prin umilință, prin șantaj și, evident, prin reducere la tăcere.

Tocmai de aceea este esențial să asigurăm societatea civilă din Rusia că nu este singură și că trebuie să se lupte pentru democrație, pentru libertatea de exprimare, pentru drepturile omului.

Iar cei care nu pot fi umiliți de către Putin trebuie să știe că va veni o zi în care își vor lua țara înapoi, o țară pe care Putin a transformat-o în închisoare.

Maximilian Krah, *im Namen der ID-Fraktion*. – Herr Präsident, meine Damen und Herren! Das Problem bei diesen Entschließungen ist ja immer, dass man sich erst mal genau informieren muss, worum es denn geht. Denn selbst als politisch Informierter kennt man Sarema Mussajewa nicht, man muss also erst mal googeln.

Die Frage ist: Was wollen wir jetzt mit dieser Entschließung erreichen? Glaubt irgendjemand, dass jetzt Russland sofort in Tschetschenien anrufen wird, damit Frau Mussajewa entlassen wird? Erwartet irgendjemand etwas anderes, als dass wir in der jetzigen Situation natürlich Russland verurteilen?

Die Frage ist doch: Was für ein Bild geben wir ab, dass das Europäische Parlament tatsächlich nichts anderes zu tun hat, als zu agieren wie ein Schülerparlament, das übt, wie Debatten funktionieren, um sich zu einem Einzelfall zu äußern, ohne dass irgendetwas passieren wird, ohne dass irgendeine Zeitung darüber berichten wird? Es ist eine reine Selbstbefriedigung, was wir hier machen. Und die Frage ist: Wem nützt es, und wem schadet es? Ich befürchte, es schadet uns mehr, als es Frau Mussajewa nutzt.

Der Präsident. – Lieber Kollege, es geht hier nicht um eine Scheindebatte, das hier ist eine wichtige Debatte, in der es um Menschenrechte geht, und das ist auch die Rolle unseres Hauses.

Seán Kelly (PPE). – *A Uachtaráin*, Commissioner Hahn, on 20 January 2022, Zarema Musaeva, the mother of lawyer and activist Abubakar Yangulbayev, was taken from her home by security forces. She was violently detained, and many of the families of the relatives have reportedly been abducted as well.

As her health deteriorated in the last year, Abubakar contacted Chechen leader Kadyrov and offered to exchange himself for his mother, saying that a woman should not be held responsible for her son's actions. He and his brothers are vocal critics of Chechen leader Kadyrov and are based outside the country.

In July, journalist Elena Milashina was severely beaten by masked assailants whilst travelling to report on Zarema's court hearing. The lawyer representing Musaeva's interests was also severely beaten. This is a cowardly act by those fearful of journalists who may expose the truth.

Human rights activists such as Abubakar work tirelessly and put their lives at risk to bring attention to the human rights situation in Chechnya. There must be better protection for them and their families.

Catch-the-eye procedure

Stanislav Polčák (PPE). – Pane předsedající, já bych na začátku chtěl odmítnout vyjádření pana Krah, který nám zde za skupinu ID vlastně pokaždé vypráví totéž, myslím si, že to je bohužel přehlídka trapnosti z jeho strany, když tímto způsobem snižuje význam utrpení paní Zaremy Musaevové z Čečenska a školí nás o tom, že my o tomto případu nic nevíme. Je to skutečně odsouzeníhodné, co se její rodině a jí osobně děje v Čečensku, ale také co se děje tisícům dalších nepojmenovaných obětí zločinného režimu ze strany Kadyrova a také Putina, který vytvořil nejrozsáhlejší zločinný režim na světě. Myslím si, že musíme projevít jednoznačnou solidaritu s oběťmi v Čečensku. Musíme odsoudit stále brutálnější praktiky, které jakoby neznaly mezí a které se v této krajině provádí už po několik desítek let. A tato otřesná zvěrstva myslím, že tato sněmovna jednomyslně nebo drtivou většinou hlasů odmítá.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Johannes Hahn, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members of the European Parliament, the human rights situation in Russia is a long-standing concern and I would like to start by thanking the European Parliament for its work to shed light on it and for its support to Russian human rights defenders.

The UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Russia, Mariana Katzarova, in her recent report notes that the situation has significantly deteriorated since the start of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and recalls the human rights violations and abuses and the continued impunity in Chechnya.

Let me highlight three points as regards the European Union's position. First, the union has repeatedly expressed concern about the human rights violations in Chechnya, pointing out the prevailing impunity for those crimes, harassment and repression of Chechen human rights defenders and their relatives and the inaction of the Russian authorities. Second, the Union calls on the Russian authorities to immediately release Mrs Musaeva and to ensure a thorough, impartial and independent investigation of her case and her right to a fair trial. The sentence of Zarema Musaeva is politically motivated. We have raised her case immediately when she was violently detained and forcefully transferred to Chechnya in early 2022. Mrs Musaeva and her family has faced repeated intimidation and threats following the criticism that her sons have voiced towards Chechen leader Ramzan Kadyrov.

In short, we urge the Russian authorities to end the persecution of all human rights defenders and their family members and immediately release those detained under politically motivated charges. All cases of extrajudicial executions, torture and other grave human rights violations committed over the last years must be investigated and those responsible brought to justice.

The Russian authorities must respect the rule of law, Russia's own constitution and uphold Russia's obligations under international law. Russia must abandon its oppressive legislation used to suppress civil society and independent voices.

Let me conclude by stressing that the Union will continue to support Russian human rights defenders and civil society actors inside and outside Russia.

President. – The debate is closed. The vote on the five motions for resolutions will be held tomorrow.

18.3. Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hisham Kassem

President. – The next item is the debate on six motions for resolutions¹ on Egypt, in particular the sentencing of Hisham Kassem (2023/2883(RSP)).

¹ See minutes.

Matjaž Nemec (S&D). – Gospod predsedujoči! Spoštovani visoki zbor, drage kolegice, spoštovani kolegi!

Egipt se zadnja leta zelo oddaljuje od demokracije, zato si ob zavedanju hudih kršitev človekovih pravic in rušenja demokratičnih standardov, ki jih vrši predsednik Al Sisi, ne smemo zatiskati oči.

Namesto da bi se predsednik posvetil težkemu ekonomsko-socialnemu položaju ljudi ter naraščajoči inflaciji in javnemu dolgu, raje obračunava s političnimi nasprotniki. Kot številni samodržci želi predsednik utišati medije, si podrediti sodstvo, odpraviti politične nasprotnike ter zatreti vse kritike.

Zavoljo „napredka“, kot je sam zatrdil, ali pa morda utrditve oblasti je predsednik pripravljen stradati in zastraševati svoje prebivalstvo.

Teptanje številnih kritičnih glasov je alarmanten znak demokratičnega nazadovanja v Egiptu. Tak glas predstavlja pomemben egiptovski borec za svobodo medijev Hišama Kasema, ki je bil obsojen brez pravičnega sojenja.

Zaprto in utišano je bil zaradi kritičnega razmišljanja na socialnem omrežju. Predsednik se je tako znebil kandidata opozicije pred prihajajočimi volitvami.

Spoštovani visoki zbor! Zgodovina se ponavlja, podobno kot pred volitvami leta 2018.

Naš glas mora biti glas tistih, ki nimajo možnosti, da bi spregovorili, in glas tistih, ki se borijo za svobodo in pravičnost.

Zato je moje sporočilo jasno: Pozivamo k takojšnji izpustitvi Hišama Kasema in ostalih političnih nasprotnikov Al Sisijevega režima, ki so bili arbitrarno pridržani.

Kršitve človekovih pravic in demokratičnih načel so nedopustne. Pluralizem političnih mnenj, svoboda izražanja in mediji so temeljni za zdravo demokracijo. Torej naj se ta čim prej vrne v Egipt.

Jan-Christoph Oetjen, *Verfasser*. – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissar! Leider wieder einmal Ägypten, muss man ja schon fast sagen, verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen. Und in der Tat, unter Präsident Al-Sisi kommt Ägypten nicht zur Ruhe. Heute reden wir über Hisham Kassem. Er ist einer der Anführer des *Free Current*, eines Zusammenschlusses liberaler Oppositionsparteien, die zum Schweigen gebracht werden sollen. Ihm werden Vorwürfe gemacht, die politisch motiviert sind, und sein Berufungsverfahren ist am 7. Oktober, also in ein paar Tagen. Wir hier im Europäischen Parlament fordern die sofortige und bedingungslose Freilassung sowie die Niederschlagung aller politisch motivierten Anschuldigungen.

Er reiht sich ein. Wir hatten vor einigen Monaten eine Dringlichkeitsentscheidung betreffend Alaa Abdel Fattah, der immer noch im Gefängnis sitzt und seit zwei Jahren seinen autistischen Sohn nicht sehen konnte. Tausend weitere sind im Gefängnis, weil sie frei ihre Meinung geäußert haben.

Nun stehen in Ägypten bald Wahlen an, und die Gängelung der Opposition nimmt zu. Wir fordern die ägyptischen Behörden auf, potenzielle Präsidentschaftskandidaten, wie beispielsweise Ahmed al-Tantawi, nicht weiter zu belästigen und dafür zu sorgen, dass Wahlen tatsächlich frei und fair stattfinden können.

Hannah Neumann, *author*. – Mr President, it's ten years since the massacre at Rabaa Square in Cairo, where the Egyptian military under al-Sisi's command killed about a thousand protesters. It has been ten years of brutal repression since, with so many critical voices locked behind bars. Journalists, political activists, human rights defenders, one of them, Alaa Abd el-Fattah, the prominent face of the Arab Spring, who has served about ten years in prison combined and has not seen his son for over two years now. Another one is publisher Hisham Kassem, who was imprisoned on charges of defamation shortly after he had helped to form a coalition of opposition parties. It is brutal violence and tens of thousands of political prisoners, this is how al-Sisi secures his power. Yet EU Member States continue lucrative arms deals with this regime. So far, no human rights sanctions have been imposed on high-ranking Egyptian officials. And even worse, right now, the European Commission is preparing a dirty deal with al-Sisi to prevent migration, while human rights defenders in Egypt remain blocked from leaving the country. This hypocrisy must end.

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, *autora*. – Señor presidente, la población egipcia sigue sufriendo los ataques feroces a su libertad de expresión, de asociación, de reunión y de prensa por parte del régimen de Al-Sisi.

Hoy, desde el Parlamento Europeo, pedimos la liberación inmediata de Hisham Kasem y de todos los periodistas y líderes sociales detenidos arbitrariamente por sus posturas críticas con el régimen. Es inaceptable seguir blanqueando un régimen represor y autoritario que detiene, enjuicia y persigue cualquier disidencia o germen de movimiento democrático.

La Unión y los Estados miembros deben acompañar los esfuerzos democráticos y asociativos de la sociedad civil que, a pesar de la represión, las desapariciones y las torturas, sigue organizándose para sentar los cimientos de una sociedad democrática y con derechos. Los derechos humanos deben guiar la política exterior europea y el pueblo egipcio no se merece que la Unión Europea le dé la espalda.

Thierry Mariani, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Monsieur le Président, le Parlement européen a décidé de s'attaquer à l'Égypte pour la quatrième fois en quatre ans. Comme je l'ai déjà dénoncé, cette obsession anti-égyptienne est une erreur pour notre institution et éveille des soupçons légitimes sur l'influence des Frères musulmans au cœur des instances européennes.

Mais cette fois, vous ajoutez l'indécence à l'incohérence en organisant ce vote deux jours avant l'audience en appel. La nature même de notre discussion est aberrante. Le Parlement européen donne un avis sur une procédure en cours au sujet d'une dispute entre deux hommes politiques et d'un refus de paiement d'une caution ridicule. Je vous pose la question: à quoi cela sert-il? En quoi nos travaux apportent-ils une plus-value aux Égyptiens en imposant un regard méprisant sur leur institution judiciaire?

L'Égypte est un pilier du Moyen-Orient et de l'Afrique, un acteur mondial de première importance. Le président Sissi a engagé une politique historique de modernisation de son pays. Il fait face à une crise économique et inflationniste largement imputable aux sanctions imposées par l'Occident à la Russie. L'Union européenne aurait donc tout intérêt à intensifier son partenariat avec l'Égypte, à travailler de concert avec Le Caire pour lutter contre la pression migratoire.

Nous devrions entendre l'appel du ministre des affaires étrangères, M. Choukri, qui demandait à l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU, je le cite, d'augmenter le volume de l'aide financière à l'Égypte pour faire face aux charges supplémentaires résultant de l'afflux croissant de migrants dans le pays et pour améliorer la capacité d'accueil de l'Égypte afin de réduire considérablement le flux d'immigration irrégulière à travers le pays.

Voilà une politique qui se mettrait au service de la dignité des personnes en respectant la souveraineté égyptienne. Voilà ce que nous pourrions proposer plutôt que de signer des résolutions qui ignorent le lancement d'une stratégie nationale sur les droits de l'homme en 2021, le dialogue national lancé en 2022 et la libération de milliers de prisonniers par le comité de pardon présidentiel. Oui, l'Europe doit se tenir aux côtés des efforts de modernisation de l'Égypte plutôt qu'aux côtés de ceux qui veulent faire revenir les Frères musulmans.

Maximilian Krah (ID). – Herr Präsident, meine Damen und Herren! Wir haben jetzt also die vierte Entschließung gegen Ägypten in vier Jahren, die vierte!

Komischerweise gab es bei Herrn Mursi, als die Muslimbruderschaft regierte, offenbar kein Problem. Das heißt, man hat erst mitgeholfen, das säkulare und imperfekte Mubarak-Regime zu überwinden; dann hatte man die Muslimbruderschaft an der Macht, die massiv das Land zerstört hat und gegen die christlichen Minderheiten vorgegangen ist; und dann hat das Militär zurückgeschlagen und hat ein sicherlich autoritäres Regime aufgebaut, das aber die Menschenrechte der Minderheiten schützt und das Ägypten auf einen Weg des Friedens und des Ausgleichs bringt.

Das Einzige, was dieses Parlament weiß, ist, jedes Jahr einen neuen Angriff gegen Ägypten zu fahren für Einzelfälle, die es überhaupt nicht geprüft hat und für die es sich auch nicht interessiert. Genau diese Art der Besserwisserei und des Neokolonialismus europäischer Prägung hat der Globale Süden satt. Er macht nicht mehr mit, und er hat nicht mehr die Bereitschaft, sich das bieten zu lassen.

Das nehmen Sie in Kauf, dass hier die europäisch-ägyptischen Beziehungen nachhaltig geschädigt werden. Ohne uns!

Johannes Hahn, Member of the Commission. – Herr Vorsitzender, honourable Members. The EU is closely following developments in Egypt in the run-up to the elections scheduled for 10-12 December, including the case of Hisham Kassem. The Union has indeed been fully aware of his case since his arrest and subsequent sentence on 16 September by the Economic Court. The EU delegation in Cairo has been actively seeking authorisation to observe the trial. The EU maintains contacts with different political parties, including the opposition.

As mentioned in the partnership priorities, our relationship with Egypt is based on a joint commitment to promoting human rights and the rule of law. In this regard, the EU pays close attention to human rights in Egypt and addresses developments in various ways, including at the Human Rights Council.

The EU Special Representative for Human Rights, Eamon Gilmore, regularly discusses human rights with Egyptian authorities. High Representative Borrell has also discussed human rights with his counterpart, the Egyptian Foreign Minister Shoukry, most recently during his visit to Cairo in June. The Egyptian Government has demonstrated openness in engaging in human rights-related discussions. More structurally, the EU addresses its concerns through the EU-Egypt Dialogue on Human Rights that is organised annually at senior official level. The last dialogue took place in December 2022.

In addition, the EU delegation in Cairo, together with EU Member States on the ground, monitors constantly the human rights situation in the country, holds meeting with civil society actors and human rights defenders, and works with government officials, including on the implementation of Egypt's human rights strategy launched in September 2021.

The EU delegation also seeks to observe trials of individual cases and counts on the Egyptian authorities' support in facilitating this constructive engagement, and progress on human rights will reinforce the EU-Egypt partnership. In this context, I can assure you that we are having very frank discussions with Egypt, including on the case of Hisham Kassem.

President. – That concludes the debate. The vote on the six motions for resolutions will be held tomorrow.

19. Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen (kurze Darstellung)

President. – The next item is the short presentation of the report by Heidi Hautala, on behalf of the Committee on International Trade, on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 732/2008 (COM(2023)0426 – C9-0226/2023 – 2023/0252(COD)) (A9-0267/2023).

Heidi Hautala, rapporteur. – Mr President, Commissioner, this report that we will vote tomorrow is a prolongation of the current GSP Regulation – the generalised system of preferences – which originates from 2012.

By dealing swiftly and efficiently with this prolongation and rollover, the Parliament underlines that it will not let beneficiaries down. The INTA Committee has adopted the proposal unanimously with no amendments.

The 2012 regulation expires at the end of this year. Thus, it was necessary to prolong its validity in order to avoid significant socioeconomic disruptions for the beneficiary countries and, as well, for the companies. The proposal is to prolong the 2012 regulation for another four years until the end of 2027. However, this rollover is an unfortunate consequence of not being able to reach an agreement between the Council and Parliament on the ongoing review of the GSP Regulation. The trilogues are currently on hold since June as after seven rounds of trilogues two outstanding disputed issues remain.

Firstly, the European Council imposed to the Commission's legislative proposal a link between the tariff preferences and the obligation to readmission of beneficiary countries' own nationals. The European Parliament's position is against the inclusion of this type of migration policy measures because this is a trade and development policy instrument which benefits two billion people in the developing world.

Secondly, the question remains unresolved to date on how to provide sufficient safeguards to European rice producers against market distortions, on one hand, and how, on the other hand, to avoid putting excessive barriers to raise imports from some of the poorest countries.

The trilogues will continue and it is vital to conclude them as soon as possible, as soon as acceptable compromises on these two outstanding issues have been achieved.

The GSP has been the EU's preferential trade arrangement with developing countries since 1971. It covers more than 60 countries – LDCs and lower-middle income countries – and indeed it benefits approximately two billion people, as I already said. Hence, it is an absolutely important instrument to promote sustainable development in partnership with developing countries, and it is also an instrument which significantly improves the implementation of international human rights and environmental standards in exchange to the tariff benefits.

So, a lot has already been achieved in the trilogue negotiations. Recently, FORUM-ASIA, speaking in the name of 85 member organisations across 23 Asian countries, has very much encouraged the European institutions to secure this reform before the end of this legislature because it crucially enhances the role of civil society and prevents democratic backsliding in the region.

Now it is very important that the parliament and the Spanish Presidency go the extra mile and make this review a reality. This will require, however, a change in the approach by the Council on the question of readmissions. We need to preserve the GSP as a development tool and we should not let already agreed improvements in the trilogue negotiations go to waste.

Therefore, I ask you to vote in favour of the prolongation tomorrow and I hope that I can also soon bring to you a deal on the revised, modernised and improved GSP Regulation as well.

Catch-the-eye procedure

Jordi Cañas (Renew). – Señor presidente, estamos hoy aquí haciendo lo necesario, que es prorrogar el sistema de preferencias arancelarias generalizadas. Pero estamos aquí por la inflexibilidad del Consejo y por la complicidad de la Comisión en contra de este Parlamento. Este Parlamento ha pedido muy pocas cosas y ha sido muy flexible. Ha sido muy dialogante. Ha intentado aproximar posiciones. La respuesta del Consejo y de la Comisión, insisto, ha sido de inflexibilidad absoluta.

Les voy a decir una cosa: supongo que ustedes esperarán a que se agote esta legislatura e intentarán aprobar un nuevo sistema de preferencias en la próxima. Pero los derechos de los ciudadanos europeos, los derechos de los arroceros europeos, los derechos de los agricultores europeos volverán a estar encima de la mesa: porque el sistema de preferencias arancelarias generalizadas no se puede construir contra los derechos de sectores importantes de nuestra agricultura. No lo van ustedes a lograr. Yo les recomiendo que intenten convencer a la Presidencia española de que inicie un nuevo diálogo tripartito y sean capaces de acercar posiciones, porque realmente el sistema de preferencias arancelarias generalizadas es necesario, pero no lo van a conseguir contra este Parlamento.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Johannes Hahn, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, let me first thank all the Members of Parliament still present at this time of the day and showing their interest and support on this highly consensual top. I would therefore like to thank Parliament for putting on the agenda today the Commission's proposal to extend the generalised scheme of preferences, the so-called GSP. I would like also to thank the rapporteur and the shadow rapporteurs for the fast review of the Commission's proposal and adoption of the report at committee level without amendments.

The GSP is one of Union's key instruments to assist developing countries to integrate in the world economy through trade, reduce poverty and support sustainable development through the promotion of core human labour rights, environmental protection and good governance. The current scheme applies until the end of this year.

On 22 September 2021, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a new regulation to apply from 2024 to 2033. The ordinary legislative procedure is ongoing, but has not been concluded, and there is a risk that it will not be concluded in time. It's necessary to ensure continuity in the operation of the scheme beyond the end of this year while the ordinary legislative procedure continues.

The discontinuation of the GSP would lead to significant economic shocks for companies in the Union and in beneficiary countries; it would also significantly weaken our political ties with a large number of developing countries. For these reasons, the Commission has put forward a proposal to extend the validity of the current GSP until the end of 2027. This will create a window for the successor regulation to be prepared, agreed and adopted with sufficient notice for economic operators and beneficiary countries to prepare for any changes made.

This proposal amends only the date of application of the regulation currently in force. All other elements continue as before. Again, we count on the European Parliament's support for this important proposal.

I can agree with the Speaker that it should have been possible to find an agreement in due time, but unfortunately this was not the case. I would say this is the second best solution, but for the sake of having legal certainty, it is necessary. I therefore thank you for your support.

President. – Thank you, Commissioner Hahn, for having stayed with us all evening. The debate is closed and the vote will be held tomorrow.

20. Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

President. – The next item is the explanations of vote.

20.1. Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen (A9-0271/2023 - Maria Spyraiki)

Oral explanations of vote

Michaela Šojdrová (PPE). – Pane předsedající, podpořila jsem pozici Evropského parlamentu k návrhu, který aktualizuje evropské nařízení o klasifikaci, označování a balení látek a směsí. Odhaduje se, že 55 % občanů EU se domnívá, že nejsou dostatečně informováni o rizicích chemických látek ve spotřebních výrobcích. Spotřebitelé mají právo vědět, s jakými chemickými látkami přicházejí do styku, jaké jsou jejich vlastnosti, zda jejich používáním hrozí nějaká ekologická rizika. Proto potřebujeme mít transparentní pravidla pro využívání chemických látek a jejich směsí.

Nesmíme opomenout ani přísady a kombinace těchto látek. U každé jednotlivé látky potřebujeme dobře znát její vlastnosti. Chemické látky by měly mít povinné digitální označení, které bude zahrnovat podrobné informace o jejich vlastnostech. Výroba chemických látek má vliv nejen na naše zdraví, životní prostředí, ale také na zvířata. Podpořila jsem tento návrh pozice Evropského parlamentu, protože ho považuji za užitečný.

Stanislav Polčák (PPE). – Pane předsedající, já jsem tento návrh rovněž podpořil. To skutečné označování výrobků, balení chemických směsí je velmi důležité pro náš vnitřní trh a samozřejmě také pro spotřebitele. Myslím si, že aktualizace, kterou jsme provedli, je právě z hlediska transparentnosti a informovanosti velmi důležitá. Posilujeme tím také důvěru ve vysoké standardy výrobků, které jsou uváděny na trh a které právě spotřebitelé nakupují. A také chceme více chránit lidské zdraví. Zpráva obsahuje poměrně velmi složitou problematiku chemického složení určitých směsí. Já jsem rád, že některé pozměňovací návrhy byly přijaty přímo plénem, a celá zpráva se tím podle mého názoru vylepšila, proto jsem ji také podpořil.

20.2. Segregation und Diskriminierung von Roma-Kindern im Bildungswesen (B9-0394/2023)

Oral explanations of vote

Michaela Šojdřová (PPE). – Pane předsedající, dámy a pánové, rezoluci o segregaci a diskriminaci romských dětí jsem podpořila, a to přesto, že k jednotlivým částem obsahu mám výhrady. Přesto považuji za důležité, že Evropský parlament se jasně přihlásil k podpoře práva dětí na kvalitní bezplatné vzdělání. Považuji to za klíčové pro jejich životní úspěch. Rezoluce Evropského parlamentu bohužel velmi jednostranně odsuzuje nedostatky ve vzdělávání romských dětí pouze ze strany společnosti, ale vůbec nezmiňuje nedostatky na straně rodičů těchto dětí.

Já osobně velmi bojuji za kvalitní vzdělání pro všechny děti, samozřejmě i pro romské děti. Proto také hodnotím velmi pozitivně klíčové změny, které udělala Česká republika, jako je povinné předškolní vzdělávání, jako jsou podpůrná opatření na podporu dětí, které přichází se sociálním znevýhodněním. Toto jsou řešení, které určitě podporuje Evropská unie i členské státy, a toto je cesta ke zlepšení podmínek pro romské děti.

Stanislav Polčák (PPE). – Pane předsedající, my si tady s paní kolegyní Šojdřovou trochu předáváme slovo. Já jsem tento návrh rezoluce podpořil, protože vzdělávání je naší základní hodnotou, je základním právem každého Evropana. Vzdělávacím systémem by neměl nikdo propadat. Je třeba podpořit právě investici do mladých lidí. A vzdělávání mladých Romů je samozřejmě tou nejlepší investicí, protože nám dnes chybí kvalifikovaná pracovní síla na trhu práce a je to obecně velká ztráta HDP a ztráta celé společnosti, že tímto našim vzdělávacím systémem pořád takového množství statisíců dětí propadá. V naší Unii by proto nemělo být žádné místo pro segregaci, pro diskriminaci. Musíme ale zároveň také zdůraznit odpovědnost rodičů, protože toto nemůže být pouze jednostranný vztah. A je třeba také připomenout, že zpráva připomíná velmi správně několik běžících *infringements* a dokonce žalob, které Komise musela právě pro neplnění evropského práva na některé členské státy podat. Je to zarážející, že i tuto situaci na poli vzdělávání Romů máme.

20.3. Beziehungen EU-Schweiz (A9-0248/2023 - Lukas Mandl)

Oral explanations of vote

Michaela Šojdřová (PPE). – Pane předsedající, kolegyně, kolegové, dnes jsem podpořila usnesení Evropského parlamentu o vztazích mezi EU a Švýcarskem. Považuji ho za důležité. Švýcarsko je naším významným partnerem, tím víc v reakci na ruskou útočnou válku proti Ukrajině. V tomto ohledu vítám, že Švýcarsko se připojilo k sankcím EU přijatým v této souvislosti a přijalo všechny sankční balíčky. Významnou oblastí spolupráce je výzkum, inovace, vývoj a vzdělávání. Oceňuji, že Švýcarsko se zapojilo jako přidružený partner do utváření aliance evropských univerzit. K tomu, aby se stalo také partnerem v Erasmus+, mu však nadále brání výsledky referenda z roku 2014 a 2020, které odmítají volný pohyb. Evropský parlament proto vyjadřuje politování nad rozhodnutím švýcarské vlády ukončit jednání o dohodě o institucionálním rámci mezi EU a Švýcarskem, která je podmínkou pro další zapojení Švýcarska do programů EU.

Stanislav Polčák (PPE). – Pane předsedající, máme desítky dohod se Švýcarskou konfederací. Je to vlastně náš nejbližší vnitřní přítel. Je to dlouholetá partnerská země pro Evropskou unii. Máme silný zájem na spolupráci a prohloubení této spolupráce v zahraniční bezpečnostní politice. Já také vítám možná velmi překvapivý postoj Švýcarské konfederace, která vyšla ze své neutrality a podpořila Ukrajinu a zásadně odsoudila ruskou agresi. Vítám také účast Švýcarska ve Frontexu, protože se podílí na řešení velmi tíživé migrační krize.

Máme ale také problematické oblasti spolupráce, například ve volném pohybu osob. A také musím zmínit omezení přístupu chorvatských pracovníků na švýcarský trh práce. To si myslím, že není zcela přijatelné, aby docházelo k tomuto porušování již dojednaných dohod. Zpráva tyto problematické oblasti také zmiňuje, proto jsem ji s radostí podpořil.

President. – That concludes the explanations of vote.

21. Tagesordnung der nächsten Sitzung

President. – The next sitting will be tomorrow, Thursday, 5 October at 9.00. The agenda has been published and is available on the European Parliament's website.

22. Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung

President. – The minutes of this sitting will be submitted to Parliament for its approval tomorrow at the beginning of the afternoon.

23. Schluss der Sitzung

(The sitting closed at 21.55)

Legende der verwendeten Zeichen

*	Konsultationsverfahren
***	Zustimmungsverfahren
***I	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, erste Lesung
***II	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, zweite Lesung
***III	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, dritte Lesung

(Das angegebene Verfahren entspricht der von der Kommission vorgeschlagenen Rechtsgrundlage.)

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
DEVE	Entwicklungsausschuss
INTA	Ausschuss für internationalen Handel
BUDG	Haushaltsausschuss
CONT	Haushaltskontrollausschuss
ECON	Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung
EMPL	Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten
ENVI	Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr
REGI	Ausschuss für regionale Entwicklung
AGRI	Ausschuss für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung
PECH	Fischereiausschuss
CULT	Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung
JURI	Rechtsausschuss
LIBE	Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres
AFCO	Ausschuss für konstitutionelle Fragen
FEMM	Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
SEDE	Unterausschuss Sicherheit und Verteidigung
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen
SANT	Unterausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit

Abkürzungen der Fraktionen

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen/Freie Europäische Allianz
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
ID	Fraktion Identität und Demokratie
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament – GUE/NGL
NI	Fraktionslos



C/2024/5276

29.8.2024

AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE VOM 5. OKTOBER 2023

(C/2024/5276)

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

SITZUNGSPERIODE 2023-2024

Sitzungen vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 2023

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AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE VOM 5. OKTOBER 2023

VORSITZ: RAINER WIELAND

Vizepräsident

1. Eröffnung der Sitzung

(Die Sitzung wird um 9.00 Uhr eröffnet)

2. Im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge (Aussprache)

Der Präsident. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über den Bericht von Arba Kokalari im Namen des Ausschusses für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2011/83/EU in Bezug auf im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge und zur Aufhebung der Richtlinie 2002/65/EG (COM(2022)0204 – C9-0175/2022 – 2022/0147(COD)) (A9-0097/2023).

Arba Kokalari, rapporteur. – Mr President, Commissioner and colleagues, I am glad that we have a political agreement on the new law on financial services contracts concluded at a distance. With the digital development and with more consumers buying financial products online, we now are taking steps to make consumer protection rules fit for the digital age.

How consumers use financial services look very different today than it did 20 years ago. It's good that the rules are now being modernised and that the withdrawal function that we are introducing in this law for all goods and services is technology neutral. This will make it easier to withdraw when one buys a product online. We are now making it clearer for companies how the rules apply in relation to product-specific legislations. Companies must give information in good time without misleading consumers. We are also harmonising the rules in the EU single market, with a few exceptions where Member States can go further. And most importantly, we are keeping a high level of consumer protection when our consumers are buying financial products online or over the phone.

I want to thank all the shadow rapporteurs, I want to thank the Commission and I also want to thank the Swedish Presidency for the negotiations that we had in the spring and for a successful result. I believe that this new law will be a win-win for consumers and businesses across the European Union, and we now have modernised rules without extra burdens for companies and we are ensuring that consumers have a high level of protection when they are buying in Europe. So, thank you, everybody.

Dubravka Šuica, Vice-President of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, I am pleased to be with you today for this debate concerning the Directive on Financial Services Contracts Concluded at a Distance, commonly referred to as the DMSFD. I am replacing Commissioner Reynders, who unfortunately could not be here today.

To begin with, I would like to thank the rapporteur, the shadow rapporteurs and all the Parliament's team for their hard work on this file. We have reached an agreement within a short period of time, thanks to the effective and efficient work of everyone.

This agreement is overall balanced. It preserves the objectives as well as the overall architecture of the Commission proposal, namely establishing a level playing field for financial services concluded online while ensuring a high level of consumer protection. It also clarifies the scope of application of the directive, its horizontal nature and its interaction with product-specific legislation. This includes, namely, the repeal of the Distance Marketing of Consumer Financial Services Directive and the introduction of a new chapter on financial services sold at a distance in the Consumer Rights Directive.

The agreed text also modernises existing rules by introducing a withdrawal function. The right of withdrawal is a key consumer right and it should be easy to exercise it even when the financial service is bought online. Then, for cases where traders sometimes use online, automated tools, we introduce a right to obtain human intervention in case it is needed by the consumer.

The new rules will protect consumers from so-called dark patterns. The agreement also confirms the maximum harmonisation approach, with the exception for pre-contractual information obligations and the new dark pattern provision, where Member States may go further and impose stricter rules. On penalties, the agreement is aligned with the respective provision in the recently agreed Consumer Credit Directive.

In conclusion, the agreement is a win-win outcome for consumers and traders alike. It empowers consumers by providing them with modernised futureproof rights adapted to the digital transformation. It also provides clarity as for the scope of the application of the rules, thereby creating legal certainty for the traders.

Once again, thank you and well done to the rapporteur and her team.

Ivan Štefanec, za skupinu PPE. – Pán predsedajúci, s rastúcim trendom používania digitálnych technológií rastie výrazne aj podiel finančných kontraktov, ktoré naši občania uzatvárajú online. Či už ide o poistenie auta, dôchodkové poistenie, alebo obyčajné otvorenie bežného účtu v banke. Zároveň sa takto otvára priestor aj pre rozvoj nových a inovačných služieb a projektov.

Vzhľadom na rýchly rozvoj moderných digitálnych technológií však môžeme pozorovať istú informačnú asymetriu pri uzatváraní kontraktov na diaľku práve v neprospech spotrebiteľa.

Nové technológie vytvárajú priestor pre nové nekalé praktiky, ktoré môžu aj negatívne ovplyvniť rozhodovanie spotrebiteľov.

Preto vítam aktualizáciu tejto smernice, ktorá obsahuje dôležité nástroje na posilnenie ochrany spotrebiteľa a limituje používanie nekalých marketingových praktík, prostredníctvom ktorých sa častokrát spotrebiteľia zaviazujú k rôznym službám, o ktoré ani nemajú záujem.

Za rovnako dôležité považujem zavedenie práva na odstúpenie od zmluvy, ktoré musí byť viditeľné a dostupné aj pri uzatváraní zmluvy.

Častokrát seniori, ktorí možno nedôverujú dostatočne, alebo nemajú skúsenosti s chatbotmi pri uzatváraní zmluvy na diaľku, určite ocenia zavedenie práva na konzultáciu zmluvy s človekom, aj pre lepšie pochopenie tohto produktu.

No a osobitne oceňujem aj zjednodušenie legislatívnej záťaže, čo je dôležité najmä pre malé a stredné podniky vo finančnom sektore, a určite to podporí rozvoj inovácie a digitalizácie.

Biljana Borzan, u ime kluba S&D. – Poštovani predsedavajući, od 2002. godine, kada smo zadnji puta regulirali ovo područje do danas, digitalna ekonomija doživjela je golemi procvat. Međutim, u takvom okruženju potrošači često ostaju nezaštićeni, sklapajući štetne ugovore na osnovi pogrešnih ili nepotpunih informacija.

Ovim prijedlogom se osigurava kvalitetna i besplatna informacija o finansijskim uslugama prije sklapanja ugovora. U online svijetu svi smo primijetili kako u samo nekoliko klikova možemo potrošiti novac, ali isto tako smo primijetili da je potrebno puno više od nekoliko klikova kako bi nam se novac vratio. U tome je vrijednost ovoga prijedloga, a prije svega takozvanog gumba za odustajanje kojim će se potrošačima omogućiti lako raskidanje ne samo ugovora o finansijskim uslugama već i svih vrsta ugovora koji su sklopljeni na daljinu.

Sa samo dva klika moći ćemo otkazati ugovor ili narudžbu.

Jako puno ljudi danas kupuje online, ali i skoro polovica europskih građana kaže kako se na njih vršio pritisak da kupe nešto preko telefona ili poruka. Deset posto europskih građana žali se na pritisak prodavača na kućnom pragu. Nažalost, u takvim situacijama oni najranjiviji često budu prevareni i oni će biti zaštićeni ovim zakonom.

Hvala kolegama koji su radili na ovome prijedlogu i na kraju ovo su jako dobre vijesti za europske potrošače.

Billy Kelleher, *on behalf of the Renew Group*. – Mr President, many more of us interact with our financial service providers, banks, or insurers online. In some instances, we are forced to because branches are closing, there is less personal contact and, in other instances, we are offered more innovative products by new online-only providers. Regardless of the reason, it is essential that consumers have the same protections online as they have offline. I strongly welcome and support the amendments to this directive to ensure that the consumer protections around contracts concluded at a distance are brought into the digital age and cannot be circumvented. Most important are the rules ensuring that all consumers have a 14-day right of withdrawal if they change their minds.

However, in future, I think we as a legislator are going to have to be more ambitious. We need to seriously look at the right of cancellation. Nowadays, we can conclude a contract online in a matter of a few clicks and providing some basic information. But very often, it's a different story when it comes to the cancellation of a subscription. Just as this directive has done for the 14-day withdrawal period, we need to ensure that the ability to cancel is made clear and not a process hidden in a labyrinth of the provider's websites. So we need clarity at the start of a contract as to how you go about cancelling a contract, because I do find that it is more difficult to cancel than it is to subscribe to very often.

Claude Gruffat, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE*. – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, imaginez votre «streameuse» favorite qui vous fait la publicité de produits ou de services financiers douteux. Imaginez votre chanteur de pop préféré qui vous incite à acheter le tout nouveau NFT tout en vous promettant que ça vous rapportera beaucoup d'argent en très peu de temps. C'est ce qui s'est passé à maintes reprises en France et en Europe, et c'est au détriment des consommateurs et des consommatrices qui ont perdu des milliers d'euros. À l'échelon européen, ça fait des dizaines de millions d'euros.

Alors aujourd'hui, nous allons voter un texte censé protéger les consommateurs et les consommatrices de l'Union européenne. J'ai bien dit «censé», car malgré plusieurs dispositions très positives, la publicité en ligne faite par les influenceurs reste mal encadrée.

Parmi les points positifs, nous retrouvons le fait que tout consommateur pourra désormais se rétracter de tout contrat financier conclu à distance d'un simple clic. C'est une grosse avancée. Nous devons nous en féliciter, d'autant plus que nous avons obtenu cette disposition qui s'applique à tous les contrats conclus à distance, pas seulement aux services financiers. Ce rapport fait donc un sérieux pas dans la direction de la protection des consommateurs.

Mais là où la déception est réelle, c'est que ce texte, qui était aussi l'occasion d'encadrer la promotion de produits financiers par les influenceurs, ne le fait pas tout à fait. Il y a tant de scandales et d'arnaques dans lesquels certains d'entre eux cherchent à refourguer des produits financiers à leur audience sans avoir aucune compétence dans ce domaine. Je le répète ici, les influenceurs ne devraient pas être en mesure de faire de la publicité en ligne pour les produits financiers ou les crypto-actifs, à moins qu'une autorité compétente puisse leur délivrer une autorisation.

Au lieu de cela, on va se contenter d'imposer un libellé qui indique que tel ou tel influenceur n'a pas de connaissances requises pour pouvoir faire la promotion des produits financiers. Autrement dit, on ne protège pas réellement les consommateurs, surtout quand on sait à quel point l'influence peut être forte sur les réseaux sociaux.

Parmi les créateurs de contenus, pour la plupart honnêtes, nous continuerons donc à voir des influenceurs rapaces, avides d'argent, qui manipulent leur public avec de fausses promesses afin de vendre des produits financiers douteux, sans même le savoir d'ailleurs, pour la plupart d'entre eux qui se livrent à ce type de pratiques. La promotion de produits financiers exige des compétences et elle doit être mieux encadrée.

Dorien Rookmaker, *namens de ECR-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, commissaris, rapporteur, dank voor dit goede voorstel. Dames en heren, zoals u weet hebben we in de Europese Unie een reeks richtlijnen en regelgevingen die onze digitale economie ondersteunen. Volledige harmonisatie, precontractuele informatie, het recht op ontbinding en digitale rechtvaardigheid, het zijn allemaal cruciale aspecten en die worden hier goed geadresseerd. Gelukkig hebben we een aantal praktische zaken in ons overleg kunnen aanpassen en is het voorstel nu ook werkbaar. Het is prima zo, maar wanneer is het klaar?

Geachte collega's, we moeten het simpel en beperkt houden. Alle spelers in de markt zijn gebaat bij rust op het regeltjesfront. Communicatie-experts drukken ons op het hart dat het niet gaat om meer, maar wel om betere informatieverstrekking. Ik heb het gevoel dat daar ook bij deze herziening te weinig aandacht voor is geweest en dat vind ik jammer.

Maar laten we niet vergeten dat volledige harmonisatie een lopend proces is en dat we moeten blijven streven naar minder regelgeving, meer duidelijkheid en begrijpelijke wetten. Houd het simpel, is mijn devies.

Alessandra Basso, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, lo sviluppo delle nuove tecnologie ha sicuramente facilitato l'accesso ai prodotti finanziari e la pandemia ha ulteriormente accelerato questo processo, portando alla crescita degli acquisti online. L'era dello scambio di fax appartiene ormai alla preistoria.

Per contro, i consumatori che acquistano online sono diventati più vulnerabili a pratiche di manipolazione, come l'uso di interfacce progettate per ingannarli e deviare la loro attenzione verso prodotti o servizi che in realtà non volevano sottoscrivere. Ecco perché è stato fondamentale vietare ai fornitori di servizi finanziari di spingere i consumatori a fare scelte che potrebbero essere contrarie ai loro interessi attraverso il design del sito web.

Molto spesso per spingere a concludere un contratto si fa leva sul senso di urgenza e sull'invito ad agire immediatamente per non perdere prestiti stranamente vantaggiosi, promesse di guadagni facili e offerte a prezzi stracciati, e poi ci si trova incastrati. E lo sappiamo bene: i contratti poco chiari, una volta firmati, sono difficili da revocare, o meglio, erano difficili. L'obiettivo che ci siamo posti è anche quello di rendere i consumatori più consapevoli del loro diritto di recesso e di garantire che recedere da un contratto non sia più oneroso che stipularlo.

Kateřina Konečná, *za skupinu The Left*. – Pane předsedající, vážená paní komisařko, i když gratuluji zpravodaji k dosažené dohodě, musím také vyjádřit své zklamání. Je třeba uznat, že tímto začleníme důležitá práva spotřebitelů do horizontálně použitelné směrnice o právech spotřebitelů. Vítám také skutečnost, že jsme změnili text z úplné harmonizace na minimální harmonizaci, což členským státům umožní nejen zachovat již existující práva spotřebitelů, ale také zavést další. Ale ve vyjednávání byl prostor prostě pro mnohem více. Musíme si přiznat, že Rada nepřijala téměř žádný z požadavků Evropského parlamentu. Týká se to zejména textů vztahujících se na tzv. *dark patterns* či ustanovení o přezkumu a ustanovení o sankcích.

Moje skupina by také upřednostnila přísnější regulaci reklamy na finanční služby, zejména s ohledem na influencery inzerující online. Nemusím zde asi sáhodlouze vysvětlovat, že role těchto influencerů v investičním poradenství rok od roku roste. Přitom nenesou žádnou, ale žádnou odpovědnost. Proto jsme byli také v poslední době svědky řady skandálů, zejména v oblasti investování do kryptoměn. A to se musí co nejrychleji změnit. Proto je text směrnice v tomhle ohledu velkým zklamáním. Stručně řečeno, bylo dosaženo minima a promeškali jsme příležitost lépe chránit spotřebitele.

Deirdre Clune (PPE). – Mr President, thank you to our rapporteur and to all those involved. I welcome these new provisions for the financial services that have been provided in the Consumer Rights Directive. We are all living through digitalisation of our financial services, and we know that consumer protection rules must now be fit for the digital age.

These new rules will provide for stronger protection for consumers when they conclude contracts at a distance or by phone. It will be easier for consumers to make informed decisions. They must be given clear information before they purchase a financial service product, and they must get that information in good time before they finalise the contract.

A major change introduced here will be the introduction of the right-to-withdraw function within 14 days for all digital contracts, and not just financial, as we want to have what's legal the same offline as on the online space. So we now have the principle that it is as easy to withdraw from as it is to conclude a contract.

I'm also glad to see the provision that there will be human intervention for consumers and those of us who can get caught in the labyrinth that can be when you try to deal with these complex services online. So thank you to all involved.

Jonás Fernández (S&D). – Señor presidente, señora comisaria, sin duda, la digitalización de la economía nos está exigiendo una puesta al día del conjunto de las leyes, las regulaciones, los Reglamentos y las Directivas, para intentar mantener los mismos principios y los mismos objetivos, pero a través de instrumentos distintos, en la medida en que ese mundo digital necesita, como decía, una regulación equivalente al resto de la economía.

En esta ocasión celebramos —y me gustaría congratular al ponente y al conjunto del equipo negociador por ello— la puesta al día de una regulación necesaria para controlar esa oferta de servicios financieros a distancia en la que, en algunos casos, si no existe un control muy claro, puede haber problemas de disminución de los derechos de los consumidores. Me gustaría destacar el trabajo del Grupo S&D para garantizar la presencia física, el contacto humano, en este tipo de contratos.

Vlad-Marius Botoș (Renew). – Domnule președinte, doamna comisară Șuica, stimați colegi, în plin proces de digitalizare, cu o multitudine de servicii oferite online, avem nevoie de acest raport privind contractele semnate la distanță, adaptat exigențelor și realităților actuale.

Condițiile impuse prin acest raport asigură un nivel ridicat al protecției consumatorilor în ceea ce privește contractele la distanță pentru serviciile financiare. Este important ca înainte de încheierea contractului, consumatorul să fie informat, într-un mod cât mai clar, asupra obligațiilor pe care și le asumă, asupra dobânzilor și taxelor pe care ar trebui să le plătească pentru a lua cea mai bună decizie și pentru a nu se împovăra mai mult decât ar putea să plătească.

Regulile prevăzute în această directivă vor contribui, totodată, la consolidarea pieței unice, creând un cadru legislativ armonizat care poate duce la buna funcționare și la dezvoltarea acestui sector.

Cred că Parlamentul European a ajuns la o poziție echilibrată, care asigură protecția consumatorilor și cadrul legal adecvat pentru actorii economici.

René Repasi (S&D). – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! *Dark Patterns* sind eine Pest des Internets. Es ist schon schlimm genug, dass wir Verbraucher im Internet regelmäßig dazu verleitet werden, Entscheidungen zu treffen, die wir eigentlich nicht wollen, Produkte kaufen, die wir eigentlich nicht nötig haben. Besonders niederträchtig sind solche Verhaltensweisen, wenn sie Menschen in Schuldenfallen laufen lassen.

Es ist gut, dass wir etwas zu *Dark Patterns* in diese Richtlinie hineinbekommen haben. Es ist mir aber unverständlich, warum wir im Verhandlungsergebnis nicht ein klares Ende für diese Missstände setzen und die Mitgliedstaaten ihr gesamtes Arsenal in Stellung bringen wollen, um *Dark Patterns* bei Finanzdienstleistungen zu verbieten und zu verhindern – so wie wir, das Europäische Parlament, es in unserer Position gefordert haben. Das ist eine Schande für den Rat, dass er nicht mehr zugelassen hat. Deswegen seien sie aber versichert: Wir, das Europäische Parlament, werden hier am Ball bleiben, um *Dark Patterns* überall den Garaus zu machen.

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Domnule președinte, doamna comisară, stimați colegi, modificarea Directivei 2011 în ceea ce privește contractele de servicii financiare încheiate la distanță era o necesitate. Pe parcursul înaintării în digitalizare, sigur că avem nevoie și de adaptare. Și mă bucur foarte mult că prin creșterea protejării libertății cetățenilor de a alege și în domeniul contractelor încheiate la distanță, crește încrederea cetățenilor de a lucra cu contracte încheiate la distanță.

Evident că mă bucură faptul (*cuvinte care nu se aud*) drept al consumatorului de a solicita o intervenție umană, pentru că știm bine că avem nivel diferit în statele membre legat de abilitățile pe digitalizare și este bine că am precizat acest lucru, mai ales pentru persoanele de vârstă a treia.

Este, de asemenea, important că avem în directivă prevăzute norme privind informațiile precontractuale. Este important să știe consumatorul înainte și, de asemenea, important, că avem reglementat dreptul de retragere.

Cred că este însă foarte important, doamna comisară, ca statele membre să adauge la ceea ce noi facem acum în legislația națională și sancțiuni dacă nu se respectă.

Dubravka Šuica, *Vice-President of the Commission*. – Mr President, once again, thank you for this debate and I want to thank Parliament for the work you put into this proposal.

It is a key step to achieve a high level of protection of consumers in Europe. It is also a crucial piece of legislation to ensure that businesses understand which laws to apply when concluding financial services at a distance.

It is obvious from your debate that we need clarity at the beginning of the contract as well as at the end of the contract. All of us know that the online world is vulnerable to manipulation. This is what all of you said. So the Commission stands ready to deploy all efforts to facilitate the transposition of this new piece of legislation to ensure that it can be implemented quickly and properly by all stakeholders.

Der Präsident. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet am Donnerstag, 5. Oktober 2023, statt.

3. Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser (Aussprache)

Der Präsident. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über den Bericht von Nils Torvalds im Namen des Ausschusses für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser (Neufassung) (COM(2022)0541 – C9-0363/2022 – 2022/0345(COD)) (A9-0276/2023).

Nils Torvalds, *rapporteur*. – Mr President, Commissioner, I would like to start by thanking my shadow rapporteurs for the good spirit during the negotiations. Despite very different circumstances, we were able to bridge most of the dividing issues. For the issues where we didn't, I'll try to explain my concerns.

First of all, energy neutrality. I'm more than able to understand the challenges we have in European cities, where human beings have been building structures, houses, arenas for the last two thousand or three thousand years. When you try to go in and build something in circumstances like that, you are sure to run into difficulties.

In the middle of a Finnish nowhere, it's much easier to find solutions to some of these challenges, because the circumstances are so different. In some places, you're just boxed in – as in the case of Brussels – between the railway trunk lines and a factory. If you have to go to tertiary or quaternary water treatment in some cases, you either have to go down or up. And when you go down or up, you're going to get more cost and demand more energy.

The biggest issue during the negotiation was the extended producer responsibility. Here I personally ran into a moral conflict. In my extended family, we had a case of severe cancer. The person was given a life expectancy of three months. This is something very many people in my age, and many much younger, are facing every day.

Today, many cases of severe cancer are treated, and what one day seemed to be a remaining lifespan of three months is then turned into a normal life. This was also the case in my example from Finland. What looked as the end of life turned into a flowering possibility. In this understanding, the pharmaceutical industry is fulfilling a societal task and that has to be taken into account when we divide the responsibility. This was what I tried to do and I would very much like to see this issue being taken care of.

We have similar cases in the history of COVID. The record-breaking time scientists and pharma companies succeeded in finding a remedy actually saved lots of lives. We don't know how many thousands or millions of lives they saved, but the fact is that lives were saved. We cannot calculate it. But we know for sure that this is a fact. At the same time, the pharma industry in the European Union is under severe pressure from both the US and China. Therefore, we had to find a middle ground in the negotiations, and I would be more than happy to see this coming true.

Dubravka Šuica, *Vice-President of the Commission*. – Mr President, let me start by thanking the rapporteur, Mr Torvalds, the shadow rapporteurs from the ENVI Committee and the rapporteur of the AGRI Committee, Mr Huitema, for the excellent work done to advance on this file. The report presented here today preserves both the main elements of the proposal and the spirit of the directive. This directive is more than 30 years old. It has served Europe very well. It has clearly helped improve the quality of our rivers, lakes and seas. The opportunity to revise it comes once in a generation. It is vital that we get it right. Our task is to ensure that its scope and ambition are adapted to the challenges of today and of the years to come. It needs to be strengthened. It needs to help us tackle the accelerating and intertwined planetary crisis addressed by the European Green Deal. The widespread eutrophication of our water bodies, to take one example, calls for a stronger approach to nutrient management. My plea is that you do not allow exemptions, especially in areas where eutrophication continues to be a major issue.

On energy neutrality. Let me be clear. This goal can be achieved. We know this because it is already happening in several Member States. Steering and accompanying the wastewater sector towards the goal with financial measures, if necessary, without necessarily opening the door to energy purchases from other sources, has many advantages. It will also be a more cost effective path to the strategic autonomy and independence from fossil fuel sources that Europe needs.

On extended producer responsibility, I remain convinced that the industry should cover the full cost of the additional treatment needed to treat the residues of their products. The studies supporting our impact assessments are clear. Applying this system will not make pharmaceuticals and cosmetics less accessible or more expensive. Over time. It would give producers a greater incentive to deliver greener, toxic-free products while also improving the governance of the sector. This is in line with the polluter pays principle, a core principle of the European Union Treaties. This is a great opportunity to apply this principle in practice, and let's take it.

At a time when too little or too much water is becoming a major issue in all Member States, we have a chance to help tip the balance. The revision we propose will help modernise the European Union waste water sector. With these proposals, we can make it a major provider of a high-quality reusable water, critical raw materials, clean energy and nature-based solutions for water-related impacts of climate change. This is in line with the climate neutral, pollution free, nature positive and circular objectives we have for the European economy and for citizens across the Union.

Deirdre Clune, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Mr President, I'd like to thank the Commission for their proposal here and thank you to our rapporteur and the other shadows for their work bringing us to this point.

So this Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive will mandate countries to step up their efforts in removing harmful micro-pollutants. And we know that there is growing concern from consumers and from our citizens about the rising level of these pollutants in our waterways. It's one of the most significant overhauls in EU water policy in over 30 years, and it does form the cornerstone of the EU zero-pollution package.

The revision focuses on tackling new pollution threats, increasing the availability and transparency of pollution data, and requiring countries across Europe to alert each other about pollution events. This proposal will also see the wastewater treatment plants across Europe becoming energy-neutral by 2040, contributing to our Green Deal ambitions.

So it's a crucial new piece of legislation reducing pollution and improving water quality in European lakes, rivers and coastal areas and will significantly benefit our environment while improving the well-being and the health of our citizens. And it will be challenging for many areas, given the difficult terrain and also the scattering of our population settlements. So as part of the new legislative proposal, Member States, including Ireland, will now have to remove micro-pollutants from urban wastewater as well as routinely monitor for pathogens such as COVID-19. The principle of the polluter pays has been introduced here, and I welcome that. Up to 92% of the pollutants do come from pharmaceuticals, and the cosmetic industry has been identified by the Commission.

I think we have reached a balance in our proposal as to how we move forward in this area, because we do need ambitious, pragmatic laws to continue to improve Europe's water quality, and that exactly is what this legislation will do. So I welcome it and hope we'll be moving on to the next stage and look forward to working again with my rapporteur and with the other institutions.

Der Präsident. – Herrn Kollegen Marek Paweł Balt sehe ich nicht, deshalb spricht jetzt für eineinhalb Minuten Herr Kollege Max Orville.

Max Orville, *au nom du groupe Renew.* – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, Mayotte est frappée par une crise de l'eau inacceptable. Cette crise est une plaie béante dans nos valeurs, car il est de notre devoir d'assurer à chaque Européen un accès à l'eau. Le traitement des eaux usées peut apporter une solution à Mayotte et à tous nos territoires, car ce traitement permet un environnement exempt de pollution et la prévention de risques sanitaires majeurs.

Je souligne ici l'importance des nouvelles obligations d'accès à l'assainissement et aux installations sanitaires pour tous, mais en particulier pour les groupes vulnérables et marginalisés. C'est une avancée majeure pour nos concitoyens. L'eau est une ressource précieuse, nous devons l'économiser et j'encourage les États membres à lancer des campagnes sur la sobriété d'utilisation de l'eau.

Les nouveaux plans de gestion des eaux urbaines doivent contribuer à notre objectif de réutilisation des eaux usées. Encourageons le recyclage des eaux résiduaires pour l'agriculture, l'industrie ou encore pour produire de l'hydrogène. Il est aussi crucial de mieux surveiller la présence de certains virus dans les eaux usées. Cela nous permettra d'anticiper les foyers de contamination et de prendre les mesures sanitaires adaptées.

Je me réjouis enfin de l'inclusion de deux mesures de bon sens, le principe du pollueur-payeur, afin que les industries responsables de la pollution de l'eau contribuent à son traitement, et le droit à l'indemnisation des citoyens en cas d'impact sur la santé ou sur l'environnement. Voter pour ce texte, c'est voter pour plus de justice sociale et plus de justice environnementale.

Margrete Auken, *før Verts/ALE-Gruppen.* – Hr. Formand! Tak til Nils og til kollegerne for et godt samarbejde! Kommissionens forslag var faktisk fint, og det har gjort vores arbejde meget nemmere. Men der var stadig plads til forbedringer, og det er lykkedes at komme igennem med en hel del. Et par vigtige punkter: I det store hele har vi kunnet bevare, ja endog hæve ambitionsniveauet. Vi har fået mere opmærksomhed på at reducere energiforbrug, øge energieffektivitet, og udnytte overskudsvarme samt sikre et større fokus på metan og lattergas, og altså nødvendigheden af klimaneutralitet på længere sigt. Vi har også styrket bidraget til den cirkulære økonomi både i forhold til næringsstoffer og vand, og vi har fået ekstra fokus på problemerne med mikroplast og PFAS, og vi har forbedret forvaltningen og samarbejdet mellem medlemslandene og Kommissionen, harmoniseringen med relevant miljølovgivning samt skærpet kravene til åbenhed.

Men noget er desværre også blevet forringet. Det er vi Grønne ret bekymrede over. For det første synes vi, at det er smadderærgeligt, at forurenere-betaler-princippet i artikel 9 udvandes. Kommissionens forslag om at finansiere rensning af forurenende mikrostoffer gennem et udvidet producentansvar var den helt rigtige vej at gå. Det er kun rimeligt, at de berørte sektorer er med, og de er altså ikke fattige. Medicinalindustrien f.eks. har fint råd. Vi er også skuffede over, at man vil tillade, at op til 25 procent af områdets energineutralitet skal kunne hentes fra elnettet. Der er allerede heftig efterspørgsel på grøn strøm, og skal vi nå klimaneutralitet, bør alle sektorer lægge sig i selen. Det er heller ikke i orden, at der er forslag om at hæve grænsen for størrelsen på byer, der skal forpligtes til at rense for mikroforurening, jf. artikel 8. Det vil betyde langt mere forurening i en række halvstore byer. Og så bliver jeg nødt til at nævne et helt bizart ændringsforslag 253, der vil fritage et bestemt land for at skulle fjerne næringsstoffer med henvisning til, at et område er sårbart over for den ekstra forurening. Undskyld mig! Alle borgere i EU har ret til at leve i et sundt miljø, selv

om det kræver en ekstra indsats!

Pietro Fiocchi, *a nome del gruppo ECR*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, un grazie all'onorevole Nils Torvalds, che è un grandissimo relatore su queste cose. Soprattutto, sono stato colpito dalla sua esperienza personale sul cancro. Io, come relatore ombra della commissione speciale BECA, sono convinto che la qualità dell'aria e dell'acqua in Europa sia fondamentale per ridurre il numero di casi di cancro, per cui sono veramente dalla tua parte.

Da questo punto di vista, ci sono due problematiche sul trattamento delle acque. Una è un problema fisico, e parlo dell'Italia, parlo del mio lago, il lago di Como, in cui non c'è lo spazio fisico per fare il trattamento quaternario, e questo è un problema che dovremo gestire. L'altro problema che vedo, sempre da un punto di vista tecnico, è il fatto che non abbiamo ancora le tecnologie per gestire in maniera efficace il trattamento delle microplastiche, delle nanoplastiche e dei PFAS. Per cui, da questo punto di vista, vedo tutta una serie di problemi, ma sono sicuro che l'Europa riuscirà a portare a casa i risultati, magari dando anche dei bei fondi a chi vuole fare questa iniziativa.

L'ultima cosa è l'*extended producer responsibility*, che è problematica perché bisogna capire da un punto di vista giuridico come fai a far pagare a un'azienda farmaceutica il fatto che una persona butta l'antibiotico nel gabinetto. Per cui, anche su questo dovremmo un attimo chiarire le regole.

Danilo Oscar Lancini, *a nome del gruppo ID*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la rifusione di questa direttiva, il cui impianto iniziale risale al 1991, era un'opportunità per affermare il tema delle acque reflue urbane alla luce dell'evoluzione della ricerca, ma purtroppo, qui, la scienza lascia il passo all'ideologia.

Nonostante il testo che votiamo oggi rappresenti un passo avanti rispetto alla proposta della Commissione, ritengo inaccettabile istituire un sistema di responsabilità estesa del produttore, che non è conforme e soprattutto non è proporzionale al principio «chi inquina paga».

Stiamo sottovalutando i costi eccessivi del trattamento quaternario obbligatorio che i produttori dovranno affrontare, costi che poi graveranno sugli utilizzatori finali. Non stiamo tenendo conto delle caratteristiche dei sistemi di raccolta nei vari Stati membri. In Italia, ad esempio, esistono depuratori consortili che raggruppano più comuni. Questo renderebbe il trattamento quaternario obbligatorio a tutti. Inoltre, infine, non giustificano i costi, sebbene sarebbe stato più idoneo prevedere un trattamento quaternario nei soli casi in cui il trattamento terziario non sia sufficiente a eliminare le sostanze microinquinanti.

Chiudo: per questi motivi voteremo «meno» alla relazione in votazione.

Nikolaj Villumsen, *for The Left-Gruppen*. – Hr. Formand! Ilten slipper op. Havene dør. Livet i vores vandløb er væk. Det lyder som en gyserfilm, men det er virkeligheden i Europa i dag. Vores vandmiljø er i dyb krise. Livet i vores søer, vandløb og havområder skal genoprettes. Derfor skal flere kobles på kloaksystemet. Mere spildevand skal renses, og vi skal indføre et nyt fjerde rensetrin, som også fjerner mikroforurening. Men hvem skal betale for det? Det skal selvfølgelig være dem, der forurener. Hvem ellers? Når medicinal- og kosmetikgiganterne er ansvarlige for langt, langt hovedparten af de partikler, vi fjerner i det fjerde rensetrin, er det også kun rimeligt, at de betaler regningen. Men her har vi konflikten lige nu. Det er tydeligt, at højrefløjen, og desværre også Socialdemokraterne, hellere vil tørre regningen af på skatteborgerne ved at give medicinalindustrien rabat på regningen. Undskyld, men det holder jo ikke! Vi har brug for en social retfærdig grøn omstilling, hvor forurenere betaler. I Enhedslisten og på venstrefløjen, der står vi på befolkningens side, ikke big pharma's. Så lad os se at komme i gang!

Maria Angela Danzi (NI). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, l'approvazione di questa revisione rappresenta un passo avanti importante nella direzione giusta e necessaria della salvaguardia della salute umana, ambientale e degli animali. Era necessario che il settore delle acque reflue fosse soggetto alle regole della neutralità energetica ed è un bene incentivare il riutilizzo di acqua e fanghi per la produzione anche di biogas.

È importante, però, che anche gli impianti che sono in corso di costruzione si adeguino fin da ora ai principi di efficienza e anti spreco previsti in questa norma. Penso all'impianto di Chiavari, che sarà fortemente impattante e non prevede in corso di progettazione, appunto, la neutralità energetica e il riutilizzo integrale delle acque.

Bene la responsabilità dei produttori, soprattutto nei settori farmaceutico e cosmetico. Un plauso anche a quello per i servizi pubblici igienici per i cittadini.

President. – We have installed a watch for everybody.

Christian Doleschal (PPE). – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wenn wir über die Abwasserbehandlung in unseren Städten und Gemeinden reden, dann betrifft das jeden einzelnen Bürger von uns. Ein guter Gewässerzustand ist nicht nur für den Umweltschutz, sondern auch für die Gesundheit unserer Bürgerinnen und Bürger von zentraler Bedeutung. Deshalb ist es richtig, dass wir diese Richtlinie nach 30 Jahren noch einmal aktualisieren und den gegenwärtigen Herausforderungen anpassen.

Bei der Überarbeitung der Kommunalabwasserrichtlinie ist mir aber vor allem eins wichtig: eine ausgewogene Balance zwischen Umweltzielen, Bezahlbarkeit und praktischer Machbarkeit auf kommunaler Ebene.

Was wir nicht brauchen, ist eine unverhältnismäßige Informationspflicht für die Öffentlichkeit ohne großen Mehrwert oder eine Beweislastumkehr, die bei Behörden zu einer Flut von Sammelklagen führt. Stattdessen sollten wir uns auf das fokussieren, wofür die Kommunalabwasserrichtlinie in erster Linie da ist: die Reinigung unserer Abwässer.

Meine Damen und Herren, durch strengere Standards wollen wir unsere Wasser noch gründlicher vor Mikroschadstoffen schützen; das ist richtig. Die damit verbundene Aufrüstung bedeutet aber auch größeren Energiebedarf. Eine pauschale Verpflichtung zur Energieneutralität für alle Anlagen ab 10 000 Einwohnern halte ich daher für falsch. Alleine der Bedarf für die vierte Reinigungsstufe erhöht den Energiebedarf um 30 %.

Deshalb wollen wir, dass auch für Anlagen über 10 000 Einwohner der Strom aus externen erneuerbaren Energiequellen möglich ist. Ich bitte Sie, das in meinem Änderungsantrag heute zu unterstützen.

Milan Brglez (S&D). – Gospod predsednik, spoštovana komisarka, kolegice in kolegi! Skupna politika upravljanja z vodami na ravni Unije je v tridesetih letih pokazala dobre rezultate. Ne glede na to se naše delo šele dobro začinja, saj so pritiski na vodne vire vse večji, dodatnemu zaostrovanju razmer preskrbe z vodo pa prispevajo podnebne spremembe.

Zato pozdravljam pobudo Komisije za revizijo nekaterih ključnih zakonodajnih aktov na področju upravljanja z vodo v Evropski uniji, da bomo kot Unija pripravljeni in zmožni odgovoriti na tovrstne izzive.

Prepričan sem, da je predlog nove direktive o čiščenju komunalnih odpadnih voda korak v pravo smer ter priložnost za bolj ambiciozno in odločnejše ukrepanje zaradi novodobnih onesnaževal ter v podporo bolj krožnega kmetijstva in energijske učinkovitosti čistilnih naprav.

Pritiski na vodne vire pomenijo tudi vse večji finančni izziv za ljudi in države članice. Zato mora zakonodaja s predlogi ukrepov dosledno upoštevati načelo, da plača tisti, ki onesnažuje, in ne nalagati dodatnih bremen prebivalcem in prebivalcem.

Ondřej Knotek (Renew). – Pane předsedající, dámy a pánové, já jsem před pár lety slyšel, že voda je vzácná samozřejmost a to je vlastně krásné tvrzení. A určitě musíme vodu chránit a chceme, aby se voda do prostředí vracela čistá. Proto podporujeme tento návrh jako takový, je tam spousta dobrých ustanovení. Zároveň ale si musíme uvědomit, že všechny cíle, které v tom návrhu jsou, musí být ekonomicky i technicky přijatelné. A bohužel, opět jsme se dostali do situace, kdy některé dílčí cíle jsou díky přehnané zelené ideologii, která chce co největší ambice, nesplnitelné. Konkrétně jeden příklad za všechno. Pro Českou republiku jako rozvodí Evropy, střechu Evropy, jsou požadované koncentrace na fosfor a dusík v podstatě nesplnitelné. Takže prosím, podpořte pozměňovací návrh 253, který tuto situaci napravuje a tento problém vyřeší.

Malte Gallée (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Der Fisch ist männlich, aber wenn wir uns die europäischen Gewässer anschauen, dann müssen wir davon ausgehen, vielleicht müssen wir bald davon sprechen, dass es die Fisch ist, weil die Bestände verweiblichen. Das liegt in erster Linie daran, dass unglaubliche Mengen an Mikroschadstoffen in die Gewässer eingeführt werden. Die hormonelle Belastung auf die Bestände ist immens, und deswegen ist es so wahnsinnig wichtig, dass wir das Problem angehen.

Jetzt ist kommunales Abwasser nicht wahnsinnig sexy, aber ich glaube, wir hier im Europäischen Parlament bringen hier gerade richtig gut etwas auf den Weg, indem wir dafür sorgen, auch eine vierte Reinigungsstufe einzuführen, die genau diese Mikroschadstoffe herausfiltern soll.

Ich muss sagen: Ich bin wahnsinnig froh, dass wir dieses gesamte Konzept jetzt auch in die erweiterte Herstellerverantwortung mit hereinholen. Das heißt, diejenigen Unternehmen, die Pharmakonzerne, die letztendlich dafür verantwortlich sind, dass diese Schadstoffe in das Wasser kommen, die werden für diese Reinigung zahlen. Das ist ein riesengroßer Erfolg für uns als Europäisches Parlament. Das bringen wir jetzt auf den Weg, darüber bin ich froh.

Alexandr Vondra (ECR). – Mr President, I don't see the urban wastewater treatment only as a mandatory part of the circular economy concept, but above all, an important civilisation achievement that we should be rightly proud of. And that's why I am glad that Nils Torvalds has done a lot of work on the proposal we have on the table today.

Unfortunately, as always, the devil is hidden in the detail. The revised directive will not affect everyone equally. An example: when it comes to the treatment of phosphorus and nitrogen, the text places high demands, especially on those countries that mostly or entirely fall into the sensitive areas. Coincidentally, these are the same countries that only built wastewater treatment plants in recent years following their entry into the Union. In other words, although the treatment plants there meet best available technologies, there is a risk that the Member States concerned will have to reconstruct them again and thus spend billions and raise the water price for people. And that's why I tabled the Amendment 253 and ask please for your support.

Aurélia Beigneux (ID). – Monsieur le Président, la capacité de gérer les eaux usées est un des marqueurs d'une société développée. À l'inverse, dès lors que cette capacité se dégrade, c'est tout notre environnement urbain, sanitaire et écologique qui est menacé. Les eaux usées contiennent des polluants, des produits chimiques toxiques et accentuent l'antibiorésistance.

Notre pouvoir de traitement doit donc se renforcer chaque année sans lésiner sur les budgets, proportionnellement à l'augmentation de ces substances polluantes. C'est pourquoi nous devons mettre en avant l'ensemble de notre système technologique et le pouvoir politique doit renforcer la recherche sans aucun compromis.

Grâce à la recherche, les pratiques de gestion modernes ont considérablement amélioré nos capacités de traitement des eaux usées. Des processus tels que la filtration, la décantation et l'oxydation avancée permettent d'éliminer efficacement les contaminants tout en récupérant de précieuses ressources telles que l'énergie et les nutriments.

Pendant la pandémie de COVID, nous avons demandé de mettre en place une surveillance des eaux usées afin d'obtenir des données clés sur la présence de certains virus. Sans une connaissance parfaite de nos eaux usées, le pouvoir politique ne pourra pas mettre en place de mesures cohérentes.

Pour conclure, je tiens à réaffirmer notre soutien aux habitants des territoires d'outre-mer français qui souffrent d'une gestion de l'eau catastrophique de la part du gouvernement français d'Emmanuel Macron. Je rappelle aussi que la majorité parlementaire ici présente a refusé, par pur sectarisme, d'ajouter un débat sur la situation critique que traversent actuellement les départements d'outre-mer. C'est une véritable honte. Alors comptez sur nous pour que partout, dans chaque territoire métropolitain ou d'outre-mer, les Français aient accès à une eau potable.

Der Präsident. – Frau Kollegin Eugenia Rodríguez Palop sehe ich nicht, deshalb folgt Frau Kollegin Pernille Weiss für eineinhalb Minuten.

Pernille Weiss (PPE). – Hr. formand! Denne valgperiode rinder snart ud, og det er godt, især for vanddagsordenen. Okay, drikkevandsdirektivet er blevet færdigrevideret, og det gælder også forordningen for genbrug af spildevand til markvanding. Og med lidt held, så når vi at blive færdige med at revidere grundvandsdirektivet, direktivet for industriens udledninger og nu også spildevandsdirektivet. Men ellers så får vandet ærligt talt en noget usammenhængende behandling i øjeblikket, hvor jagten på CO₂-reduktioner – på trods af en pandemi, krig i Europa, energikrise og generel økonomisk afmatning – dominerer. Jo, vi har fået præsenteret strategier, og jo, flere af os har knoklet for at få hældt vandet ind, hvor det ellers spiller en overset rolle, eksempelvis energieffektiviseringsdirektivet. Men derudover har vandet fået en noget stedmoderlig behandling uden strategisk synkronsvømning mellem de tæt på 30 forskellige love og direktiver, der faktisk har indflydelse på Europas vand. Og imens dør havbunden, i hvert fald lige nu omkring mit eget land, og landmændene hænges ud som de særligt skyldige. Imens kæmpes der med unormalt tørke, eller veje og huse ødelægges af oversvømmelser, og imens går vi glip af innovations- og forretningsmuligheder. Det kan vi godt gøre bedre, og derfor skal vi altså i næste valgperiode have en »EU Blue Deal«, ligesom vi har en »EU Green Deal«. Det er vi heldigvis flere og flere, der siger højere og højere. Forhåbentligt højt nok til, at Rådet forstår, at vi rent faktisk mener det og vil bakke op om, at det kommer ind i arbejdsprogrammet for den nye kommission.

Miapetra Kumpula-Natri (S&D). – Mr President, this is about striving for cleaner lakes, rivers and seas in Europe. And it's to recognise that urban wastewater treatment is an important investment for the future. Water is one of our most important resources. Bringing a fourth level of wastewater treatment that includes pharmaceutical products, cosmetic ingredients and microplastics is a significant step and sign that we now better understand the risks posed by these emissions. There is also good reason to try to find solutions for the polluter pays principle. It is also important that this directive takes into account the unique aspect of different climate and landscape conditions. For example, that due to cold waters, nitrogen does not always cause eutrophication in inland waters. We should ensure that the directive acknowledges wastewater treatment facilities as critical infrastructure so they can operate even in exceptional circumstances. For example, independent of the source of electricity.

Emma Wiesner (Renew). – Herr talman! Utan friska vattendrag, välmående sjöar och hav och god vattenrening kan inte livet så som vi känner det fortsätta. Vatten är avgörande, inte minst för Östersjön. Ibland i det här huset klagas på över bristen på nationell anpassning i lagstiftning.

Därför tycker jag det är extra viktigt att också erkänna när vi har fått god anpassning till de nationella förutsättningarna som råder. I det här direktivet som handlar om vattenrening har man tagit hänsyn till Sveriges kalla klimat, många sjöar och våra effektiva reningsverk. Därför är jag väldigt glad att det här direktivet ser till att vi får effektiv vattenrening både i Åre och i Uppsala.

VA-system är kanske inte riktigt lika sexigt som kärnkraft, men jag betackar mig för klimat- och miljöpolitiker som inte inser att vi måste göra både och. Vi måste både prata om kärnkraften och VA-systemen. Inte minst eftersom vi i Sverige har stora utmaningar och stora investeringsbehov framför oss.

Jag har flera gånger lyft att vi behöver en ”blue deal”, en grön deal fast för vatten, och det här hoppas jag är första steget på den vägen.

Johan Nissinen (ECR). – Herr talman! Om nu reglerna för rening av avloppsvatten ska ändras så att det verkligen gör skillnad för människor, djur och miljön, ska det då inte vara en förändring som är positiv? Nu har vi i stället ett förslag från kommissionen som kommer att innebära att svenska reningsverk med bästa tillgängliga teknik straffas.

Som vanligt presenterar EU-byråkraterna en modell som ska passa alla när det inte alltid funkar. Man tar inte hänsyn till regionala och lokala behov, särskilt i områden med olika miljöförhållanden. Till exempel det föreslagna kravet om att avlägsna kväve passar inte in i det naturliga kvävekretsloppet i svenska sjöar och floder.

För Sveriges del skulle det leda till mycket ineffektiva lösningar, till och med vara kontraproduktivt för miljön. Det skulle dessutom bli väldigt dyrt för svenska kommuner, särskilt för små kommuner som redan har det svårt med det ekonomiska läget. Det här förslaget kommer därmed att bli ineffektivt och dyrt och inte hjälpa miljön. Så gör om, gör rätt!

Sylvia Limmer (ID). – Herr Präsident, verehrte Kollegen! Generell ist eine Richtlinie über kommunales Abwasser sinnvoll. Nur, was hat sie in den Händen einer EU-Kommission zu suchen? Diese vom Bürger bestens alimentierten Technokraten müssen nicht die milliardenschweren Mehrkosten, die eine unsinnige und flächendeckende vierte Reinigungsstufe verursacht, fürchten; es ist jedoch katastrophal für die Bürger, die bereits jetzt durch den Grünen Deal, Preistreiberei und Inflation an den Grenzen ihrer monetären Belastbarkeit oder darüber hinaus angelangt sind.

Aber genau das ist ja auch der eigentliche Grund für die Neufassung der Richtlinie: Der Energieneutralitätsschwachsinn soll bis 2040 nun auch den Kläranlagen übergestülpt werden. Die Realität, dass innerhalb der EU erhebliche Unterschiede bei der Abwasserbehandlung zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten bestehen, und das eigentliche Problem, nämlich Leckagen in einer maroden Kanalisation, interessieren hier niemanden. Letzteres lässt sich ja auch prima als landwirtschaftliche Bodenbelastung den Landwirten in die Schuhe schieben. Also alles wie immer.

João Pimenta Lopes (The Left). – Senhor Presidente, Senhora Comissária, a proposta que a Comissão apresenta faz os favores aos grandes grupos económicos, nomeadamente da indústria das tecnologias de saneamento.

Trata por igual realidades que são muito distintas. Estabelece exigências que implicarão avultados investimentos em termos de infraestruturas e de aquisição de novas tecnologias, com o correspondente aumento dos custos de operação e manutenção, e que, em vários casos, não trazem ganhos evidentes. Tudo num curto espaço de tempo, sem os meios financeiros necessários para a sua concretização.

É clara como água a opção de aprofundar o caminho de fazer refletir nas tarifas os custos dos sistemas de saneamento e os avultados investimentos que se exigem nesta proposta, imputando esses custos às populações.

O melhor caminho para se atingirem elevados níveis de qualidade das águas residuais será o caminho de inverter a liberalização e privatização dos sistemas de abastecimento de água e de manter esses sistemas e a sua gestão na dimensão pública.

Só assim se garante uma gestão próxima das populações que dê resposta às suas necessidades e interesses e o controlo democrático sobre estes serviços públicos fundamentais.

Günther Sidl (S&D). – Herr Präsident, geschätzte Frau Kommissarin! Die Verschmutzung unserer Süßwasserressourcen durch industrielle, chemische, pharmazeutische, kosmetische und landwirtschaftliche Einbringungen ist besorgniserregend.

Kommunale Abwässer sind eine dieser Quellen, wobei hier vor allem Mikroschadstoffe aus Rückständen von Arzneimitteln und Kosmetika eine große Problematik darstellen. Die Überarbeitung der bereits 30 Jahre alten Richtlinie ist überfällig. Neue Ziele müssen definiert werden und die Herausforderungen an unsere Zeit angepasst werden.

Wenn wir jetzt einen Standpunkt des Parlaments verabschieden, dann ist es auch wichtig zu betonen, dass es nicht sein kann, dass manche Mitgliedstaaten in der Erfüllung der alten Vorgaben noch säumig sind. Ich begrüße die erweiterte Herstellerverantwortung, wobei diese noch strikter gefasst werden könnte und auch sollte. Das würde einen notwendigen Anreiz schaffen, mit unseren Ressourcen und Rohstoffen sorgsamer umzugehen und Verunreinigungen zu vermeiden.

Veronika Vrecionová (ECR). – Pane předsedající, pitná voda z kohoutku není ve světě samozřejmostí. Stejně jako čištění odpadních vod na takové úrovni, jakou máme zajištěnou v Evropské unii. Já jsem za to velmi ráda a doufám, že v tom budeme pokračovat. Zpráva Nilse Torvaldse jde principiálně správným směrem. Jsou v ní ale věci, které mohou disproportionálně dopadnout jen na některé členské státy. Typicky ty, jejichž území z velké části spadá do tzv. citlivých oblastí. Důsledkem pak mohou být nevhodné investice do relativně nových čistíren, aniž by se přitom výrazně zvýšila kvalita vody, kterou vypouštějí zpět do řek.

Za mnohem horší však považuji to, že to někdo bude muset zaplatit. Nepřeji si, aby to byli spotřebitelé. Musíme zajistit, aby vodohospodářské služby zůstaly sociálně dostupné pro všechny občany. Proto jsme spolu s Alexandrem Vondrou a Pietrem Fiocchim předložili pozměňovací návrh 253, který tento problém řeší, a já vás tímto žádám o podporu.

Matteo Adinolfi (ID). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la questione delle acque reflue urbane è di fondamentale importanza, ma va analizzata con occhio critico e realistico. La proposta avanzata dal collega Torvalds sembra infatti ignorare il principio di sussidiarietà, lasciando molta autorità decisionale all'Unione europea a discapito delle nazioni sovrane. Dovremmo chiederci se questa è veramente la strada da percorrere o se dovremmo dare agli Stati membri la flessibilità necessaria per affrontare questa sfida in modo adatto alle loro specifiche esigenze e risorse.

L'innovazione tecnologica, purtroppo, non è la panacea per tutti i problemi legati alle acque reflue urbane. Dobbiamo essere consapevoli dei limiti delle tecnologie attuali e dei potenziali effetti collaterali, come l'aumento dei costi spesso difficilmente sostenibili o l'impatto ambientale delle nuove soluzioni proposte.

Pertanto, pur riconoscendo l'importanza del trattamento delle acque reflue urbane, ritengo che la questione vada affrontata con un approccio più critico, bilanciando le esigenze ambientali con quelle economiche e considerando attentamente il ruolo dell'Unione europea e dei singoli Stati membri in questo processo.

Beatrice Covassi (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, a oltre trent'anni dalla prima direttiva europea, è ora di aggiornare le norme contro l'inquinamento delle acque reflue urbane.

Oggi le acque reflue di oltre 22 000 città europee sono trattate in sistemi centralizzati a beneficio di laghi, fiumi e mari. Tuttavia, la legge vigente si applica solo alle città sopra i 2 000 abitanti e stabilisce valori limiti ormai datati. Restano ancora fuori microplastiche e microinquinanti, nocivi per l'ambiente e per la salute anche a livelli molto bassi. Le nuove norme estendono il campo di applicazione e rafforzano i livelli di trattamento delle acque per includere anche i prodotti farmaceutici, gli ingredienti cosmetici e le microplastiche.

In tempi di emergenza idrica, anche nel mio paese, dobbiamo spingere per il riutilizzo delle acque reflue, che hanno un grande potenziale per il settore agricolo e le applicazioni industriali.

Collegli, l'acqua è vita, ma sta diventando sempre più scarsa. E tempo quindi di lavorare a un Blue Deal europeo per combattere l'inquinamento e usare al meglio la nostra risorsa più preziosa.

Sara Cerdas (S&D). – Senhor Presidente, Caros Colegas, Comissão, congratulo a revisão desta importante diretiva relativa às águas residuais. Destaco o princípio do poluidor-pagador nesta revisão, pois não é justo que os contribuintes paguem os custos da poluição maioritariamente causada por indústrias, o reconhecimento da abordagem «Uma Só Saúde» e o alinhamento com a ameaça global da resistência aos antimicrobianos.

Mas, Colegas, faço esta intervenção com o objetivo de alertar para a introdução de uma derrogação específica para as regiões ultraperiféricas. Esta derrogação respeita o artigo 349.º do Tratado (TFUE) e os constrangimentos que estas regiões, como a Madeira, enfrentam face à sua orografia.

Sublinho que esta derrogação é sustentada por evidência científica e não retira a responsabilidade ambiental. Apelo aqui ao vosso apoio e voto favorável à emenda 266 apresentada pelo PPE, que considera as especificidades das nossas regiões ultraperiféricas que tanto acrescentam ao projeto europeu.

Der Präsident. – Meine Damen und Herren, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, ich werde jetzt entgegen meiner Gewohnheit zwei Redner, die ihren Slot versäumt haben, noch ihre Redezeit nachtragen lassen.

Aber das gibt mir jetzt schon den Anlass, mal zu sagen, dass dieses Parlament ein Parlament ist und nicht *Speakers' Corner* und dass eine Debatte eine Debatte ist und nicht das Abspielen von einzelnen Redebeiträgen und dass man anschließend wieder verschwindet. Also wenn ich mal gucke, wer die Kommissarin zu Beginn angehört hat, und wenn ich jetzt sehe, wer am Schluss die Kommissarin noch anhören wird und wer tatsächlich da ist – wir reden oft von der Würde des Hauses, und ich verteidige überall, dass hier nur diejenigen Kollegen oft da sind, die sich im Ausschuss betätigt haben. Aber jeder sollte sich hier einrichten, und es ist eine Frage der Prioritäten, ob ich einen Ausschuss parallel habe oder etwas anderes, dass man sich sortiert. Und man kann erwarten, dass man bei der Debatte pünktlich da ist, und eigentlich kann man auch erwarten, dass, wenn jemand in der Debatte spricht, dass er sich die gesamte Debatte anhört.

Das war mir wichtig, das einmal grundsätzlich zu sagen, denn sonst herrscht hier ein munteres Kommen und Gehen, und dann kann ich eigentlich die Reden auch zu Protokoll geben.

Marek Paweł Balt, *w imieniu grupy S&D*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Dyrektywa dotycząca oczyszczania ścieków komunalnych z 1991 roku już dawno powinna zostać zmieniona. Dzięki temu przeglądowi dążymy do wysokiego poziomu standardów środowiskowych i zdrowotnych przy jednoczesnym zachowaniu osiągalności i przystępności dyrektywy. Przede wszystkim chcemy, aby nasze wody były czyste, a ścieki lepiej oczyszczone, a teraz dzięki 4. poziomowi oczyszczenia szkodliwe mikrozanieczyszczenia zostaną usunięte z systemu. Oczyszczanie 4. poziomu jest przykładem niezbędnej modyfikacji, ale ciężar kosztów nie może być przeniesiony bezpośrednio na obywateli poprzez rachunek za wodę. Rozszerzony system odpowiedzialności producenta musi odgrywać tutaj główną rolę zgodnie z zasadą „zanieczyszczający płaci”. Potrzebujemy również wsparcia finansowego na poziomie Unii Europejskiej, aby rozłożyć koszty i nie pozostawić nikogo w tyle, ponieważ wody nie znają granic. Mikrodrobiny plastiku to kolejne wyzwanie, które zidentyfikowaliśmy, i poprosiliśmy o znalezienie narzędzi, które utrzymają je z dala od naszej wody i żywności.

Po drugie, zgodnie z naszymi celami neutralności klimatycznej chcemy, by branża oczyszczania ścieków stała się neutralna energetycznie, podobnie jak wszystkie inne sektory naszego życia. Aby uczynić to osiągalnym i realistycznym na tym etapie, wzywamy do wytwarzania zielonej energii w miejscu oczyszczania ścieków, a także na wspólne wytwarzanie energii przez właścicieli i operatorów oczyszczalni ścieków komunalnych. Ponadto w przypadku udowodnionej konieczności będzie istniała możliwość pozyskania do 25% energii odnawialnej ze źródeł zewnętrznych. Ale cel neutralności klimatycznej musi zostać osiągnięty na końcu.

Głęboko wierzymy, że obywatele Unii Europejskiej mają prawo do czystego środowiska, a my mamy obowiązek im to zapewnić.

Eugenia Rodríguez Palop (The Left). – Señor presidente, señora comisaria, espoleada por el cambio climático, la Unión Europea se enfrenta a una auténtica crisis del agua, en forma de sequías e inundaciones, pero también tiene un grave problema de contaminación, porque los vertidos sin depurar afectan a la flora, a la fauna e incluso a la salud de las personas.

Algunas comunidades autónomas y entidades locales en España son un buen —mal— ejemplo de ello. Y es que la situación, en comunidades autónomas como Andalucía o Extremadura, ilustra cómo la insuficiencia de las infraestructuras de depuración posibilita agresiones medioambientales graves sobre las masas de agua.

De ello puede ser también un ejemplo un fenómeno como el de la eutrofización del Mar Menor, provocado por la conjunción de procesos intensivos de agricultura con la turistificación y el urbanismo descontrolado, y que solo la respuesta ciudadana está logrando enfrentar gracias a la movilización de los murcianos.

La nueva Directiva plantea, pues, importantes desafíos para las depuradoras, en términos de adaptación a las infraestructuras, y eso hay que financiarlo. Por eso, me gustaría insistir en la necesidad de no diluir el sistema de responsabilidad ampliada del productor previsto en la propuesta inicial de la Comisión.

Se trata, en definitiva, de que la financiación necesaria para asumir las nuevas obligaciones recaiga, principalmente, en las empresas, en las que se originan la mayor parte de macrocontaminantes y microcontaminantes, y no en el precio del agua. Porque el camino hacia una economía circular tiene que ser también socialmente responsable.

Spontane Wortmeldungen

Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar (PPE). – Senhor Presidente, quero agradecer, em primeiro lugar, o excelente trabalho que foi desenvolvido pelos colegas neste dossiê sobre as águas residuais urbanas.

No entanto, é fundamental reconhecer que a realidade das regiões ultraperiféricas – e apelo também à Senhora Comissária para que reconheça o artigo 349.º do Tratado –, em particular da Região Autónoma da Madeira, requer uma ação e uma abordagem diferenciadas.

Apelo, pois, a este Parlamento e a todos os grupos políticos para que apoiem a alteração, a derrogação 266, que foi proposta pelo nosso grupo político, o PPE, e que visa exatamente este tratamento diferenciado para uma região ultra-periférica.

A Madeira está atualmente a investir no tratamento primário de águas residuais, um investimento de cerca de 18 milhões de EUR, grande parte destes fundos proveniente de fundos europeus. Portanto, não vamos comprometer estes investimentos e vamos apoiar também os benefícios que vão trazer, benefícios ambientais, para as nossas regiões europeias.

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Domnule președinte, doamna comisară, stimați colegi, revizuirea Directivei după 30 de ani este o necesitate. Tratarea apelor uzate urbane ține de sănătatea oamenilor și de aceea cred că este foarte binevenită revizuirea și cred că trebuie să se pună accent pe principiul poluatorul plătește. Nu trebuie să se ajungă ca cetățeanul să plătească pentru a avea acces la o apă curată, pentru că este un drept al cetățeanului de a avea acces la apă curată, și neutralitatea energetică pe care noi am propus-o în 2040 ține și de acest lucru. Responsabilitatea statelor membre ca să adapteze directiva în legislația națională este majoră, pentru că aici avem clar responsabilitatea Big Pharma, responsabilitatea până la urmă a tuturor sectoarelor industriale și chiar și a cetățenilor pentru a gestiona deșeurile și a nu polua apele.

E de datoria noastră să adoptăm această directivă și sigur, felicitări celor care au lucrat și sper să se implementeze cât mai repede în legislațiile naționale.

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

Dubravka Šuica, Vice-President of the Commission. – Mr President, Members, we were listening carefully to your contributions and I want to thank you. It is clear that all of us value clean waters and that we all understand the crucial role this sector plays. Your interventions show diverse views on the level of ambition and on extended producer responsibility. There are concerns that deadlines are too tight, that the ambition is too high, or that the pharmaceutical industry and vulnerable group of patients will suffer from what we have proposed. Others believe that the proposal lacks ambition. They call for stronger provisions on access to sanitation and above all, for access to justice and compensation.

What we propose is a significant modernisation of the urban wastewater sector, bringing higher levels of environmental protection, energy neutrality and extending the responsibilities of producers. While we understand the fears about pharmaceuticals, our studies point to a different conclusion. With an ambitious text from the Parliament, we can ensure that the sector stays fit for the purpose for decades to come. According to our estimates, there will not be major specific investments needed in the countries having joined recently the European Union. On the contrary, their infrastructures are more recent and perfectly able to reach the proposed nitrogen phosphorus standards without major investments. This is confirmed by the official reports from these Member States.

Honourable Members, let us do our utmost to ensure that the revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive becomes fully fit for another 30 years.

President. – Mr Torvalds, you have now the pleasure to conclude the debate and possibly you react on the 7 speakers out of the 29 speakers which are still in the room, to react and to tell them which conclusions you draw out of that debate.

Nils Torvalds, föredragande. – Herr talman! Och ett tack till kommissionen för den aktiva insatsen här för att styra det hela. Diskussionen handlar egentligen om tre olika saker: kostnader och fördelningen av kostnader, mikroföroreningar och PFAS, och det här hänger egentligen ihop. Ju mera mikroföroreningar vi har, ju mera PFAS vi har, desto sjukare kommer människorna att bli och det betyder kostnader, bara på ett annat kostnadsställe.

Så den här diskussionen om att någonting blir för dyrt är av den orsaken lite skev. Det blir dyrt och eventuellt ännu dyrare att inte sköta om det här och av den orsaken försökte vi öppna upp för den här diskussionen om PFAS. Om ni tittar på instruktionen om vad allt vi vet om PFAS i det här skedet så kan vi säga att det påverkar vår fertilitet. Jag kanske är befriad från det här, har ändå fem barn och sex barnbarn. Men vi kommer att behöva arbetskraft i fortsättningen. Det påverkar frekvensen av cancer. Det påverkar blodtrycket och vi vet att blodtrycksjukdomar är en av de största vi har.

De här kostnaderna kommer på oss i vilket fall som helst och då är det kanske bra att vi hittar ett sådant sätt att fördela kostnaderna som inte tar livet av vare sig industri, av enskilda medlemmar i samhället eller av samhället som sådant. Vi har ett visst ansvar att fördela de här kostnaderna.

Av den orsaken är jag jättenöjd över att mina kollegor har visat stort intresse för den här saken och egentligen drivit på en längre gående lagstiftning, och vi återkommer säkert i något skede till alla de här utmaningarna.

Der Präsident. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet am Donnerstag, 5. Oktober 2023, statt.

Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 171)

Laura Ferrara (NI), per iscritto. – L'aggiornamento della direttiva sul trattamento delle acque reflue urbane è di importanza fondamentale per l'UE al fine realizzare gli obiettivi del Green Deal europeo. Dobbiamo adattare le nostre politiche alle sfide ambientali del nostro tempo, compresa l'azione per il clima, la promozione della circolarità dell'economia e la riduzione dell'inquinamento.

È quindi essenziale implementare un monitoraggio e un trattamento più rigoroso delle sostanze inquinanti nelle acque reflue. Inoltre, dobbiamo promuovere attivamente il riutilizzo delle acque reflue trattate per una migliore gestione delle risorse idriche.

Il sistema di responsabilità estesa del produttore per farmaci e cosmetici, sulla base del principio «chi inquina paga», deve incoraggiare l'industria ad adottare pratiche più sostenibili.

Con queste misure non solo contribuiremo ad avere fiumi, laghi e mari più puliti, ma miglioreremo anche la tutela della salute e la preservazione delle biodiversità.

Nel nostro impegno per un ambiente più sano e sostenibile, bisogna garantire l'accesso ai servizi igienico-sanitari per tutti, in particolare per le persone vulnerabili ed emarginate, assicurando che nessuno sia lasciato indietro. Solo attraverso azioni concrete possiamo creare un futuro migliore.

4. Antrag auf Aufhebung der Immunität

Der Präsident. – Ich darf Ihnen bekannt geben, dass die Präsidentin von den zuständigen portugiesischen Behörden einen Antrag auf Aufhebung der parlamentarischen Immunität der Kollegen José Manuel Fernandes und Paulo Rangel erhalten hat.

Dieser Antrag wird an den Rechtsausschuss überwiesen.

5. Folgemaßnahmen nach einem Beschluss des Parlaments über die Immunität

Der Präsident. – Im Anschluss an den Beschluss des Europäischen Parlaments vom 30. März 2023, die Immunität von Frau Kollegin Anna Júlia Donáth in einem vor dem Bezirksgericht Kecskemét anhängigen Verfahren aufzuheben, haben die zuständigen ungarischen Behörden gemäß Artikel 9 Absatz 10 der Geschäftsordnung unterrichtet, dass die Strafverfolgung eingestellt wurde.

6. Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) (Aussprache)

Der Präsident. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über die Anfrage zur mündlichen Beantwortung an die Kommission über die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) von Sabine Verheyen im Namen des Ausschusses für Kultur und Bildung (O-000030/2023 – B9-0029/2023) (2023/2670(RSP)).

Sabine Verheyen, *author*. – Mr President, dear Vice-President Šuica, dear colleagues, in the past decade, children have started using technology more intensively and at an ever-younger age. They are real digital natives. Digital tools and devices are everywhere around them. This creates opportunities, but also challenges.

Under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, children must be protected in the digital environment. Violence, sexual abuse, cyberbullying, grooming and other forms of abuse against children have increased to a worrying extent recently, and with a major impact on the physical and mental health of the younger generation. At the same time, social services and protective institutions have become more and more inaccessible.

On 11 May 2022, the Commission adopted the communication on the European strategy for a better internet for kids (BIK+), which tackles several issues that were missing from the 2012 BIK strategy and aims to address persistent challenges. This strategy has three pillars: first, safe digital experiences for children; second, children's digital empowerment; and third, active participation of the children. The Commission has invited the European Parliament and the Council to endorse the strategy and work together on this implementation. In this context, I would like to ask the Commission today, on behalf of the Committee on Culture and Education, several questions.

First, how does the Commission intend to help the Member States and industry to implement the objectives set out in the BIK+ strategy? How can we ensure that adequate funding is allocated to support hotlines, helplines and safe internet centres, so that they can achieve the objectives set out in the strategy, in particular in relation to prevention, awareness-raising campaigns, and support to victims.

Second, how will the strategy foster an inclusive and holistic approach, in order to bridge the digital divide and enhance the digital skills and competencies, including media literacy of children, parents and educators, including people with disabilities and those from vulnerable backgrounds?

Third, how is the Commission planning to ensure that pan-European data collection and research will be carried out on prevention and victim-assistance programmes, and on the digital activities of children? How will it guarantee that future digital policies and initiatives take new technological developments into account?

And fourth and not least, how does the Commission intend to involve children of all ages in the monitoring process and the effective implementation of this strategy?

We would like to hear some answers from the Commission on all these questions, because it is a very important issue that we protect our children in the digital environment, to give them the opportunity not just to face the challenges, but really to use in a safe environment the opportunities and chances that lie in digitisation.

Dubravka Šuica, *Vice-President of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members, thank you for putting this important topic on the agenda today. As you said, children are digital natives. They play, they create online, they learn, they interact. The time children spent online almost doubled between 2010 and 2020 in many countries. A majority of children report to use their smartphones daily or almost all the time. One in six children are reportedly on social media sites on a daily basis. The past decade has seen the emergence of unprecedented opportunities for children, for digital education, entertainment, social contact and active participation in society. It can also generate unprecedented risks. In this digital decade, it is a priority for this Commission to ensure that children are protected, respected and empowered online.

This is why it was so important to revise and reinforce our Better Internet for Kids strategy, which was first adopted in 2012. The new Better Internet for Kids+ strategy, presented by Commissioner Breton and myself in May last year during the European Year of Youth 2022, addressed the multifaceted challenges of the digital era with children's best interests at its heart.

As you already said, the strategy has three key objectives: first, a safe, age-appropriate digital environment; second, digital empowerment; and third, the active participation of children.

With regard to a safe digital environment for kids, the Digital Services Act put new rules in place for the digital world with strong provisions to protect minors. Targeted advertising based on profiling towards children is no longer permitted. In addition, we are launching the development of a code of conduct for age-appropriate design in spring 2024, ensuring that digital services and content is tailored and suitable for children.

The co-funded network of Safer Internet Centres, which are the backbone of Better Internet for Kids+, operate in nearly all Member States, offering localised resources and helplines. At national and local level, the network organises campaigns and activities fostering digital skills and confidence. Last year, Safer Internet Centres visited over 12 000 schools across Europe, supporting teachers with their expertise. The Safer Internet Centres should be seen as one-stop shops for child online safety. They are a very valuable asset and we encourage the Member States to promote them as such. This network is helping us gather evidence on how industry implements – you asked about the industry – how industry implements the Digital Service Act provisions on protection of minors. In 2022 last year, the network of Safer Internet Centres and the Better Internet for Kids platform reached more than 31 million European citizens. As every child matters and no child should be left behind, we are directing these centres to focus on children with special needs from disadvantaged and vulnerable backgrounds and we will measure this outreach.

Upcoming features on the Better Internet for Kids platform include a parent space and the Teacher Corner. This will help us raise a digitally literate and informed population. But there is more: the Better Internet for Kids strategy goes hand in hand with the Digital Education Action Plan, which presents a strategic vision for an effective and high-quality digital education for all. In this vein, I would like to recall the Commission's two proposals for Council recommendations. The first one on key enablers for effective digital education and training, and second one on improving the provisions of digital skills through education and training.

Whatever technology and devices children use in the coming years, the European Union needs up-to-date knowledge on the trends, risks, but also on opportunities these present. It is key to continue to invest in European research, as we have done in the past. Under the 'Safer Internet' programmes, we started 'EU Kids Online', which has since become a global standard for research in the field. We also set up CO:RE, a knowledge platform which offers publications and studies from across Europe on children's digital lives. We are now exploring funding opportunities to carry out new research, including pan-European surveys. In addition, Better Internet for Kids+ knowledge hub and the Better Internet for Kids platform will allow easy access to evidence and practical insights on how the digital transformation is affecting children.

We cannot discuss the Better Internet for Kids without mentioning the role of young people. Last year, over 470 events were organised throughout Europe by the Safer Internet Centres with youth participation, including peer-to-peer learning and intergenerational learning. Young people will also help shape the code of conduct of Better Internet for Kids+ and monitor the implementation of the strategy. As announced in the Rights of the Child strategy, the European Children's Participation Platform is now up and it is running in partnership with the European Parliament and child rights organisations. This platform will systematically involve children and young people in decision-making.

And finally, if we want children to exercise their rights, they must be able to understand the language we use. The child-friendly version of Better Internet for Kids+ is available in European languages and in Ukrainian language and a child-friendly explanation of the Digital Service Act will soon follow. So, this is for the beginning. I listen to your comments and maybe I have some more replies.

PŘEDSEDNICTVÍ: DITA CHARANZOVÁ*místopředsedkyně*

Асим Адемов, *от името на групата PPE.* – Г-жо Председател, интересите на децата трябва да са от първостепенно значение за всички действия и решения в сферата на цифровите технологии, които засягат тяхното физическо и психическо здраве, безопасност и благосъстояние. Затова съм горд, че съм докладчик в сянка по две от най-важните досиета в нашата институция, които се борят за по-добър и по-безопасен интернет за нашите деца.

В резолюцията „Европейска стратегия за по-добър интернет за децата“ наблюдаваме на овластяването на най-младите, защото знанието е най-голямата сила. Призоваваме за изработване на специфични мерки и образователни програми, които да повишат техните дигитални умения и грамотност.

В дългогодишната си работа като учител се убедих и в ключовото значение на родителите в образователния процес. Родителите трябва да бъдат информирани за всички налични дигитални инструменти за безопасно сърфиране и комуникация онлайн. Основна роля тук имат и учителите – те са партньор на родителите и трябва да се работи активно в посока увеличаване на дигиталните компетенции и медийната грамотност не само на децата, но и на техните родители и учители. Семейството и училището трябва да вървят ръка за ръка, за да се справят с основните предизвикателства пред младото поколение, защото обединени можем да възпитаваме отговорни, овластени млади европейци.

В резолюцията наблюдаваме на нуждата от адаптирани и специфични наказателни мерки срещу ужасните престъпления, свързани със сексуалния тормоз над деца, но също и феномена кибертормоз и тежките психологически и физически последици от него.

Смятам, че с текущата резолюция ще направим още една важна крачка към създаването на една безопасна, приобщаваща и по-достъпна цифрова среда за всяко дете в Европейския съюз. Благодаря и се надявам на вашата подкрепа при гласуването на резолюцията по-късно днес.

Alex Agius Saliba, *fisem il-grupp S&D – Sinjura President, wiehed minn kull tliet persuni li jużaw l-Internet huma tifel jew tifla, u kuljum, eluf ta' tfal jidhlu online għall-ewwel darba. It-tfal qed iqattghu aktar u aktar hin fuq l-Internet – jużaw il-midja soċjali, jilaghbu loghob online u jużaw l-apps fuq l-ismartphones tagħhom. U minkejja l-opportunitajiet kollha li l-Internet joffri, id-dinja online għadha mhijiex post sigur għat-tfal tagħna. It-tfal jistghu jiġu esposti faċilment għal kontenut mhux xieraq, imġiba hażina, bullying, fastidju sesswali, pornografija jew vjolenza. Il-ħtiġijiet psikoloġiċi, il-vulnerabilitajiet u x-xewqat tat-tfal jiġu sfruttati faċilment permezz tad-disinji ta' dipendenza u prattiċi ta' reklamar immirati li ma jirrispettawx il-privatezza u s-sigurtà tat-tfal tagħna. Biex ma nsemmux ukoll issa l-kumplikazzjoni taċ-chatGBT li qed jippreżenta dilemma ġdida għal dawk illi jfasslu l-politika, għall-ġenituri u għas-sikurezza tat-tfal tagħna.*

Nittama li l-istrategġija Ewropea l-ġdida tkun tista' tipproteġi lit-tfal mill-perikli tad-dinja diġitali, tissalvagwardja t-traċċa tal-informazzjoni tal-attivitajiet online tagħhom, u kif ukoll iżżid l-aċċess tagħhom għal kontenut online li huwa sigur, li huwa ta' kwalità. Neħtieġu wkoll strumenti regolatorji u standards tal-industrija dwar is-sikurezza billi niddisinjaw servizzi, niddisinjaw prodotti diġitali mmirati direttament għat-tfal.

Laurence Farreng, *au nom du groupe Renew.* – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Vice-présidente, chers collègues, 13 ans, c'est l'âge minimum pour s'inscrire sur les principaux réseaux sociaux qui sont utilisés par les jeunes. Et pourtant, par exemple en France, 63 % des jeunes Français de moins de treize ans sont présents sur les réseaux sociaux et 80 % des parents déclarent ne pas savoir ce que font leurs enfants sur ces réseaux sociaux.

En Europe, ce sont 23 % des enfants européens qui ont déjà fait l'expérience du harcèlement en ligne. Ces enfants n'ont conscience ni de leur visibilité, ni de leur vulnérabilité en ligne. Depuis leur chambre, sur Snapchat, TikTok, Instagram, ils naviguent sans surveillance dans un monde dont ils n'ont pas les codes et dont ils ne mesurent pas la portée. Si les outils numériques sont bien évidemment une opportunité pour eux, c'est aussi un très grand facteur de risque: exposition à des contenus violents, pornographiques, cyber-harcèlement ou encore risque de pédopornographie.

Je salue donc la volonté de la Commission européenne de mettre en place d'ici à 2024 une norme européenne de vérification de l'âge en ligne. C'est une question complexe sur laquelle la France a déjà commencé à travailler dans le cadre de sa loi de juillet dernier sur la majorité numérique. Un cadre européen sera donc plus que bienvenu. Oui, nos enfants doivent pouvoir bénéficier des outils numériques. Les en priver serait contreproductif, mais Internet pour les enfants doit avoir des règles et des mesures de surveillance.

Diana Riba i Giner, *en nombre del Grupo Verts/ALE*. – Señora presidenta, señora comisaria, internet es una herramienta fundamental en nuestras vidas, también en la de los niños y adolescentes, pero, ¿podemos asegurar que, a día de hoy, disfrutan de un espacio en línea seguro?

Aquí algunos datos: en mi país, Cataluña, cada día se denuncia un caso de ciberacoso a un menor y ocho de cada diez menores han sido víctimas de violencia virtual. Las principales víctimas son, con diferencia, las niñas y los jóvenes adolescentes. Ellas suman casi el 66 % de las denuncias de menores y cada vez más estudios apuntan una vinculación entre el número creciente de agresiones sexuales entre menores y el consumo de determinados contenidos en línea, desde el discurso reaccionario y misógino de algunos influyentes hasta la pornografía. Estos datos son un ejemplo de por qué la Estrategia Europea para una Internet Mejor para los Niños es una iniciativa crucial. Porque el mundo digital está moldeando las experiencias, las emociones, los valores y las relaciones interpersonales de adolescentes y niños.

Por eso, para nosotras, la educación digital es un pilar fundamental de una mejor internet. Necesitamos que niños y adolescentes, especialmente aquellos más vulnerables, tengan las herramientas y la información suficiente para tomar decisiones informadas. En definitiva, educación digital para formar a niños y jóvenes empoderados, con pensamiento crítico y capaces de ser sujetos activos. Una educación que va más allá de las competencias estrictamente digitales y que también garantice una educación sexual efectiva y sana. Internet debe ser una herramienta útil que ayude a sentar las bases de una futura sociedad tolerante, diversa y feminista.

Margarita de la Pisa Carrión, *en nombre del Grupo ECR*. – Señora presidenta, señorías, nuestros hijos, nuestros niños, están al borde del abismo en internet. El impacto de contenidos inapropiados para su edad afecta a su desarrollo, arriesgando su integridad psicológica y emocional. El control y la persecución de la pornografía infantil, del abuso de menores en línea deben ser una prioridad para todos.

La edad media de inicio de consumo es de once años. Un contenido que los menores se encuentran, de manera persistente y reiterada, también involuntaria, cuando navegan en juegos o plataformas. Cuando sabemos que el consumo de pornografía puede funcionar como una droga: que secuestra la voluntad y genera adicción. Especialmente en un cerebro inmaduro, en una etapa inmadura como es la adolescencia. Las plataformas que permiten este tipo de contenidos —las páginas porno— superan en visualizaciones a las redes sociales más utilizadas, tienen más de cuarenta y cinco millones de usuarios. En cambio, la Ley de Servicios Digitales no les impone exigencias. Yo le pregunto a la Comisión: ¿por qué no están en la lista?

Necesitamos un bloqueo y una verificación eficaces. Existen. Debe haber voluntad. Lo que es un delito fuera de línea tiene que serlo también en línea.

Catherine Griset, *au nom du groupe ID*. – Madame la Présidente, mes chers collègues, la question de la protection en ligne des mineurs, et en particulier des enfants, est un enjeu fondamental qui me tient bien évidemment à cœur.

Si l'entrée dans l'ère de l'Internet a de nombreux aspects positifs, elle a également mis la pornographie à portée de clic des enfants. Les chiffres attestent que ce phénomène est massif. Alors que leur cerveau est en plein développement, les enfants vont confondre la sexualité et les images pornographiques qu'ils visionnent. Les conséquences sont terribles: violences sexuelles, symptômes dépressifs, addictions, etc.

Pour réglementer et restreindre cet accès à la pornographie chez les plus jeunes, il existe plusieurs solutions, qui sont d'ailleurs déjà mises en place dans certains pays européens: l'apposition de messages d'avertissement et la vérification obligatoire de l'âge des utilisateurs; la création, sur le modèle français, d'organes nationaux chargés de la protection des mineurs; la répression de l'accessibilité des contenus pornographiques aux mineurs; l'activation par défaut de logiciels de contrôle parental; enfin, la sanctuarisation des établissements d'enseignement.

La stratégie européenne pour un Internet mieux adapté aux enfants doit prendre en compte dans ses priorités ce fléau. Et surtout, il faut prendre des mesures adaptées, car il y a beaucoup à faire.

Niyazi Kizilyürek, *on behalf of The Left Group*. – Madam President, we are discussing one of the most important and sensitive issues of the digital era. It is our duty to protect our children and put in place a strong framework that will provide to youngsters all the necessary skills. It is of great importance that digital skills and competencies, including media literacy, be recognised as mandatory skills and should be included in school curricula across the European Union.

We must focus on educating children, parents, teachers and the general public on online safety and how to recognise and report online solicitation of children. The EU and Member States need to invest in supporting victims of online child abuse or solicitation, including anonymous public reporting and in mental health and psychological services for victims and their families. Finally, I would like to underline that children need to be empowered and public investments in education are investments to the whole society.

Dino Giarrusso (NI). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, è inutile prenderci in giro, è inutile girarci attorno. Oggi i minori, i bambini, fin dalla più tenera età, utilizzano le nuove tecnologie, utilizzano i telefonini, utilizzano i device, l'iPad e il digitale. Tecnologie che non sono cattive o buone in sé. Peraltro, anche quei bambini che non le hanno utilizzato, quelle degli amici, dei compagni ecc. Il problema sono i contenuti che vengono veicolati grazie alle nuove tecnologie e l'educazione all'utilizzo delle nuove tecnologie. Naturalmente c'è preoccupazione per la diffusione della pornografia tra piccolissimi, tra minori, ma c'è anche il bullismo online, che è un problema enorme che non dobbiamo dimenticare.

Io credo che l'unica strada possibile per evitare danni e per evitare di crescere generazioni abituate alla violenza online senza controllo sia quella di un'educazione fin dalla più tenera età all'utilizzo delle nuove tecnologie. Quindi auspico un regolamento, che possa essere adottato da tutti gli Stati membri, per l'educazione, fin dalla scuola primaria, alle nuove tecnologie.

Tomasz Frankowski (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Dzieci są naszą przyszłością, dlatego zapewnienie im środowiska, w którym będą zdrowe i bezpieczne, jest niezwykle ważne. Dzieci są obywatelami Unii Europejskiej i przysługują im takie same prawa przyznane w traktatach, Karcie Praw Podstawowych i Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka, w tym prawa cyfrowe. Technologia otacza nas z każdej strony i dzieci mają z nią nieustającą styczność. Dlatego tak ważne jest, by uczynić internet strefą bezpieczną i przyjazną dla dzieci. Kluczowe jest, aby dzieci nie były jedynie pasywnymi konsumentami treści internetowych. Należy zachęcać je do aktywnego i świadomego korzystania z dostępnych im technologii. Do tego wymagana jest odpowiednia edukacja w tym zakresie nie tylko dzieci, ale również rodziców i nauczycieli. Należy również podkreślić znaczenie ochrony dzieci w przestrzeni internetowej. Wszystkim dzieciom należy się ochrona, jednak musimy pamiętać, że niektóre z nich wymagają ochrony wzmożonej, w szczególności te z niepełnosprawnościami lub z mniej uprzywilejowanych środowisk. Dzieci muszą być stale edukowane, wzmacniane i informowane nie tylko o korzyściach, ale również o zagrożeniach związanych z internetem, takich jak cyberprzemoc.

Dlatego wprowadziliśmy poprawki – dotyczące potrzeby solidnej ochrony prawno-karnej w całej Unii Europejskiej w celu zwalczania cyberprzemocy – na wzór ustawy Coco w Irlandii, którą określiliśmy jako dobrą praktykę. Uważam, że Komisja Edukacji i Kultury bardzo dobrze identyfikuje istniejące problemy i wydaje konkretne rekomendacje w celu ich rozwiązania i skutecznej ochrony dzieci.

Victor Negrescu (S&D). – Doamna președintă, doamna comisară, dragi colegi, internetul trebuie să fie un spațiu sigur pentru copiii noștri. Trebuie să găsim un echilibru între oportunitățile și libertatea oferite de mediul online și provocările legate de internet. Ce este ilegal în societate trebuie să fie ilegal și în spațiul online. Nu mai putem tolera să cadă victime agresiunilor online copiii noștri, să fie manipulați de persoane rău intenționate sau să fie supuși unui conținut inadecvat, iar datele lor să fie folosite ilegal.

Așa cum am propus în raportul meu privind digitalizarea educației, aprobat de Parlamentul European, avem nevoie de o digitalizare prietenoasă cu tinerii și copiii. Prin educație digitală, instrumente adaptate copiilor, consiliere și mecanisme de suport, dar mai ales prin responsabilizarea platformelor digitale și a furnizorilor de internet, putem face ca spațiul digital să fie din nou sigur.

Copiii sunt în mod natural atrași de inovație și nu îi putem ține departe de tehnologie, însă este de datoria noastră să le explicăm cum pot să folosească internetul în interesul lor, într-o manieră sigură, plăcută și chiar utilă.

Cu siguranță, acționând la nivel european, putem găsi soluții la toate aceste provocări.

Vlad-Marius Botoș (Renew). – Doamna președintă, doamna comisară, stimați colegi, internetul este o tehnologie cu care copiii noștri sunt deja obișnuiți. Au crescut cu el și navighează mai ușor decât mulți adulți. În unele cazuri, își depășesc cu mult părinții în cunoștințele și utilizarea lui.

Tocmai de aceea, este absolut necesar ca școala să includă programe în care copiii să fie învățați să aibă o gândire critică în ceea ce privește informațiile pe care le pot lua de pe internet, în modul în care trebuie să utilizeze rețelele sociale și, nu în ultimul rând, cum se pot proteja de hărțuire, de agresiunea din mediul online, de dependența digitală.

Trebuie să impunem reguli pentru a le asigura o mai bună protecție copiilor, dar trebuie să îi învățăm pe ei cum să reacționeze și cum să ceară ajutor, făcând totodată ca acest ajutor să fie foarte ușor de accesat.

Ca orice tehnologie, internetul poate aduce multe lucruri pozitive, dar și multe lucruri negative. Copiii noștri trebuie să se bucure însă de cele pozitive și să le cunoască pe cele din urmă, să le conștientizeze și să le îmbunătățească.

Patrick Breyer (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin! Der beste Weg, Kids und Teens im Netz zu schützen, ist, ihnen zuzuhören und ihre Meinung zu respektieren.

Anders als die EU-Kommission haben wir Piraten europaweit 8 000 junge Menschen unter 18 repräsentativ befragen lassen. Das Ergebnis ist: Junge Menschen wollen lernen, sich wirksam vor Risiken im Netz zu schützen. Sie wollen nicht wie „Zensursula“, dass ihre privaten Chats und intimen Fotos per Chat-Kontrolle gescannt und an Unbekannte weitergeleitet werden.

Kinder und Jugendliche fordern wirksame Meldemechanismen bei Fehlverhalten. Sie wollen aber nicht bevormundet werden durch Instagram- oder TikTok-Verbote, weil sie zu jung seien, also eine Art digitalen Hausarrest wie ihn dieses Parlament per Alterskontrolle fordert.

Junge Menschen wollen zu ihrem eigenen Schutz das Netz anonym nutzen können, zum Beispiel, um sich politisch zu vernetzen oder ihre Sexualität zu erkunden. Eine Alterskontrolle per Ausweis, Gesicht oder eID zerstört unser aller Recht auf Anonymität. Übrigens: 85 % der Jugendlichen sagen, sie könnten leicht einen Erwachsenen finden, um einen Account für sie zu eröffnen. Es ist also auch völlig unwirksam.

Deshalb, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, lassen Sie uns junge Menschen im Netz stark machen, statt sie online zu entmündigen.

Adam Bielan (ECR). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie Komisarzu! Internet jest dziś wszechobecny. Korzysta z niego według statystyk zdecydowana większość młodzieży, ale również coraz młodsze dzieci. Niesie to ze sobą bardzo wiele korzyści, korzyści przede wszystkim edukacyjnych, ale co pokazują rozmaite skandale w poszczególnych państwach członkowskich, również niesie to ze sobą bardzo wiele zagrożeń. Dyskutujemy kilka dni po ujawnieniu w Polsce, w moim kraju, gigantycznego skandalu, gdy okazało się, że przez lata grupa bardzo wpływowych influencerów internetowych wykorzystywała internet do kuszenia, a później wykorzystywania, również seksualnie, osób nieletnich. Wokół tego skandalu, wokół tej afery przez wiele lat panowała zmowa milczenia i tak jak powiedziałem zostało to ujawnione dopiero kilka dni temu. Ten skandal pokazuje, że bardzo często prawo nie nadąża nad rozwojem nowych technologii. Do tego muszą się dostosować również instytucje państwa, instytucje unijne. Ale do tego potrzebna jest również zmiana społeczna. Nie może być tolerancji dla tego rodzaju zachowań ze strony osób znanych i wpływowych. I do tego potrzebna jest również większa świadomość rodziców.

Mam nadzieję, że nowa strategia unijna, o której dyskutujemy, będzie uwzględniać konieczność zmian w tym zakresie, tak żeby internet stał się jak najbardziej bezpieczny i przyjazny dla najmłodszych.

Aurélia Beigneux (ID). – Madame la Présidente, en dix ans, le nombre de contenus pédopornographiques a augmenté de 6 000 %. Quinze ans d'accès démocratisé à Internet n'ont pas fait disparaître la pédocriminalité en ligne. Bien au contraire, elle menace toujours nos enfants. Et même au moment où je vous parle, les prédateurs sexuels se camouflent sur des plateformes populaires comme TikTok, pour ne citer qu'elle. Se faisant passer pour des adolescents, ils manipulent nos enfants, gagnent leur confiance et les incitent finalement à partager des images intimes.

Avec la multiplication des réseaux sociaux, ce fléau s'est propagé de manière insidieuse. Il est donc temps de prendre des mesures concrètes. Nous devons renforcer la collaboration transfrontalière entre les forces de l'ordre et les associations de protection de l'enfance. La surveillance et la régulation d'Internet nécessitent une coopération accrue avec les fournisseurs de contenus qui ont une responsabilité évidente dans la signalisation des contenus déviants.

Avec 750 000 prédateurs sévissant actuellement sur Internet, il est impératif d'agir rapidement, avec détermination et fermeté pour protéger nos enfants de ces délinquants sexuels.

Marc Tarabella (NI). – Madame la Présidente, bien qu'Internet soit un espace formidable où il est possible de s'instruire, d'échanger, d'informer et de s'organiser, de militer et de prendre conscience de son pouvoir d'agir, c'est aussi un espace ambivalent. Les plateformes en ligne ne sont pas des espaces neutres. Toutes les discriminations et les oppressions que l'on peut constater hors ligne sont décuplées en ligne.

Le constat est sans appel: près d'un enfant sur trois est victime de cyber-harcèlement au moins une fois dans sa vie en Europe. Chaque année, de nombreux jeunes sont jetés dans le désarroi, la détresse, certains allant même jusqu'au suicide. Le harcèlement à l'école trouve un relais facile dans les technologies en ligne et se poursuit ainsi en dehors de l'école.

Il est essentiel de mieux outiller ces écoles pour prévenir et gérer les cas de harcèlement, multiplier les canaux où une communication ouverte est possible, être capables d'écouter les victimes, de sensibiliser les témoins, d'identifier les harceleurs. Bref, cette approche doit s'inscrire dans une politique globale de lutte contre le harcèlement afin de prévenir le phénomène qui a déjà brisé trop de destins et de vies.

Ewa Kopacz (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Dla naszego najmłodszego pokolenia internet jest częścią rzeczywistości, a bycie online jest tak samo naturalne jak codzienne mycie zębów czy chodzenie do szkoły. Od najmłodszych lat uczymy nasze dzieci, co jest dobre, a co złe. Uczymy zasad funkcjonowania w społeczeństwie i tak samo powinniśmy uczyć je, jak w bezpieczny sposób korzystać z możliwości, które daje wirtualny świat. Po co? Po to właśnie, by umiały rozpoznawać zagrożenie. Po to, by umiały z szacunkiem traktować innych użytkowników sieci i nie bały się zwracać o pomoc, gdy dzieje się coś niepokojącego.

Cyberprzemoc dotyka coraz młodsze dzieci. W badaniu przeprowadzonym w moim kraju w 2020 roku co trzecie dziecko w wieku wczesnoszkolnym doświadczyło hejtu i otrzymało obraźliwe wiadomości. Poniżany lub ośmieszany w sieci był co piąty nastolatek, co dziesiąty był niestety szantażowany, a spora grupa młodzieży przyznała się do rozpowszechniania treści kompromitujących kolegów. A doskonale wiemy, że cyberprzemoc równieśnicza prowadzi do stanów depresyjnych, niskiej samooceny, wycofania, a w skrajnych przypadkach do okaleczania się i prób samobójczych. Dlatego potrzebujemy szeroko zakrojonej edukacji cyfrowej oraz skutecznych programów prewencyjnych. Musimy także zadbać o łatwo dostępne programy wsparcia psychologicznego dla dzieci, które doświadczają przemocy w internecie. Bez takich kompleksowych działań będzie nam coraz trudniej chronić dzieci przed szkodliwymi treściami, hejtem, przemocą i wykorzystaniem. My, dorośli, bądźmy czujni i wrażliwi na zmiany w zachowaniu naszych dzieci. Pytajmy, słuchajmy i pomagajmy.

Dziękuję pani komisarz za strategię BIK+, która została przygotowana przez Komisję. Wiem, jak pani osobiście się w to angażuje, i jeszcze raz bardzo dziękuję.

Patrizia Toia (S&D). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, questa strategia è senz'altro un passo avanti lungo una strada su cui abbiamo già fatto molte cose. Penso al regolamento dei dati e penso al regolamento per l'intelligenza artificiale, che pure ha delle disposizioni per quanto riguarda i minori, ma penso anche che dobbiamo fare molto, molto di più, non solo parlarne, ma mettere in pratica tutte le misure necessarie per questa strategia.

La tecnologia ha pervaso le nostre vite, le ha pervase in tutti i campi ormai, e ha un potere, soprattutto per quanto riguarda i giovani, di essere accattivante, pervasiva e dunque anche utile, ma anche potenzialmente dannosa. E noi, in questo spazio di potenziale danno, dobbiamo intervenire per prevenire, reprimere e controllare.

Io penso che sull'ambiente digitale dobbiamo fare di più, soprattutto in quest'ottica dei giovani che spesso diventano vittime, come è stato detto, non solo protagonisti troppo esposti, ma vittime e destinatari di azioni di bullismo e di altre forme.

Penso che all'ambiente digitale dobbiamo dedicare un po' di quell'attenzione che noi dedichiamo all'ambiente naturale, dove non abbiamo paura di porre *target*, divieti, limiti e regole anche stringenti. Così dobbiamo fare in questo campo, senza avere remore che questo possa essere un intervento troppo restrittivo, perché si tratta della salute mentale e psicologica di molti ragazzi.

Ultima annotazione: dobbiamo fare di più sulla formazione. Abbiamo tante competenze tecniche ma poca consapevolezza di tutte le implicazioni che il digitale comporta. Quindi, non solo reprimere e controllare, ma anche fare tanta formazione, anche nelle scuole.

Maite Pagazaurtundúa (Renew). – Señora presidenta, la revolución tecnológica nos ha sorprendido a los adultos sin un manual de instrucciones para proteger a los menores de sus riesgos, así que doy las gracias a la comisaria. La Resolución sobre la Nueva Estrategia Europea para una Internet Mejor para los Niños nos pone ante esta responsabilidad y debemos ser rápidos y acertar.

Citaré un ejemplo de mi país: se producen delitos terribles relacionados con el uso de imágenes falsas, generadas por inteligencia artificial, que representan —falsamente— a menores en conductas sexuales explícitas o que afectan a su intimidad, y que, además, llevan aparejados la extorsión sexual. Es una muestra de los riesgos a los que nos enfrentamos.

En cuanto a las adicciones a la tecnología, las grandes empresas tecnológicas conocen las adicciones de los menores y evitan intencionadamente publicar y compartir datos al respecto —de hecho, llevan un año evitando compartirlos con este Parlamento— porque no quieren que este asunto afecte ni en un céntimo a su modelo de negocio. La colaboración con el legislador en algo así, que también es muy importante, no puede ser voluntaria u optativa.

Asimismo, la alfabetización mediática también debe combatir el riesgo —ya mencionado— de tener generaciones de fanáticos, da igual de qué signo, como consecuencia del refuerzo de los sesgos derivado de los algoritmos. Esto también afecta al modelo de negocio de las empresas tecnológicas, y es algo que vamos a tener que resolver porque la democracia también está en juego. Me alegro de que estemos de acuerdo mayoritariamente.

Kim Van Sparrentak (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, ask any youngster or teenager on the street to show you their screen time, and they easily spent seven hours on their device. While kids are glued to their devices, there's a big chance they are constantly being shown more shocking content just to keep them online, and even slowly being dragged into funnels of extremism, hate or misogyny.

The super addictive design of games and online services impacts children's ability to focus in schools. Problematic use can have serious mental-health effects, like risks of depression, anxiety, and even effects on brain development.

A better and safer internet for kids shouldn't only be about restricting children with age restrictions or better parenting. Because no one can beat the armies of psychologists and strategists that design manipulative big-tech tricks to keep us online at all costs. We need to fundamentally tackle the system behind it, because the internet should be safe for everyone. Therefore, I call upon the Commission to present rules against addictive design of online services and stop dangerous recommender systems.

Chiara Gemma (ECR). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, l'esposizione a contenuti inappropriati, il cyberbullismo e i pericoli della connessione alla violazione della privacy, alla disinformazione e alla manipolazione delle coscienze ormai non rappresentano più delle eventuali possibilità, ma, come è stato già richiamato, costituiscono dei rischi concreti a cui quotidianamente i nostri bambini sono esposti.

La nuova strategia europea per Internet, con i suoi tre pilastri intesi a garantire maggiore sicurezza nelle esperienze digitali, un più elevato senso di responsabilità collettiva e una partecipazione attiva dei minori nell'attuazione e nel monitoraggio delle soluzioni adottate, sicuramente va nella direzione giusta.

Tuttavia, se per un verso bisogna insistere, come indica la strategia, nel supportare le scuole, i genitori e i bambini nell'acquisizione di consapevolezza dei rischi e nella capacità di utilizzo degli strumenti per evitarli, per l'altro verso occorre incrementare le azioni di contrasto nei confronti di chi gestisce i contenuti immessi nel web e le modalità di accesso a essi.

Non è coerente auspicare un sano e responsabile uso di Internet da parte dei bambini senza pretenderlo innanzitutto da noi adulti. Proviamo allora a essere noi adulti, prima di tutto, di esempio.

Michaela Šojdrová (PPE). – Paní předsedající, vážená paní komisařko, kolegyně a kolegové, internet, sociální sítě, digitální dovednosti, to je dnes samozřejmě součástí života mladé generace. To má své výhody pro vzdělávání, získávání informací, zábavu a komunikaci. Ale víme dobře, že to má velmi velká rizika. Odhaduje se, že až 23 % dětí ve věku od devíti do šestnácti let zažilo online šikanu. Je to průzkum z roku 2020. Proto chceme, aby děti byly chráněny. Shodneme se na tom, že tato strategie pro lepší internet pro děti je strategie dobrá, užitečná, ale nám velmi záleží na tom, jak bude konkrétně uplatňována.

Smutným příkladem je příběh dívky Nicole Fox. Ta si kvůli kyberšikaně vzala život. A bohužel to není ojedinělý případ. Teprve poté začal v Irsku v únoru 2021 platit zákon trestající kyberšikanu. A já myslím, že bychom neměli čekat na další podobné případy, smutné osudy a měli bychom začít také legislativu měnit na úrovni Evropské unie. Proto vyzýváme Komisi, aby v koordinaci s Evropským prostorem pro vzdělávání vypracovala strategii proti šikaně a kyberšikaně ve školách a vytvořila balíček opatření ke zlepšení sběru údajů ve spolupráci s členskými státy. Její součástí by mělo být také postihování těch, kteří kyberšikanu páchají. Je to tedy výzva vůči Evropské komisi.

Marcos Ros Sempere (S&D). – Señora presidenta, señora comisaria, nuestros hijos utilizan la tecnología cada vez más, y cada vez antes, de forma más intensiva y a una edad más temprana. Esto genera oportunidades, pero también problemas. Los abusos sexuales en línea y el ciberacoso han aumentado exponencialmente y afectan a la salud de los más jóvenes.

Ante esta situación, la prevención y la educación son herramientas clave: respecto a los abusos sexuales en línea, para detectar si están en peligro y hacer de las redes un lugar más seguro para todos; y, respecto al ciberacoso, para crear conciencia de esta pandemia silenciosa. Una pandemia que se ha agravado con la generalización de los móviles y las redes sociales.

Esta Resolución recoge de forma oficial algo que hemos pedido en muchas ocasiones. Necesitamos una estrategia europea contra el acoso y el ciberacoso en las escuelas, un paquete de medidas contenido en el Espacio Europeo de Educación, coordinada con la estrategia Una Internet mejor para los niños.

Miles de alumnos, que afrontan un nuevo curso escolar con miedo a ser acosados, esperan soluciones a este problema. Nosotros, en las instituciones europeas, debemos actuar con firmeza.

Karen Melchior (Renew). – Madam President, Commissioner, the internet can be an incredible, limitless, empowering resource, allowing kids to socialise, learn and play, to meet like-minded friends. This is important, particularly if their parents or school friends do not understand or accept them. For the well-being of LGBTQI+ kids this is especially crucial.

We need to empower our children, not put them under surveillance. Yes, the internet and its platforms can be dangerous, but when teaching kids to ride a bike, we don't stop access to the bike because they may fall. No, we give them stabilisers and a safe environment to learn. We don't stop kids going to church or sports, but we talk with our kids about their experiences. The same should be true of the internet. We have to ensure a safe environment, and children's privacy and autonomy.

Recent laws in the US and the UK enabling parental surveillance are already harming LGBTQI+ kids and putting them at an even higher risk. We must build trust with our children, provide guardrails and empower them to seek advice from trusted adults. So, let's build an internet where kids can explore independently in a space that offers agency, privacy and safety.

Javier Zarzalejos (PPE). – Señora presidenta, señora comisaria, si en este momento ya pensamos que internet es un espacio que plantea riesgos serios para nuestros niños, imaginemos cómo pueden evolucionar las cosas con la aplicación masiva de las nuevas herramientas de inteligencia artificial o el manejo del lenguaje natural.

Tenemos una serie de problemas, ya muy concretos, que hay que afrontar. Debemos establecer un mecanismo real y eficaz de verificación de la edad durante la navegación para evitar el acceso de los menores a plataformas de distribución de pornografía. Y este mecanismo tiene que ser legal, y puede serlo. Debemos establecer, a nivel europeo, una respuesta legal a estos fenómenos que sea uniforme. Debemos establecer mecanismos reales para dos fenómenos que se encuentran en ascenso y que adquieren una gravedad extraordinaria, como son el ciberacoso y el acoso sexual.

La educación es importante, pero precisamente por ello debemos dotar de recursos a quienes tienen que actuar como verdaderas señales de alarma en nuestras escuelas y en nuestras familias para evitar que esto se convierta en la plaga con que amenaza en convertirse.

Paul Tang (S&D). – Madam President, which parent would let their kids walk unsupervised along a busy highway? But in fact, we all do. We let our kids walk around the busiest highway in the world, the internet. Every day our kids use online services where predators, often disguised as other kids, scout for vulnerable potential victims with numerous examples of sextortion and child sexual abuse. It has become very clear that for our children, the internet is sometimes a dangerous place. And this is why we need online age verification. But to be clear, not in any form, but privacy protected. And that is certainly possible. Zero knowledge proof protocols allow for selective disclosure of attributes. It's a simple question: Are you older than x? That's all, with a simple verified answer.

The highway of the internet has been built and our children will use it and will have to use it. So let's install the safety barriers, so that our kids can enjoy the online world without getting hit hard.

Seán Kelly (PPE). – A Uachtaráin, leis an réimse leathan teicneolaíochta faisnéise, mar shampla na meáin shóisialta agus aipeanna teachtaireachtaí, tá deiseanna cumarsáide agus comhair ann nach bhfacthas a leithéid riamh roimhe seo. Mar sin féin, leis na teicneolaíochtaí céanna sin, tá ábhar dainséarach á scaipeadh freisin. Le linn na paidéime, chonaiceamar méadú 50% ar an am a chaitheann páistí ar scáileáin, rud a fhágann go bhfuil siad níos leochailí ó thaobh camscéimeanna, cibearbhulaíochta agus mí-úsáide de. I staidéar a rinneadh le déanaí, fuair UNICEF amach go ndearnadh bulaíocht ar líne ar dhuine as gach triúr déagóirí agus chomh maith leis sin, mheas 71% díobh go raibh an baol sin do dhaoine óga níos tromchúisí ná an foréigean, an bhochtaineacht nó an t-athrú aeráide. Dá bhrí sin, tá géarghá le dlí nua cosúil le Coco's Law in Éirinn chun daoine óga a chosaint. Úsáideann leanaí an t-idirlíon agus na meáin shóisialta níos minice agus ó aois níos óige anois agus mar sin, is gá dúinn gníomhú go práinneach.

Sara Skyttedal (PPE). – Madam President, rules that apply offline must also apply online in a world that feels just as real to many young people growing up today. While most kids cannot picture a life without internet, the bullying and abuse that take place online can be constant and literally accompany children into their homes. We must find means to put an end to this.

It is also clear that we must find new tools to stop grooming, violations and the spread of sexual abuse material online. The internet cannot be a safe haven for predators. This is the ambition with a new regulation laying down rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse, commonly called 'chat control'.

However, rules of privacy clearly protected in the real world must also apply in the online world. The principle of secrecy of correspondence is clearly jeopardised by the proposed EU regulation. The road to hell is paved with good intentions. We must not allow the well-intentioned ambition to make internet safe also mean the end of free communication and the open internet as we know it.

Caterina Chinnici (PPE). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signora Commissaria, sfruttamento e abusi sessuali, violazione della privacy, violenza, cyberbullismo e profilazione a scopi commerciali sono solo alcuni dei rischi che, accanto alle tante opportunità, il mondo digitale crea per bambini e ragazzi.

Certo, Internet non è stato concepito pensando ai minori, ma questi sono oggi un terzo degli utenti europei. Occorrono allora regole precise e interventi puntuali di legislatori e *provider* per impedire che l'evoluzione digitale produca conseguenze, spesso gravi, sulla vita reale, la salute psicofisica e lo sviluppo dei più giovani.

La strategia BIK+ è importante per costruire un Internet più sicuro e a dimensione di bambino, ma ora va tradotta in azioni concrete per far partecipare attivamente i minori, educarli e renderli consapevoli dei rischi, e coinvolgere genitori, famiglie, scuole ed educatori e rafforzare prevenzione e protezione delle vittime. E le imprese, signora Commissaria, devono investire in strumenti di *safety by design* per garantire dall'inizio la sicurezza dei minori. Proteggere i più piccoli anche in rete è compito di tutti noi. Per loro e con loro dobbiamo lavorare a questo obiettivo.

Jarosław Duda (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Bardzo dziękuję za dzisiejszą owocną debatę. Chciałbym podjąć i wzmocnić jeszcze jeden wątek, a mianowicie wątek zagrożeń dla zdrowia psychicznego dzieci i młodzieży, a zwłaszcza rosnącej liczby samobójstw. Uważam, że potrzebujemy strategii przeciwdziałania cyberprzemocy, ale także pilnego zajęcia się kwestią nakłaniania do samobójstw w przestrzeni cyfrowej. Konieczne jest innowacyjne podejście do pomocy dzieciom i młodzieży, dla których internet jest często głównym kanałem komunikacji. Cyberprzestrzeń wymaga aktywnej obecności specjalistów, psychoterapeutów, streetworkerów umiejących wejść w to środowisko, nawiązujących kontakty i budujących relacje z osobami zagrożonymi.

Catch-the-eye procedure

Ljudmila Novak (PPE). – Gospa predsednica, spoštovana gospa komisarka! Internet je koristen, privlačen, hkrati pa še kako nevaren za otroke in mladostnike. Z vzgojo za pravilno uporabo interneta je potrebno začeti že v vrtcu in predvsem pri starših, ki so prav tako že digitalna generacija.

Žal so mnogi otroci, že dojenčki, prikrajšani za nežne poglede, prijazne besede in ljubkovanje staršev, ki se na sprehodih preveč ukvarjajo s telefoni in premalo z otroki. Za zbujanje pozornosti in občudovanja sovrstnikov se mladi izpostavljajo tudi nevarnostim in se pri tem celo snemajo.

Svojo odgovornost za vsebine na spletu morajo prevzeti tudi upravljavci različnih platform, za kar pa je potrebna ustrežna zakonodaja. To pa je naša odgovornost.

Laura Ballarín Cereza (S&D). – Señora presidenta, la edad media de inicio del consumo de la pornografía es a los once años. El 85 % de los padres con hijos de esa edad creen que sus hijos no consumen pornografía. Puede que no queramos creerlo, pero ellos sí lo están viendo.

Estos datos recogidos por la asociación Dale Una Vuelta son tremendamente preocupantes y tienen unas consecuencias muy claras en España: el aumento de las agresiones sexuales en manada por parte de menores, el uso de la inteligencia artificial para crear pornografía sintética y una educación sexual afectiva completamente distorsionada basada en la violencia. Y es que las estadísticas nos dicen que el 80 % de los jóvenes que consumen porno tienen conductas sexuales agresivas.

Para frenar este abuso hacia los menores, saludamos la nueva Estrategia de la Comisión Europea para una Internet Mejor para los Niños, que pretende asegurar proteger a los niños y las niñas frente a los nuevos retos digitales. También frente al ciberacoso, del cual es víctima uno de cada tres niños a escala mundial.

De la mano de la Ley de Servicios Digitales, del Espacio de Educación Europeo, de los Estados miembros, de las familias y de los educadores, debemos abordar con recursos y determinación el enorme reto que supone la internet para los niños.

Beata Mazurek (ECR). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Szanowni Państwo! Zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa dzieciom w internecie jest dla nas wszystkich sprawą priorytetową albo przynajmniej powinno tak być. Aby tego dokonać, konieczne jest wprowadzenie konkretnych środków i programów edukacyjnych skierowanych nie tylko do dzieci, ale także do ich nauczycieli, rodziców i opiekunów. Mniej więcej jeden na trzech użytkowników internetu to dziecko, które korzysta z niego w bardzo młodym wieku. Często dzieje się to bez nadzoru dorosłych.

Dlatego tak ważne i pilne jest podjęcie działań na rzecz stworzenia bezpiecznego, chronionego i godnego zaufania środowiska cyfrowego dla dzieci. Nasze starania powinny koncentrować się na opracowywaniu i wdrażaniu technik prewencyjnych oraz kampanii na rzecz świadomości i umiejętności cyfrowych. Musimy chronić nasze dzieci przed szkodliwymi i nielegalnymi internetowymi treściami, zachowaniami oraz kontaktami. Musimy zapewnić im bezpieczeństwo. Z tego względu naszym priorytetem jest podnoszenie świadomości, inwestycje w edukację i szkolenie, tak aby dzieci nabyły umiejętności i kompetencji niezbędnych do dokonywania właściwych wyborów w środowisku internetowym w sposób bezpieczny i odpowiedzialny. I to powinno być zrobione jak najszybciej. Ważne, że o tym mówimy, ale jeszcze ważniejsze powinno być jak najszybsze działanie, by zapewnić bezpieczeństwo najmłodszym, tym, których wszyscy jako dorośli powinniśmy chronić.

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Doamna președintă, doamna comisară, stimați colegi, astăzi este Ziua Mondială a Educației și permiteți-mi să transmit felicitări și „La mulți ani” tuturor celor care se ocupă și se străduiesc pentru educația copiilor: profesori, învățători, educatori și părinți, și să le dau speranța că astăzi, chiar de Ziua Educației, noi discutăm aici despre un lucru extrem de important – cum să avem o strategie pentru un internet sigur pentru copii.

Situația de fapt arată că violența a crescut în școli. Cazurile de suicid sunt indemnuri pe internet la violență. Uitați-vă la filmele de desene animate, conținutul lor, limbajul personajelor din filmele de desene animate. Niciodată nu o să putem să punem profesorii sau părinții să-i supravegheze minut cu minut. Este important și cred că cheia succesului este conținutul. Nu trebuie să apară în online ceea ce nu este permis în actul educațional, în offline. Nu trebuie să apară conținut cu violență, nu trebuie să apară indemnuri la consumul de droguri. Au crescut actele de violență între elevi, dar și între elevi și profesori.

De aceea, doamna comisară, cred că trebuie să ne gândim serios cum putem să reglementăm conținutul.

Miapetra Kumpula-Natri (S&D). – Arvoisa puhemies, on tärkeää, että Eurooppa päivittää strategiaansa paremmasta internetistä lapsillemme. Tuo vanha on jo kymmenen vuotta vanha, eivätkä ongelmat ole ratkenneet korona-aikana, kun internetin käyttö lisääntyi. Valitettavasti myös rikollisuus on lisääntynyt.

On tärkeää, että meillä on myös lainsäädäntöhankkeita käynnissä, kuten lapsiin kohdistuvan seksuaalisen häirinnän estävä laki. Tuo täytyy saada maaliin. Osana tuota lakia voidaan hyödyntää myös nytkin keskustelussa ollutta ikärajan käyttöä, mutta tärkeää olisi, että kaiken kaikkiaan erityisesti lapsiin kohdistuvat suosituksiset ja addiktoivat mallit tulisivat myös kieltojen piiriin ja sitä ennen jo alustojen omaehtoisien toiminnan kautta.

Kaikenikäiset lapset tarvitsevat koulutusta internetin käyttöön, kun tuo laite löytää jo pienenä käsiin. Kotona täytyy opettaa ja myös kouluissa, mutta samalla meidän tulee katsoa, että ihan jokainen eurooppalainen lapsi pääsee internetiin pariin ja sitä myötä lähes rajattoman tiedon ja maailman halailun makuun.

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

Dubravka Šuica, Vice-President of the Commission. – Madam President, we heard a lot. I want to thank you for this rich debate. Let me comment on some of your comments. Many of you mentioned cyberbullying, and just to clarify, with the entry into application of the Digital Services Act, the European Union now has powerful new tools to tackle mental health risks online, in particular for minors and young people. Many of you mentioned the risk to psychological health. The Commission will work in close cooperation with the national digital service coordinators in the supervisory framework established by the Digital Service Act.

Some of you mentioned also effective age verification. So we are working on it. Just to mention a few ongoing actions. The Commission is preparing an age verification toolkit on the Better Internet for Kids platform to raise awareness of existing, effective and privacy preserving methods of age verification. This will include an age verification self-assessment tool for digital service providers and the child family friendly explanation of relevant solutions. The first meeting of this age verification toolkit will take place in November, around the Safer Internet Forum for this year. The Commission is also issuing a standardisation request for European standards on online age verification. And also the Commission is exploring the development of a European Union wide recognised digital proof of age based on the date of birth, within the framework of the electronic ID proposal and building on preliminary work such as the EU consent pilot projects. The topic could also be addressed in the better internet for Kids+ code. So there is much of ongoing work.

Many of you mentioned also sexual abuse. Since sexual abuse will be an extra legislative piece, I don't have enough time to explain this, but as all of you know, for us, child sexual abuse is a serious crime with long lasting, actually lifelong consequences. And it has both offline and online components, as all of you mentioned and it knows no borders. So our firm position is that children have the fundamental right to have their best interests assessed and taken into account as a primary consideration in all our actions that affect them. But on sexual abuse, we will talk separately.

Regarding the role of school in education, which I already mentioned in my introductory remarks, for us, safer internet for kids centres are the strategies, direct connection and influence with schools across the European Union. We are enlarging and strengthening this network. Member States have to ensure that digital education and awareness rising become part of the education curriculum. For us, schools play a crucial role in implementation and implementing the BIK+ strategy. We are launching large-scale media literacy campaigns, also targeted at schools and teachers who can act as multipliers.

The Commission seeks to minimise the risks and maximise the opportunities the digital age offers children. We will continue to provide a safer and better online space for children in line with the broader legislative framework and other policy priorities. We will involve children along the way, providing them space to express their views, involving them in the policymaking and delivering child-friendly communication. As I said, the network of safer internet centres will continue to be one of the most important tools. Of course, we aim for all children, including those in vulnerable situations, to benefit from this BIK+. I wanted to tell you that we cannot act alone. This requires the active engagement and commitment from Member States, from industry, from civil society, and from users themselves and also from international cooperation. So we really greatly appreciate the European Parliament's support for the new strategy for a better internet for kids and for this resolution.

Regarding empowering children, we fully recognise that the importance of empowering children and giving them the skills to navigate the online world confidentially themselves. This is why Better Internet for Kids seeks a balance between empowerment and protection with children themselves being involved in all work streams. Online protection, digital empowerment and digital inclusion are European as well as global challenges. It's not only European, so we have to bear this in mind. By joining forces, we can address these issues more effectively and more efficiently. Finally, our goal must be nothing less than a safe, secure and trusted digital space as a cornerstone of our digital society, for every child and for everyone, everywhere.

President. – The debate is closed. I have received one motion for a resolution to wind up the debate¹. The vote will be held today.

¹ See minutes.

Written statements (Rule 171)

Karol Karski (ECR), na piśmie. – Kwestia lepszego i bezpiecznego internetu dla dzieci jest niezwykle ważna. Dotyka nas wszystkich – rodziców, nauczycieli, władz publicznych oraz przede wszystkim samych dzieci. Ochrona i edukacja naszych najmłodszych użytkowników internetu musi stać się priorytetem, aby zapewnić im bezpieczne i odpowiednie dla nich środowisko online. Internet stał się nieodłączną częścią życia dzieci i młodzieży. Jest źródłem wiedzy, rozrywki i komunikacji, ale niesie ze sobą również zagrożenia. Potrzebujemy spójnej strategii, która zagwarantuje, że internet stanie się miejscem, gdzie dzieci mogą rozwijać się i uczyć, nie narażając się przy tym na niebezpieczeństwo. Musimy podjąć kroki w celu ochrony dzieci przed treściami nieodpowiednimi dla ich wieku oraz przed cyberprzemocą, wykorzystywaniem seksualnym i innymi zagrożeniami w sieci. Ważne jest zapewnienie dostępu do wsparcia psychologicznego dla dzieci, które zostały zranione w przestrzeni cyfrowej. Rodzice powinni posiadać narzędzia i wiedzę, która pozwoli im na efektywną kontrolę dostępu dzieci do internetu. Informacja i edukacja rodziców są kluczowym warunkiem zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa dzieci w sieci. Europejska strategia na rzecz lepszego internetu musi uwzględniać współpracę wszystkich

zainteresowanych stron – rodziców, nauczycieli, firm technologicznych, organizacji pozarządowych i rządów. Wspólnie możemy stworzyć internet, który będzie bezpieczną i inspirującą przestrzenią dla dzieci, zachęcającą je do nauki i kreatywności, jednocześnie chroniąc przed niebezpieczeństwami.

(The sitting was suspended at 11.36)

VORSITZ: OTHMAR KARAS

Vizepräsident

7. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

(Die Sitzung wird um 12.00 Uhr wieder aufgenommen)

8. Abstimmungsstunde

Der Präsident. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Abstimmung.

(Abstimmungsergebnisse und sonstige Einzelheiten der Abstimmung: siehe Protokoll.)

8.1. Zustimmung zur Ernennung von Wopke Hoekstra als Mitglied der Europäischen Kommission (C9-0335/2023) (Abstimmung)

8.2. Billigung der Zuweisung neuer Zuständigkeiten des Exekutiv-Vizepräsidenten der Kommission Maroš Šefčovič (Abstimmung)

8.3. Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2016/399 über einen Unionskodex für das Überschreiten der Grenzen durch Personen (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) (Abstimmung)

– Vor der Abstimmung:

Jean-Paul Garraud (ID). – Monsieur le Président, alors que la submersion migratoire de l'Union européenne s'amplifie dans des proportions jamais connues jusqu'à présent, alors que plus d'une dizaine d'États membres de l'Union européenne réclament des financements pour protéger leurs territoires et leurs peuples contre ce qu'il convient d'appeler une invasion organisée, ce Parlement se prépare à faire tout l'inverse en rendant quasi impossible tout contrôle aux frontières intérieures des États membres de l'espace Schengen.

Selon la même procédure et la même volonté que celles utilisées pour le pacte sur la migration et l'asile, qui accentuera l'arrivée de millions de migrants, notre Parlement s'apprête donc à négocier le plus rapidement et le plus discrètement possible la réforme du code Schengen.

Le plus rapidement possible, pour qu'elle soit adoptée avant les élections européennes de 2024 et l'arrivée probable d'une nouvelle majorité qui bloquera ce texte. Le plus discrètement possible, c'est-à-dire sans vote et sans débat public immédiat dans l'hémicycle, afin d'éviter que nos concitoyens ne découvrent la disparition presque totale des frontières nationales qui se prépare ici, et ce, en l'absence même de frontières européennes extérieures solides, promises pourtant dès la création de l'espace Schengen.

Car la Commission européenne refuse toujours de financer des barrières physiques à ses frontières, rejetant par là même les appels à l'aide d'une dizaine d'États de l'Union. La Commission est cependant beaucoup plus rapide pour instituer une répartition des clandestins dans nos États, avec de lourdes pénalités en cas de refus. Les frontières extérieures sont pourtant la plus belle démonstration de solidarité avec des pays comme l'Italie ou la Grèce, en première ligne, et sont la condition première de l'existence de l'espace Schengen.

La politique que vous voulez mettre en œuvre, nos peuples, majoritairement, n'en veulent pas. Vous voulez imposer encore une fois une politique contre le peuple. C'est la négation même de la démocratie et le début de l'autoritarisme. Vous ne pouvez refuser un débat et un vote sur un sujet qui engage l'avenir de l'Europe, de nos peuples et de notre civilisation. C'est pourquoi je vous engage à soutenir l'objection que je présente au nom des groupes ID et ECR et donc de voter contre l'entrée en trilogue.

Sylvie Guillaume, rapporteure. – Monsieur le Président, mes chers collègues, ce que présente ici M. Garraud est une réécriture du texte, une réalité alternative. Ce sont des conjectures, des extrapolations, j'allais dire une instrumentalisation politique par rapport au contenu réel du rapport.

L'extrême droite a donc décidé de remettre en cause le large accord trouvé en commission LIBE sur la réforme du code frontières Schengen, accord rendu possible par l'engagement et la compréhension politique d'une majorité de rapporteurs fictifs que je tiens à remercier pour leur collaboration.

Voter contre ce mandat, c'est en fait accepter des décisions incohérentes ou erratiques de fermeture des frontières intérieures. Ce que nous voulons à travers ce rapport, c'est protéger l'espace de libre circulation et c'est aussi permettre une prise de décision coordonnée et réfléchie quant à la réintroduction de contrôles aux frontières intérieures.

Soutenir ce mandat, c'est prendre la défense de l'une des plus belles réalisations de l'Union, qui n'existe nulle part ailleurs: la libre circulation de plus de 400 millions de personnes inscrite dans les traités. C'est précieux en soi, mais c'est aussi précieux pour les citoyens européens. Je suis certaine que nombreux sont aujourd'hui les partisans raisonnés d'un espace Schengen rénové. C'est pourquoi je vous serais reconnaissante de soutenir ce mandat et de voter en sa faveur.

8.4. Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter (RC-B9-0395/2023, B9-0395/2023, B9-0401/2023, B9-0403/2023, B9-0406/2023, B9-0409/2023, B9-0412/2023) (Abstimmung)

8.5. Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien (RC-B9-0415/2023, B9-0415/2023, B9-0416/2023, B9-0418/2023, B9-0419/2023, B9-0421/2023) (Abstimmung)

8.6. Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem (RC-B9-0396/2023, B9-0396/2023, B9-0398/2023, B9-0413/2023, B9-0414/2023, B9-0422/2023, B9-0423/2023) (Abstimmung)

8.7. Europäische grüne Anleihen (A9-0156/2022 - Paul Tang) (Abstimmung)

8.8. Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen (A9-0267/2023 - Heidi Hautala) (Abstimmung)

8.9. Im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge (A9-0097/2023 - Arba Kokalari) (Abstimmung)

8.10. Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser (A9-0276/2023 - Nils Torvalds) (Abstimmung)

– Nach der Abstimmung über den Vorschlag der Kommission:

Nils Torvalds, rapporteur. – Mr President, thank you all, colleagues, for the support in this slightly difficult file. Based on Rule 59(4) of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament, I kindly request to refer this report back to the ENVI Committee for interinstitutional negotiations. And for that, I would like to have a vote.

(Das Parlament nimmt den Antrag auf Rücküberweisung an den zuständigen Ausschuss an.)

8.11. Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidshans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (B9-0405/2023, RC-B9-0393/2023, B9-0393/2023, B9-0397/2023, B9-0399/2023, B9-0400/2023, B9-0402/2023, B9-0404/2023) (Abstimmung)

8.12. Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (B9-0407/2023, RC-B9-0408/2023, B9-0408/2023, B9-0410/2023, B9-0411/2023, B9-0417/2023, B9-0420/2023) (Abstimmung)

8.13. Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) (B9-0386/2023) (Abstimmung)

Der Präsident. – Damit ist die Abstimmungsstunde geschlossen.

(Die Sitzung wird um 12.27 Uhr unterbrochen)

IN THE CHAIR: MARC ANGEL

Vice-President

9. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

(The sitting resumed at 15.00)

10. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung

President. – The minutes of yesterday's sitting and the texts adopted are available. Are there any comments? I see that is not the case, so the minutes are approved.

11. Unzulängliche Hygienebedingungen, niedriges Sicherheitsniveau und zu wenig Parkplätze auf Rastplätzen für Lkw-Fahrer (Aussprache)

President. – The next item is the Commission statement on poor sanitary conditions, low levels of security and lack of parking places in rest areas for truck drivers (2023/2872(RSP)).

Johannes Hahn, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, honourable Members, on behalf of Commissioner Vălean, who was unfortunately not able to be here this afternoon (like many others), I would like to reaffirm that the development of safe and secure parking areas with adequate sanitary facilities continues to be of high priority for the Commission. And I can say this with my own personal experience.

The COVID pandemic was a stark reminder that road transport drivers are essential. When transport came to a halt, truck drivers proved to be crucial in providing us with vaccines and essential goods to fill the shelves of our supermarkets in bringing food to our tables and keeping our economies running. The daily job is crucial for our society, and it is our responsibility to ensure that they can both work and rest safely and securely.

Deployment of safe and secure parking spaces is one of the elements contributing to the improvement of driver working conditions, which is key to sustaining and attracting workforce to the sector, which is facing significant driver shortages.

Let me guide you through the different measures that the Commission has taken in the last years to address this important topic. First, when it comes to legislation, EU standards for safe and secure parking areas have now become law, thanks to the Delegated Act, which was adopted in April 2022 and is in force since July 2022.

The standards have been carefully drafted in coordination with representatives of drivers, road transport companies, parking operators, etc. They include: four levels of security (brown, silver, gold and platinum) with the necessary security deterrents; these different levels will allow operators to choose according to the value of the goods they carry. Further, a common level of service regardless of the level of security; this includes important facilities for the comfort of drivers, such as showers, toilets, shops to purchase food and drinks, internet connections, etc. Finally, certification rules to ensure compliance with the union standards, which include an independent external auditor and regular audits.

We believe these new EU standards will greatly incentivise the development of a much-needed EU-wide network of safe and secure parking areas across Europe. I am glad to see that the market is interested and, since its entry into force, 20 new parking areas have been certified.

As came out clearly from the debate on Monday on ensuring European transportation works for women, safe and secure parking areas are especially important for female drivers. But we can't wait for the market to develop the secure parking areas. We want to accelerate the rollout and this is why we are providing financial support.

Under the Connecting Europe Facility, we are supporting the upgrade of existing parking areas or the construction of new ones that meet the union standards. Since 2019, 52 projects were selected for funding, providing more than 7 000 additional safe and secure parking spots in Europe. Under the CEF Transport calls for proposals published last week on 26 September, the Commission will continue to make available EUR 150 million for this priority under the cohesion envelope, and another EUR 100 million under the general envelope. In the previous call, we selected four projects with high maturity and quality that concern parking areas in Belgium, Slovenia and Spain, and we expect more interest this year.

Financial support to accelerate new parking areas is important, but the Commission believes we need to go one step further. Unfortunately, today there is No EU-wide legal requirement for Member States to provide safe and secure parking areas on their territory. This shouldn't be a problem if there were a sufficient number of parking areas. But the sad reality is that it's not the case, with notable differences between Member States. There is a general lack of appropriate spaces where drivers can have reasonable facilities in all Member States.

This is why, in the context of the revision of the TEN-T Regulation, the Commission proposed to introduce a clear obligation for Member States to have safe and secure parking areas on the TEN-T core network at a maximum distance of 100 km by the end of 2040, extending the obligation to all of the TEN-T network by 2050. The general approach of the Council removed this legal obligation and instead called on Member States to give their best effort, and completely deleted the 2050 target.

Parliament's position goes even further than our proposal by bringing forward the deadlines by ten years. The Commission is of the opinion that this is an opportunity we cannot miss. I call on the legislators to at least agree on the legal obligation during the trilogues. This is a crucial element for the well-being and good working conditions for drivers. But it should also be one for businesses, which will have reassurance that the drivers are safe and the goods are being transported safely. If we are not able to provide drivers with basic needs for doing their work, then we should not be surprised that people don't want to come and work in this sector.

With that, I thank you for inviting the Commission on this crucial topic concerning the well-being of our truck drivers, and I'm looking forward to the debate and your comments.

Marian-Jean Marinescu, în numele grupului PPE. – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, mulțumesc pentru prezentare. Da, este un subiect extrem de complicat și important. Este și o consecință a Pachetului Mobilitate votat în condiții destul de, să spunem, controversate în Parlament, nerespectând unele reguli. Acel pachet de mobilitate a adus probleme pentru sector, pentru că a introdus celebra prevedere de întoarcere a camionului acasă, plus reguli de cabotaj și a introdus în același timp obligația de a avea timpul de odihnă nu în cabină, ci în hotel.

E adevărat că s-au introdus atunci și reguli pentru parcuri, însă consecințele sunt cu totul altele în realitate. În primul rând, primele două n-au determinat o îmbunătățire a situației companiilor din Vest, ci mai degrabă s-a văzut că a fost o măsură de protecționism pentru statele din Vest, și bineînțeles că a crescut cantitatea de emisii, pentru că, să duci un camion acasă la opt săptămâni, asta înseamnă foarte multe emisii.

A doua consecință legată de timpii de odihnă este implementarea acestei prevederi foarte diferit în statele membre. Sunt companii care suportă consecințe grave, cu amenzi foarte mari, diferite de la stat la stat. Unele aplică, altele nu aplică acest sistem. Deci toată această problemă a creat mari probleme pentru companiile de transport și în același timp, pentru tot sectorul.

Cred că ar trebui să existe reguli foarte clare care să poată determina și posibilitatea de infringement pentru ca aceste parcuri să existe sau, până nu există parcurile, în special securizate, să nu se aplice amenzi, pentru că altfel este o implementare diferită, inegală și care afectează foarte mult sectorul.

Vă mulțumesc pentru participarea la această dezbatere și sper ca în curând să avem niște reguli foarte clare.

Thomas Rudner, im Namen der S&D-Fraktion. – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wenn wir von den konkreten hygienischen Bedingungen auf Raststätten sprechen, müssen wir feststellen: Es fehlt immer noch der Zugang zu kostenlosen, sauberen sanitären Anlagen wie Duschen und Toiletten. Es gibt außerdem zu wenige Parkplätze auf Autobahnen und Fernstraßen, sodass es für die Fahrerinnen und Fahrer sehr schwierig ist, die erforderlichen Pausen einzuhalten.

Diese Bedingungen machen es immer schwieriger, Menschen für diesen Beruf zu begeistern. Das aktuelle Beispiel aus Gräfenhausen in Deutschland zeigt uns klar, mit welchen miesen Bedingungen wir es hier zu tun haben. Fahrerinnen und Fahrer aus Nicht-EU-Ländern haben vom 17. Juli bis 30. September gestreikt, um überhaupt bezahlt zu werden.

Denn es geht nicht nur um die Hygienebedingungen. Schlechte Arbeitsbedingungen und Sozialdumping im Straßengüterverkehr fördern die geringe Attraktivität des Berufsbildes. Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmer aus Nicht-EU-Ländern werden systematisch diskriminiert. Wir haben es hier mit unhaltbaren Zuständen im internationalen Güterkraftverkehr zu tun.

Der offensichtliche Mangel an Lkw-Fahrerinnen und -Fahrern in der EU führt zu steigenden Transportkosten und einer geringeren Verfügbarkeit von Laderaum. Dieser Mangel bedroht die wirtschaftliche Integration auf europäischer Ebene.

Zahlreiche empirische Studien beschreiben die Arbeitssituation der Fahrerinnen und Fahrer als moderne Sklaverei, die im industriellen Maß stattfindet, wobei zahlreiche Straftatbestände erfüllt werden und Verstöße gegen EU-Standards vorliegen. Geltende Vorschriften des Mobilitätspakets I werden in der Praxis unzureichend eingehalten. Neben der Diskriminierung der Fahrerinnen und Fahrer führt dies zu Wettbewerbsverzerrungen für den gesamten europäischen Transportmarkt.

Die bisherigen Anstrengungen der Kommission und des Rates haben keine Verbesserung der Lage herbeigeführt. Bestehende Herausforderungen werden nicht oder nicht ausreichend adressiert. Als Sozialdemokratinnen und Sozialdemokraten haben wir hart für die Rechte der schwer arbeitenden Lkw-Fahrerinnen und -Fahrer gekämpft. All das würde zunichtegemacht werden, wenn die verbindlichen Regeln einfach nicht kontrolliert werden. Die Kontrollichte und Bußgelder sind in der Praxis zu gering, um Lenkungswirkungen zu entfalten. Nationales Arbeits- und Sozialrecht in einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten ist nicht immer kompatibel mit Vorgaben in anderen Mitgliedstaaten, zum Beispiel was die Mindestlöhne angeht.

Meine drei konkreten Forderungen hierzu sind: Verstöße gegen Sozialvorschriften brauchen angemessene Konsequenzen. Nur so können sie Lenkungseffekte auf europäischer Ebene entfalten. Bußgelder müssen deutlich höher sein als der wirtschaftliche Erfolg. Dies ist in vielen Mitgliedstaaten nicht der Fall. Eine wirksame Durchsetzung ist der Schlüssel zur Umsetzung des Mobilitätspakets I. Derzeit sind viele Behörden mit unterschiedlichen Zuständigkeiten mit den Kontrollen beauftragt, was zu mangelhafter Durchsetzung der Vorschriften führt. Die Höhe der anwendbaren nationalen Mindestlöhne und der anrechenbaren Lohnbestandteile zur Einhaltung des Mindestlohns ist für Transportunternehmen und Behörden oft nicht transparent.

Die Kommission sollte daher Leitlinien für Sozialstandards im europäischen Kraftverkehr definieren; bestehendes Arbeitsrecht in einzelnen EU-Mitgliedstaaten sollte auf seine Zulässigkeit überprüft und den Mitgliedstaaten die Anrechnung von Lohnbestandteilen wie Spesen auf den Mindestlohn untersagt werden. Dabei bedarf es einer europäischen Gesamtlösung, die nicht den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten überlassen werden sollte.

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, *en nombre del Grupo Renew*. – Señor presidente, señor comisario, uno de los mandatos que contiene el paquete de movilidad es la mejora de las áreas de descanso de última generación, digitalizadas, con servicios para hombres y mujeres, accesibles, vigiladas, seguras. Esto supone una mejora de las condiciones de vida y trabajo para este colectivo, y contribuye también a la seguridad vial. Asimismo, fomenta el relevo generacional y la captación de nuevos y nuevas profesionales en un sector del que depende hoy el 70 % del transporte de mercancías en la Unión.

Aunque cumplamos las previsiones de crecimiento del tren, las organizaciones del sector fijan en 100 000 el déficit de plazas en nuestra red principal de carreteras y animan a resolverlo para el año 2030. Tenemos las normas, los estándares y los servicios que deben incluir las áreas según las cuatro categorías establecidas. Estamos desplegando infraestructuras para combustibles alternativos y para servicios inteligentes de transporte, apoyándonos en los fondos de recuperación y el Mecanismo «Conectar Europa». La sinergia entre todos estos objetivos y herramientas financieras deja sin excusas a los Estados que incumplen sus obligaciones sobre aparcamientos seguros que, con razón, reclama un sector tan importante para nuestra competitividad.

Y sí, señor comisario, estamos de acuerdo con que la obligación de construir aparcamientos seguros aparezca en el Reglamento RTE-T.

Francisco Guerreiro, *em nome do Grupo Verts/ALE*. – Senhor Presidente, Senhor Comissário, Caros Colegas, este debate tornou-se fundamental quando passámos por uma crise pandémica e verificámos a importância dos trabalhadores que trabalham e laboram neste setor, não só porque eles são fundamentais para distribuir os bens necessários à nossa existência, mas porque sem eles grande parte da nossa economia não funciona. Portanto, as propostas de que aqui estamos a falar, assim como as palavras do Comissário, são, creio eu, bem-vindas para todos.

Há, contudo, algumas matérias que é preciso focar. Quando falamos nestes parqueamentos mais digitalizados, com mais segurança, com mais qualidade para os motoristas, temos de ter em atenção também a questão das novas tecnologias que vão emergir; e, portanto, estes espaços deverão incluir, além de tudo o que foi dito aqui pelo Comissário, a capacitação dos próprios camiões e das próprias estruturas físicas para poderem gerar ou distribuir energia limpa e renovável.

Por conseguinte, tal é também fundamental, tendo em conta que vai haver uma transição neste setor e, portanto, esta transição ambiental também se motiva e se foca nesta especificidade.

Há que garantir também que existe uma renovação da força laboral e que estas pessoas podem ter a garantia de que este mercado, este setor, é atrativo, para atrair mais jovens e mais mulheres, com garantias de segurança, com garantias higieno-sanitárias, com garantias de mobilidade, e reduz o *stress* que estes trabalhadores têm devido aos longos períodos de viagens. É igualmente necessário garantir a segurança jurídica para que os trabalhadores que vêm de fora do mercado único não sejam explorados.

Desta forma, é possível garantir também uma coesão: garantias não só para os trabalhadores que estão legalmente e operam legalmente dentro do mercado interno da União Europeia, mas também para os trabalhadores que são de outros países e trabalham cá.

Gostaria só de referir que a automatização deste setor, ou seja, dos transportes coletivos de mercadorias, está também em marcha e que, por conseguinte, teremos de ter em atenção o impacto social desta transição.

É por isso que – e, curiosamente, estando aqui presente o comissário que debateu os orçamentos plurianuais da União Europeia – poderá ser interessante, num futuro próximo, pensar em mecanismos de rendimento básico para estes trabalhadores, porque o *stress* e a pressão que existirá com a automatização do setor automóvel requererá novas soluções e novos pensamentos fora da caixa.

Ангел Джамбазки, от името на групата ECR. – Г-н Председател, пакетът „Мобилност“ е един от големите провали на Европейската комисия, г-н Комисар, и Вие го знаете отлично. Пакетът „Мобилност“ беше лобистко законодателство, чиято единствена цел и задача беше да премести водачите на тежкотоварни автомобили от България, от Румъния, от периферните държави към фирмите в Централна и Западна Европа.

Темата, която разискваме днес, показва, доказва без всякакво съмнение този огромен провал. Покажете ми един паркинг в Белгия, който има тези санитарни условия, който има охрана, където има къде да заспи човек и къде да се изкъпе. Няма такива паркинги. Няма такива паркинги и в Южна Франция, няма такива паркинги и в Германия. Повечето паркинги са едно отклонение от пътя, на който спираш, а във Франция е добре да не спираш, защото новите европейци, които ги покани вашата колега фон дер Лайен и онази предишната, която (*неразбираеми думи*), се качват в движение и разтоварват камионите. Това е огромен проблем.

Всъщност става ясно, че ставаше дума за една огромна лобистка история, която гледаше да премести работна ръка и да докара източните фирми да работят в Западна Европа. Не, нищо не се подобри, никакви условия не се подобриха и го знаете прекрасно. Няма какво да отговорите, защото това е абсолютно видимо. Българските и румънските фирми и останалите от периферията бяха принуждавани да си правят европейски, да си правят белгийски регистрации и те да строят своите паркинги. Мога да ви покажа Маасмехелен, Антверпен. Мога да ви покажа български фирми, които са направили своите паркинги, само че хората им плащат данъците в Кралство Белгия, а не в България. Това е разликата. Това е огромен проблем, защото пари, направени от наши работници, отиват в бюджета на Кралство Белгия, а не в нашия бюджет. И там помагат за здравеопазване, социални дейности, а не при нас. Нашите работници работят за Белгия благодарение на пакета „Мобилност“, който беше тежък лобизъм, то това му беше целта. Вие прекрасно знаете тези неща. Да не говорим, че в тази зала се говори страшно много за екология, за емисии, а задължихте хиляди камиони да се разхождат празни нагоре-надолу, празни курсове, да горят гориво, това гориво да отива във въздуха и да замърсява въздуха, г-н Комисар. Замърсява се въздуха благодарение на лобизма на Европейската комисия. И тук, много странно, някои колеги говорят за чист въздух. Какъв чист въздух, като с ваше решение се замърсява въздуха страшно, тежко, видимо. Така че няма никакви условия. Това е ясно. То нямаше да има, няма кой да го направи, щяхте да отчуждавате имоти, да строите хотели. Какви хотели ще строите? Искате да правите камиони без шофьори и строите хотели? Изобщо една объркана е тази история, но тя едно показва: Европейската комисия, Европейският парламент отидоха много надалеч от това, което трябва да бъде Европейският съюз – свободен пазар, конкуренция, успех, доходи, добър живот за всички граждани. Много далече от това, но това го признават в момента пред 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 колеги, 15 с председателя. А когато беше пълна залата, си говорихме други работи. Кое е признание за позор. Това е тежък позор, тежък провал.

Joachim Kuhs, im Namen der ID-Fraktion. – Herr Präsident, lieber Herr Kommissar! Wir haben uns heute ja schon öfter gesehen – in anderer Funktion –, aber ab und zu am Donnerstagnachmittag haben wir ja immer schöne Themen, mit denen wir uns beschäftigen, bei denen wir uns auch meistens einig sind, also da gibt es wenig Dissens.

Ja, Lkw-Fahrer sind knapp. Wenn ich nur an Deutschland denke, da gibt es eine Studie von 2022, die geht von einem Fahrermangel aus, dass 60 000 Lkw-Fahrer allein in Deutschland fehlen. Und wenn es um die Parkplätze geht, da sind wir uns auch einig: Es sind einfach zu wenig. Wir können noch so viele Mobilitätspakete schnüren, es wird einfach nicht reichen, weil der Transport so viel erfordert. Eine Studie des Bundesverbands Güterkraftverkehr, Logistik und Entsorgung in Deutschland kam zum Ergebnis, dass derzeit wohl 40 000 Parkplätze nur in Deutschland fehlen. Wie viele es dann EU-weit sind, die Zahl habe ich nicht. Also wir sehen, wir haben ein riesiges Problem.

Dann kommt dazu, dass sich eben alle auf diese Parkplätze drängen und dass wir dann diese großen Probleme mit den sanitären Anlagen haben, dass dann alles einfach nicht reicht. Es reicht hinten und vorne nicht, und da können wir noch so viel versuchen zu machen.

Natürlich müssen sich die Firmen, die Unternehmen in der Logistikbranche darum kümmern, dass der Beruf des Lkw-Fahrers attraktiver gemacht wird, indem sie die Arbeitsbedingungen verbessern und die Löhne anheben. Aber da sind Sie ja auch gefordert, denn Sie machen ja durch die Vorschriften vieles einfach auch schwerer, und das ist letztendlich auch mein Petitum an Sie: Wir können so nicht weitermachen.

Ich habe oft den Eindruck, dass wir uns um die Lkw-Fahrer weniger kümmern als um die lieben Tiere, die Hühner, die Schweine, die Kühe usw., denn dafür haben wir unglaublich viele Regeln und kümmern uns darum. Aber die Lkw-Fahrer, wo bleiben die denn?

Ich weiß, Herr Kommissar, Sie können hier nicht die ganze Welt retten, das ist unmöglich, das kann keiner von uns. Aber bitte sorgen Sie dafür, dass die Arbeit dieser Menschen erträglicher, dass sie lebenswerter wird und dass es vor allem eben nicht noch mehr Vorschriften gibt. Es gibt schon zu viele Vorschriften, und wir können nicht jetzt noch da draufsetzen und noch mehr Vorschriften machen, damit machen wir das Leben der Lkw-Fahrer nur noch schwerer.

Andor Deli (NI). – Elnök Úr! Sajnos azt kell mondanom, hogy egyáltalán nem vagyok meglepődve azon, hogy ma a kamionos parkolókról kell vitáznunk. Már évekkel ezelőtt, a mobilitási csomag körüli tárgyalások alkalmával felhívtuk a figyelmet arra, hogy a pihenőidő kötelezően kabinon kívül töltése nem tud majd működni a valóságban, hiszen már akkor sem volt elegendő kiépített parkoló, pihenőhely. Abban az időben azzal separték le ezeket az aggályokat itt, a Parlamentben és a Bizottságnál is, hogy a jogszabályok hatálybalépésének az időpontjára az uniós támogatások segítségével gyorsan meg fog oldódni a helyzet.

De láthatjuk, hogy nem történt változás, ezért is vagyunk ma is itt. Ezért most ismételtén arra kérném a Bizottságot, hogy vizsgálja felül a jogszabályi keretet, és álljon elő olyan konkrét jogszabályi javaslatokkal és támogatási eszközökkel, amelyeknek köszönhetően gyorsan és hatékonyan változást lehet elérni a hivatásos sofőrök munkakörülményeinek a javításában, ahhoz, hogy a szakma becsületét helyreállítsuk.

Karolin Braunsberger-Reinhold (PPE). – Herr Präsident! Vielen Dank, Kommissar Hahn, für die heutige Aussprache. Der Transport über die Straße ist noch immer ein Schwerpunkt im Güterverkehr, doch Lkw-Fahrerinnen und Lkw-Fahrer haben oftmals auf europäischen Straßen und Rastplätzen keine sicheren Arbeitsbedingungen.

Allein in Deutschland fehlen derzeit laut dem Bundesverband Güterkraftverkehr Logistik und Entsorgung, das wurde bereits angesprochen, circa 40 000 Lkw-Parkplätze. Zur Wahrheit gehört auch, dass zusätzlich alleine in Deutschland nach aktuellen Zahlen sogar 100 000 Lkw-Fahrerinnen und Lkw-Fahrer fehlen, die *on top* Parkplätze benötigen würden. Die Stellplätze, die vorhanden sind, sind häufig unhygienisch und gefährlich.

Ich verbringe selbst viel Zeit auf der Autobahn. Ich glaube, gerade als Frau möchte man nachts nicht auf Lkw-Parkplätze fahren, und man möchte auch grundsätzlich momentan nicht auf Rastplätze fahren, das gehört auch zur Wahrheit dazu. Das heißt, sowohl Männer als auch besonders Frauen sind von dem Bereich betroffen.

Stellplätze gehören im Transportgewerbe zum Arbeitsplatz. Eine andere Wahl gibt es nachts, an Sonn- oder an Feiertagen häufig nicht. Sorgen wir endlich dafür, dass gefährliche und verzweifelte Parkmanöver, nächtliche Übergriffe und unhygienische Zustände der Vergangenheit angehören. Sorgen wir dafür, dass Lkw-Fahrerinnen und Lkw-Fahrer denselben Schutz am Arbeitsplatz genießen können wie andere Berufsgruppen und wie er ihnen rechtlich zusteht.

Vlad Gheorghe (Renew). – Domnule președinte, camionagii, tiriști, șoferi, toți cetățeni europeni, disprețuiți sau ignorați în Uniunea Europeană, deși alimentele, medicamentele, toate produsele de care noi avem nevoie sunt livrate de ei! Îi lăsăm pradă hoților în parcuri nesigure, îi abandonăm la cozi interminabile în vămi, îi punem să suporte singuri toate dezavantajele muncii lor.

Șoferii pleacă de lângă familii cu zilele și traversează Europa. Sunt puși să descarce mărfurile, dar nu sunt plătiți pentru asta, ba chiar plătesc ei pagubele după ce sunt atacați de hoși. Uneori își pierde chiar viața. Acum doi ani, românul Mihai Spătaru a fost ucis într-o parcare din Franța. În ciuda petiției cu zeci de mii de semnături pe care am transformat-o aici în rezoluție, situația șoferilor europeni s-a schimbat, dar prea puțin.

Este intolerabil să nu ne apărăm cetățenii. Este rușinos că în Uniunea Europeană, meseria îți pune viața în pericol. Este datoria noastră să îmbunătățim acum viața șoferilor de camion.

Jiří Pospíšil (PPE). – Pane předsedající, ta debata byla velmi zajímavá a ukazuje případ, kdy my na jedné straně přijímáme legislativu, kterou třeba vylepšujeme pracovní podmínky určitých pracovníků, nutnost spát v hotelích, zkracujeme lhůty, po kterou musí řidič kamionu jezdit, ale na druhou stranu neděláme nic potom pro to, aby tato pravidla byla naplnitelná, aby to byla reálná pravidla. A to mně připadá jako velký problém, pane komisaři. A takový obraz a takové případy bohužel poškozují obraz Evropské unie. Přijmeme legislativu, kterou v praxi nelze realizovat. Co si občané a nejen řidiči kamionů potom mohou myslet o Evropské unii? A já tedy moc prosím, ve chvíli, kdy přijmeme legislativu takto ambiciózní ve vztahu k sociálním podmínkám řidičů kamionů, musíme logicky řešit i situaci, jak ji reálně naplnit. To znamená stav parkovišť, stav odpočívadel atd. Asi by to mělo být věcí soukromých investorů, případně členských států, ale když legislativu upravujeme my, je třeba, aby nás i tato druhá stránka zajímala.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Mr President, Commissioner, you said that if we don't provide good facilities, we're going to struggle to attract drivers to the industry. And you're right. At the moment, the average age of lorry drivers in Europe is 47. Young people are not attracted to the industry and one of the main reasons is because the facilities are so poor. I mean, you've only to drive around Europe yourself. I mean, apart from France, facilities are so poor across most of Europe. Likewise, I mean the lack of safe space and good facilities is one of the reasons as well why there are so few women involved. In Ireland only 2% of heavy goods vehicles drivers are women.

Now, in the last 30 years, we have built an awful lot of motorway in Europe, in Ireland, with the help of EU money. How come they were allowed to build motorways with EU money without putting in proper rest areas? Because they're almost non-existent in Ireland. It's crazy. And I'm just wondering, going forward, should people get planning permission to build a motorway without providing the facilities?

Seán Kelly (PPE). – A *Uachtarán*, I have great admiration for truck drivers. They play an integral part in maintaining economic activity and ensuring that the goods we need are delivered and appear on our shelves. Yet, truck drivers, as has been said, face dangerous conditions in their rest areas, in addition to poor sanitary conditions. This just is not good enough.

According to the International Road Transport Union, Europe is lacking 100 000 parking places for truck drivers to take their rest, while most of the existing parking areas for 300 000 trucks are below acceptable standards. As truckers are obliged to take legally mandated risks, we should protect them during these periods. Issues remain with the number of rest stops. So it's not surprising Europe is facing the most acute driver shortage in history, with over 20 % of the jobs unfilled. If we do not address these conditions quickly, young generations will not enter the sector, and we only have to look at the experience of United Kingdom post-Brexit to understand the havoc this can bring to a country's economy.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Mr President, I think there's no doubt about it that there is a massive shortage of truck drivers across the EU, which is having a major impact on the economy as a whole. And, as colleagues have said, one of the key reasons for this is the deterioration in working conditions, which is a significant factor on the recruitment problem that we have with new drivers – a situation fuelled by the drive for profits and the liberalisation taking place in the industry. The result of these problems and policies is a massive fatigue among transport workers, whether it's a pilot in the cockpit or a lorry driver in the cab, long working hours, long periods away from home and poor rest conditions are contributing factors.

Now, in 2021, the ETF stated that 60% of lorry drivers say they regularly have to drive while tired, and a third say they've fallen asleep at the wheel. These people are literally taking their lives and the lives of others into their own hands and we have shown ourselves unable to properly regulate. The state of rest areas is alarming. Roads are busier, schedules tighter, but there's little being done to improve drivers conditions, and we have to do an awful lot more.

Johannes Hahn, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, first, I would like to thank the honourable Members for this exchange, in particular as I have not lived very often here in this House, but also in other parliaments that all speakers who took the floor from the very left to the very right shared the same opinion about the topic. And I think this is something which should guide us in all our efforts to indeed improve the situation for truck drivers. And therefore, I can reassure you that I have taken good notes of your comments and suggestions. And in order to foster the development of safe, secure and, may I say, well cleaned parking areas and will pass them, of course, onto my fellow colleague, Commissioner Vălean.

I have already explained how the Commission is aiming to increase the availability of such parking areas through financial support via CEF and through a legal obligation on Member States to build the appropriate infrastructure along the TEN-T network. At least, as a starter, I would say in parallel we need to continue our efforts to support the development of such parking facilities. This is a key aspect on which our services are working in the Commission expert group on safe and secure parking areas. In the following weeks, the Commission will also launch a specific study on the availability and development of EU safe and secure parking areas that take stock of the current state of play. We will also map further needs and should include a list of recommendations to increase the number and quality of safe and secure parking areas. The results of this study will be presented in a report to the European Parliament and the Council by the end of next year.

President. – This interesting and important debate is now closed.

Written statements (Rule 171)

Kosma Złotowski (ECR), *in writing*. – Road freight transport is a key component of the European economy. Any disruption to this sector has an immediate impact on the price and availability of many goods. One of the biggest problems that discourages people from working in the sector is the disastrous state of parking and rest facilities for drivers. When the Commission and Parliament look to the distant future, truck drivers who drive through France, Belgium or Germany every day cannot find a rest area with a clean shower or toilet, or fear robbery and assault by illegal immigrants. The EU does not want drivers to be able to sleep in a clean and safe cabin of their vehicle, but the fact that the only option is a dingy hotel with no safe parking or sanitary facilities is of no concern to anyone in Brussels. Is the Commission keeping its promise to support investment in modern rest places? I heard a lot about this during the work on the mobility package. We warned then that the legislation was out of touch with reality in many places. What does the Commission intend to do to change this before there are no more people willing to work in this profession?

12. Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

President. – The next item is the explanations of vote. I have 20 colleagues who have asked for the floor and if we are very disciplined we can take them all.

12.1. Europäische grüne Anleihen (A9-0156/2022 - Paul Tang)

Oral explanations of vote

Seán Kelly (PPE). – Mr President, green bonds play a vital role in making the objectives of the European Green Deal a reality. Financial markets have the power to address climate challenges by meeting the demand for low-carbon projects. The issuing of green bonds allows for the financing of green projects, while also allowing investors to diversify their portfolios with green investments. I would particularly highlight the role of green finance in enabling the development and innovation of social housing. Public grants and revolving funds are central to the viability of sustainability plans and key in increasing housing affordability.

By supporting a strong, regulated green bond market, we also support the EU's battle against climate change. This is why I voted in favour of this report, as it supports a harmonised standard for European green bonds. This will all streamline the process of investing in green bonds, as well as improve the functioning of the single market.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Mr President, I voted for this file because the intention is clearly to stop greenwashing and speed up decarbonisation, which we support. But we have to be honest about it. Climate change, social inequality, and the democratic crisis are all linked to an economic system dominated by financial markets. Global financing is causing a lot of the dispossession of rural and urban communities, destroying lands, rivers and homes. But for the EU, big finance is the solution. And as the president of Colombia, Gustavo Petro, made the point at a meeting in Brussels in the summer, it's naive to think that a problem caused by capitalism is going to be solved by it. And that's the problem with these bonds. They're designed to finance investments that contribute and address climate and environmental problems. But it's within the framework of taxonomy where there are problems with clearly including gas and nuclear as environmentally sustainable activities and, crucially, entrusting responsibility for supervision to external auditors. It's not good enough. The planet is burning, but we're given the keys to the arsonist.

12.2. Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen (A9-0267/2023 - Heidi Hautala)

Oral explanations of vote

Seán Kelly (PPE). – Mr President, the EU GSP mechanism removes import duties from products imported into the EU from vulnerable developing markets. This is critical in assisting developing countries and alleviating poverty, while also fostering sustainable development through the promotion of human rights and good governance.

Although the current scheme lasts until 31 December, the ordinary legislative procedure has yet to be concluded despite seven rounds of trilogues, leaving beneficiaries uncertain of the scheme's future. As a former standing rapporteur for the GSP scheme, I supported MEP Hautala's report as it provides GSP beneficiaries with legal certainty and predictability through recommending the extension of the current scheme while negotiations are underway. That's the least we can do.

12.3. Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser (A9-0276/2023 - Nils Torvalds)

Oral explanations of vote

Seán Kelly (PPE). – Mr President, I presume you won't be calling me again to repeat what I said! But if you do I will.

So I am pleased to support MEP Torvalds' proposal and in particular, I would like to highlight the excellent work done by my colleague Deirdre Clune. The current Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive is over 30 years old. Despite its success in reducing pollution from wastewater, I support my colleague's aim to adapt this directive to new challenges we face today. The revision of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive will also ensure the consequences of climate change are better addressed. The frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall represent a threat to the efficiency of sanitation systems. I am glad to see that this directive shifts the burden away from Member States and back onto the polluters themselves, as well as recognition of the key role sanitation plays in public health.

Ivan Vilibor Sinčić (NI). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, uzalud brojne direktive kad je provođenje politike zaštite okoliša i voda u praksi katastrofa.

U Hrvatskoj imamo pročištač voda u Sisku, gradu od 40 tisuća stanovnika, koji ima kapacitet 60 tisuća ekvivalentnih stanovnika i sad se još hoće proširiti na 80 tisuća. Projekt je neadekvatan i neće se moći jednoga dana održavati i sanirati. Bit će ekološka katastrofa i bankrotirat će lokalnu zajednicu.

To nije jedini primjer. U Grčkoj imamo Grammaticos, imamo zatim primjer iz Rumunjske gdje su uloženi brojni novci u sustav gospodarenja otpadom. Brojni su projekti promašaji. U dalekom Libanonu uloženo je 100 milijuna eura u sustav gospodarenja otpadom. Nije se dogodilo ništa, projekti su katastrofa. Tamošnje ministarstvo odbija odgovornost.

Naravno, za Hrvatsku sam govorio beskonačno puta u ovome domu. Čak je i Državna revizija na kraju potvrdila da sam bio u pravu. Dakle, dok god ekipa u JASPERS-u i u Komisiji koja potvrđuje ovakve loše projekte ne podnese odgovornost ili dok ih se ne rastjera, direktive su uzaludne.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Mr President, the new level four treatment of wastewater requirement will mean treatment services will have to screen out micro-pollutants for the first time, including pollution from pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries. These new requirements will require water services in many Member States to dramatically improve their service provision, none more so than in Ireland. Irish Water operates over 1 000 wastewater treatment plants in Ireland, yet 180 of these plants are still only providing level one treatment.

In Ireland, there are still 32 towns and villages discharging raw sewage untreated into the sea and rivers. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, just 51% of wastewater was treated according to the existing EU standards last year. Water infrastructure in Ireland has suffered from massive underfunding for decades. The cost burden shouldn't be on households. It should be a human right. The Irish people have emphatically rejected water charges before now. What we do need is adequate public investment in our water infrastructure and the referendum in Ireland to make sure water remains in public ownership.

12.4. Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbajdschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (B9-0405/2023, RC-B9-0393/2023, B9-0393/2023, B9-0397/2023, B9-0399/2023, B9-0400/2023, B9-0402/2023, B9-0404/2023)

Oral explanations of vote

Ангел Джамбазки (ECR). – Г-н Председател, нашествието в Арцах на азерските войски беше нещо, което трябваше да се очаква. За съжаление, нито в Европейската комисия, нито в Европейския парламент слушаха. Това по същество си е едно военно престъпление, това по същество си е повторение на събитията от 1913–1915 г., извършени от Османската империя. Това за целия арменски народ и арменската общност се нарича геноцид. Днес сме свидетели на нещо подобно, на етническо прочистване. Азерските войски извършват етническо прочистване в една чисто арменска исторически област. И това се знае от всеки един. Само че, когато ви предупреждавахме за тези неща, тук колеги си играеха на големи дипломати и си играеха на това да купуват някакви газ, нефт и така нататък от азерския диктатор, който сега откриха, че е диктатор. Това също е доста срамно и доста позорно, защото това беше ясно още в момента, в който се видя как действат азерските войски срещу народа на Арцах, срещу арменците там. По тази причина гласувах в подкрепа на тази резолюция и смятам, че всеки един трябва да осъди това незаконно нахлуване.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Mr President, the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh is a humanitarian disaster that we just watched unfold. For over nine months, Azerbaijan blockaded the corridor connecting the region with mainland Armenia. Over 100 000 Karabakh Armenians were cut off from basic goods and services, gas and electricity in a clear effort to ethnically cleanse them from the area. The international community abandoned them – the US, the EU, Russia, everyone. Why? Because of a vested interest in not falling out with Azerbaijan. Israel and Azerbaijan trade weapons and oil. The US partners with them against Iran. President von der Leyen was in Baku in July last year, showing the world that some authoritarian regimes make great business partners.

Since Russia cemented an alliance with Azerbaijan two days before the invasion of Ukraine, they have next to nothing to offer in support of their traditional ally, Armenia. The people of Nagorno-Karabakh are victims of geopolitical tensions connected to the war in Ukraine. It's all the more reason why we should try and bring this war to an end and stop further destabilising the region.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Mr President, two weeks ago, Azerbaijan launched a military offensive into Nagorno-Karabakh, where most of the people are Armenian. Reports of detention, torture, attacks, 100 000 people, two-thirds of the population have now fled in the space of a week. Caravans of desperate people filling the roads, trying to get out. Ghost cities with abandoned pets left to roam the streets. And last week, the Commission announced that they'd support those who 'decided' to flee. 100 000 people don't 'decide' to flee overnight at the drop of a hat. It's not a road trip. It's ethnic cleansing. And why do we refuse to call it that? Politics as usual. Because Baku spent USD 2.9 billion on caviar diplomacy to buy influence in Brussels in recent years, von der Leyen jetting off to sign a gas deal. Azerbaijan is our most reliable energy supplier in the game against Russia. The products of our arms industry sold to Türkiye end up in the hands of the Azerbaijani military. We might be playing the peacemaker now, but I don't think the people of Armenia believe us.

Jiří Pospíšil (PPE). – Pane předsedající, já jsem podpořil to usnesení. Chování Ázerbájdžánu je naprosto skandálním porušením mezinárodního práva. Útok na Náhorní Karabach. Je třeba zvažovat, jak pomoci Arménii, která bohužel je dnes opuštěná a ta pomoc je minimální, to si přiznejme. Stejně tak je třeba říci, že je třeba odsoudit pozici Ruska, které vytvářelo dojem, že se snaží v daném regionu udržovat mír a zachovat tak určité příměří, byť jaksi v napjaté situaci a v zásadě tyto „mírové síly“ Ruska neudělaly nic proti té agresi Ázerbájdžánu do Náhorního Karabachu. Smutná situace podpory usnesení, ale bude to chtít ze strany EU nějakou akci a pomoc, a to i humanitární, zbylým Arménům, pokud nějaká ještě zbyli v Náhorním Karabachu.

Tatjana Ždanoka (NI). – Mr President, I have supported via roll-call vote some statements of this resolution, in particular the following one: 'The Parliament calls on the Commission to quickly reconsider the strategic partnership with Azerbaijan in the field of energy in the light of Azerbaijan's aggression against Armenia in September 2022 and its unjustified use of force against and forced displacement of the population of Nagorno-Karabakh in September 2023. Developing such a strategic partnership is incompatible with the objectives of EU foreign policy.'

But I could not vote for this resolution as a whole since it 'commends Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan for his commitment to peace.' I consider this man a traitor and the main culprit in the tragedy of Nagorno-Karabakh.

12.5. Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (B9-0407/2023, RC-B9-0408/2023, B9-0408/2023, B9-0410/2023, B9-0411/2023, B9-0417/2023, B9-0420/2023)

Oral explanations of vote

Ангел Джамбазки (ECR). – Г-н Председател, няма никакво съмнение – пътят към Европейския съюз е цивилизационният избор за Молдова. И това е редно, и така трябва да бъде. Защото в края на краищата и гражданите на Молдова са част от европейската култура, история и цивилизация. Това обаче, което трябва да бъде ясно показано и казано на властите в Молдова, е, че трябва да уважават правата и законните интереси на всички общности на територията на Молдова и да не се опитват да ги раздробяват по някакъв начин административно, да не се опитват по някакъв начин да ги асимилират.

Тук говоря, разбира се, на първо място за българската етническа общност. Там има и хора, които се определят като гагаузи и други общности, които властите в Молдова в момента се опитват да разделят административно, да изнесат от Тараклия, а и да преместят в Комрат и в други населени места административните центрове и административната тежест, което не е европейско и не отговаря на стандартите на Европейския съюз. Европейският съюз, европейските ценности, за които всички тук говорим с уважение понякога, а понякога не толкова, предвиждат всички общности да имат запазени права и законни интереси. Така че властите в Молдова трябва да съблюдают тези на българската общност.

Mick Wallace (The Left). – Mr President, the case of Moldova and Georgia has brought into stark relief just how politicised the accession process is. It was clear Georgia was making better progress on alignment with *acquis*. Moldova was granted candidate status though, ahead of Georgia, not on merit, but because the Government of Moldova was perceived to be anti-Russia enough. You have the accession negotiations starting at the end of 2023. They have fulfilled just three of the nine recommendations. The massive deregulation of the economy is celebrated. It's bad enough the hoops that accession candidates are put through, their economies further opened up to predatory Western financial capital, but the JAMR reads like we're driving full speed ahead without the usual checks and safeguards against corruption and so on, because they are a geostrategic investment.

You are playing political games with these countries and it could ignite further destabilisation in the region. We are not doing this region any favours at the moment.

Clare Daly (The Left). – Mr President, I'm in favour, in principle, with Moldova or any other country, for that matter, joining the European Union if they want to, but I abstained on this proposal because it contains a lot that is objectionable: demands for deregulation of the economy; banging on the geopolitical drum against Russia when Moldova has been traditionally neutral; expediting the timetable for access talks prematurely. None of this is doing anybody in Moldova any favours. They are pawns, like citizens in the other countries, in a geopolitical game.

We all know that of the three countries – Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia – it is Georgia which has met the conditions closer than anybody else. Yet it is Georgia against whom the barriers are being put up because the European Union wants to interfere in the internal affairs of that country, demanding that they must be more anti-Russian. They look to what has happened in Ukraine and they don't want that. They deserve EU accession. They deserve to have the right to elect their own government and to have good relations with their neighbours.

Jiří Pospíšil (PPE). – Pane předsedající, já bych se chtěl vyjádřit k Moldavsku, které bylo předmětem hlasování. Já jsem to s radostí podpořil, ale chci tady ještě veřejně vznést apel, abychom opravdu to nebrali pouze jako formální věc vyjednávání přibližování se Moldavska Evropské unii. A měli bychom opravdu mít reálný scénář, jak v řádech deseti let by tato země mohla vstoupit do EU, protože pokud budeme pouze formálně vyjednávat a každý rok zde projednáme nějakou zprávu o stavu připravenosti přístupových dohod, tak je to málo a Moldavsko zkrátka necháme na holičkách ruskému vlivu. Takže vítám to, zprávu podporuji, ale současně apeluji, nemůže zůstat pouze u formálních zpráv, chce to konkrétní činy, konkrétní pomoc Moldavsku, které je pod tlakem Putina Ruska, a konkrétní pomoc k přibližování se k EU.

Vlad Gheorghe (Renew). – Domnule președinte, am votat și voi vota mereu în favoarea sprijinului pentru Chișinău pe calea sa europeană.

Dar vreau să fie un lucru foarte clar, ca să înțelegă și cei de aici, din Parlament. Nu facem nimănui nicio favoare. Asta este dreptul moldovenilor, pentru că Moldova este o țară europeană, pentru că Moldova este sub atacul lui Putin și pentru că Moldova ține granița Uniunii Europene, pentru că dacă nu ar fi Moldova, nu ar fi Ucraina, Putin nu s-ar opri acolo, și este datoria noastră, o dată, pentru că este dreptul lor să-i ajutăm și, în al doilea rând, este o alegere strategică, dar este o alegere deșteaptă să avem Moldova în Uniunea Europeană. Asta nu este nicio îndoială. Și dacă nu se vede așa de la Budapesta, dacă nu se vede așa de la Viena, să știți că se vede foarte clar de la București și ar trebui să se vadă și de aici, de la Strasbourg, pentru că lucrurile sunt limpezi.

Așa că noi trebuie să continuăm să îi ajutăm pe moldoveni până când îi avem aici, în Uniunea Europeană, unde le este locul, nu alături de Putin, unde-i vor alții.

12.6. Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) (B9-0386/2023)

Oral explanations of vote

Ivan Vilibor Sinčić (NI). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, pričamo o boljem internetu za djecu, a što je sa sigurnijim internetom? Naime, prema riječima stručnjaka, 49 tisuća djece u Hrvatskoj ima teškoće mentalnog zdravlja, odnosno ima neki od mentalnih poremećaja zbog prekomjernog korištenja mobitela, ali i drugih uređaja.

Tu je i opasnost od digitalne demencije. Radi se o nizu simptoma koji utječu na smanjenje kognitivne funkcije i slični su klasičnoj demenciji. Tu je i opasnost od neionizirajućeg zračenja, pri čemu smo izloženi sve većim dozama, a osobito djeca.

Švedski Karolinska institut priopćio je nedavno kako postoje jasni znanstveni dokazi da digitalni alati ometaju, a ne poboljšavaju učenje. Pa ne čudi stoga da tamošnje ministarstvo mijenja politiku obaveznih digitalnih uređaja u predškolskim ustanovama te u potpunosti želi prekinuti digitalno učenje za djecu mlađu od šest godina, te su odlučili poticati svoje učenike da koriste klasične tiskane materijale poput udžbenika.

Razlog tome, naime, je strah od prekomjerne digitalizacije djece koja trpe pad sposobnosti u raznim vještinama poput na primjer čitanja.

Zaključno, tehnologiju treba koristiti razumno, s mjerom i ne treba pretjerivati.

Jiří Pospíšil (PPE). – Pane předsedající, já jsem podpořil tuto strategii pro lepší internet pro děti. Nicméně konstatuji, že vedle strategie bude třeba potom rozpracovat konkrétní kroky. Mě třeba hodně zajímá téma zneužívání sociálních sítí internetu v neprospěch dětí, sexuální zneužívání dětí právě v tom online prostoru. A tady chci upozornit na to, že zde byl před už delší dobou připraven nový právní předpis Evropskou komisí a že jsme se v jeho projednávání zatím dále neposunuli. A pokud se tak nestane do roku 2024, pak ta současná právní úprava, která má fakultativní charakter, přestane platit a tady nebude žádná regulace v té trestněprávní rovině zneužívání dětí při chatování na internetu atd. Takže je to určitě důležitá věc, ale je třeba, aby se pak promítla do konkrétních kroků. A právě s tím souvisí ta

trestněprávní ochrana dětí proti negativním jednáním na internetu, to já osobně považuji za důležitý krok.

Luke Ming Flanagan (The Left). – Mr President, I supported this resolution, because we do need a better internet for kids and we do need what it says in the resolution. We need to educate children as to what's safe on the internet.

But educating children in itself and doing it in schools, while it is important, children aren't in schools all the time. Sometimes, a lot of the time, they're outside school, and they're with their parents and with other people who might not know or might not understand exactly what they're doing on the internet. Because of that, I think it's so important to educate parents as well.

As the father of three children brought up in this era where it seems there is a preference for choosing the small screen, as opposed to the massive screen when you take your head away from it, I would be worried about it. A bit like fire, you can play with fire and you can get burnt, but you can do good things with it as well. We are at the moment playing with fire. I'd be worried about all the anxiety it seems to be causing for children. I'd be worried about how it seems to be making them less happy.

So I agree with this strategy and we've got to do something, because we are carrying out an experiment with our children at the moment, and we've got to be bloody well careful. I don't think we're being careful enough, though.

Ангел Джамбазки (ЕСР). – Г-н Председател, разбира се, подкрепих доклада, въпреки че най-доброто, което могат да направят Европейският парламент и Европейската комисия по тази тема, е да не се намесват и да не пипат. Аналогови човечи да правят стратегия за интернет е, меко казано, неуспешно и неразумно по много причини и то се вижда – каквото се пипне от чиновниците, то след него трева не никне.

Но по отношение на темата с безопасността на децата в интернет, това, което липсва в доклада, е ясното определяне, дефиниране и задължаване на доставчици, на всички, които се занимават с темата, да изобличават, да намират и да правят всичко възможно да няма разпространение на педофилски мрежи, на педофилски коментари, на хора, които злоупотребяват със социалните мрежи, да стигат до децата. Това е огромният проблем. Той тук се заобикаля по ясни причини и по гузни съвести, но той трябва да бъде прицелен много точно и когато се води този разговор, трябва да се казва ясно – заплахата в интернет идва от тези среди и от тези хора. Те трябва да бъдат преследвани. Не да се занимаваме тук с разни пропаганди, да губим времето на данъкоплатците с измислени проблеми, а това са съществени проблеми и на тях трябва да се обърне внимание.

President. – That concludes the explanations of vote. I am happy that you were so disciplined that we could give the floor to everyone, so thank you very much.

13. Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung und Übermittlung der angenommenen Texte

President. – The minutes of this sitting will be submitted to Parliament for its approval at the beginning of its next sitting. If there are no objections I shall forward forthwith the resolutions adopted at today's sitting to the persons and bodies named in the resolutions.

14. Zeitpunkt der nächsten Sitzungen

President. – The next part-session will take place from 16 to 19 October 2023.

15. Schluss der Sitzung

(The sitting closed at 16.01)

16. Unterbrechung der Sitzungsperiode

President. – I declare adjourned the session of the European Parliament.

Legende der verwendeten Zeichen

*	Konsultationsverfahren
***	Zustimmungsverfahren
***I	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, erste Lesung
***II	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, zweite Lesung
***III	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, dritte Lesung

(Das angegebene Verfahren entspricht der von der Kommission vorgeschlagenen Rechtsgrundlage.)

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
DEVE	Entwicklungsausschuss
INTA	Ausschuss für internationalen Handel
BUDG	Haushaltsausschuss
CONT	Haushaltskontrollausschuss
ECON	Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung
EMPL	Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten
ENVI	Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr
REGI	Ausschuss für regionale Entwicklung
AGRI	Ausschuss für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung
PECH	Fischereiausschuss
CULT	Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung
JURI	Rechtsausschuss
LIBE	Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres
AFCO	Ausschuss für konstitutionelle Fragen
FEMM	Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
SEDE	Unterausschuss Sicherheit und Verteidigung
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen
SANT	Unterausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit

Abkürzungen der Fraktionen

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Vers/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen/Freie Europäische Allianz
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
ID	Fraktion Identität und Demokratie
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament – GUE/NGL
NI	Fraktionslos



PROTOKOLL DER SITZUNG VOM 2. OKTOBER 2023

(C/2024/5277)

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

SITZUNGSPERIODE 2023-2024

Sitzungen vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 2023

STRASSBURG

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PROTOKOLL DER SITZUNG VOM 2. OKTOBER 2023

VORSITZ: Roberta METSOLA

Präsidentin

1. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzungsperiode

Die am Donnerstag, 14. September 2023, unterbrochene Sitzungsperiode wird wieder aufgenommen.

2. Eröffnung der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 17.01 Uhr eröffnet.

*
* * *

Die Präsidentin weist darauf hin, dass das Parlament zu Beginn der morgigen Abstimmungsstunde den zehnten Jahrestag des Schiffunglücks von Lampedusa begehen wird, bei dem mehr als 360 Menschen ums Leben kamen.

3. Erklärung der Präsidentin

Die Präsidentin gibt eine Erklärung zum Gedenken an Giorgio Napolitano, ehemaliges Mitglied des Europäischen Parlaments und von 2006 bis 2015 Präsident der Italienischen Republik, ab, der am 22. September 2023 verstorben ist.

Das Parlament legt eine Schweigeminute ein.

4. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung

Das Protokoll der vorangegangenen Sitzung wird genehmigt.

5. Prüfung der Mandate

Auf der Grundlage des einstimmigen Vorschlags des JURI-Ausschusses in seiner Sitzung vom 19. September 2023 prüft das Parlament das Mandat von Catherine Amalric gemäß Artikel 3 Absatz 4 GO und bestätigt das Mandat dieses Mitglieds mit Wirkung vom 10. August 2023.

6. Abschluss des Verfahrens zur Beantragung des Schutzes der Immunität eines Mitglieds

Der JURI-Ausschuss hat die Präsidentin über die vom spanischen Gericht erhaltenen Informationen unterrichtet, wonach keine Ermittlungen gegen Carles Puigdemont i Casamajó laufen. Daher kam der Ausschuss am 19. September 2023 zu dem Schluss, dass der Antrag auf Schutz der Immunität, der am 14. September 2020 im Plenum angekündigt worden war, unbegründet ist. Das Verfahren bezüglich dieses Antrags auf Schutz der Vorrechte und der Immunität ist nunmehr abgeschlossen.

7. Zusammensetzung der Ausschüsse und Delegationen

Die Fraktion PPE hat der Präsidentin die folgenden Beschlüsse zur Änderung der Zusammensetzung der Ausschüsse und Delegationen mitgeteilt:

- Fischereiausschuss: Anja Haga
- Unterausschuss Menschenrechte: Anja Haga
- Delegation für die Beziehungen zu den Ländern Südasiens: Anja Haga

Diese Beschlüsse treten mit heutigem Datum in Kraft.

8. Verhandlungen vor der ersten Lesung des Parlaments (Artikel 71 GO)

Die zuständigen Ausschüsse haben beschlossen, gemäß Artikel 71 GO auf der Grundlage der folgenden Berichte interinstitutionelle Verhandlungen aufzunehmen:

- Ausschuss LIBE: Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2016/399 über einen Unionskodex für das Überschreiten der Grenzen durch Personen (COM(2021)0891 — C9-0473/2021 — 2021/0428(COD)) — Berichterstatterin: Sylvie Guillaume (A9-0280/2023);
- Ausschuss IMCO: Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Erhebung und den Austausch von Daten im Zusammenhang mit Dienstleistungen im Bereich der kurzfristigen Vermietung von Unterkünften und zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1724 (COM(2022)0571 — C9-0371/2022 — 2022/0358(COD)) — Berichterstatterin: Kim Van Sparrentak (A9-0270/2023);
- Ausschuss JURI: Entwurf von Änderungen des Protokolls Nr. 3 über die Satzung des Gerichtshofs der Europäischen Union (07307/2022 — C9-0405/2022 — 2022/0906(COD)) — Berichterstatterin: Ilana Cicurel (A9-0278/2023);
- Ausschuss ITRE: Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über Maßnahmen zur Reduzierung der Kosten des Ausbaus von Gigabit-Netzen für die elektronische Kommunikation und zur Aufhebung der Richtlinie 2014/61/EU (Gigabit-Infrastrukturverordnung) (COM(2023)0094 — C9-0028/2023 — 2023/0046(COD)) — Berichterstatter: Alin Mituța (A9-0275/2023).

Gemäß Artikel 71 Absatz 2 GO kann bis Mitternacht des morgigen Tages, 3. Oktober 2023, beantragt werden, dass diese Beschlüsse zur Abstimmung gebracht werden.

Die Verhandlungen können jederzeit nach Ablauf dieser Frist aufgenommen werden, sofern kein Antrag auf Abstimmung über den Beschluss zur Aufnahme von Verhandlungen gestellt wurde.

9. Unterzeichnung von nach dem ordentlichen Gesetzgebungsverfahren angenommenen Rechtsakten (Artikel 79 GO)

Die Präsidentin des Parlaments wird am 4. Oktober 2023 gemeinsam mit dem Präsidenten des Rates die folgenden nach dem ordentlichen Gesetzgebungsverfahren angenommenen Rechtsakte unterzeichnen:

- Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates mit Vorschriften für die Fischerei im Übereinkommensgebiet der Allgemeinen Kommission für die Fischerei im Mittelmeer (GFCM) (Neufassung) (00024/2023/LEX — C9-0354/2023 — 2021/0248(COD))
- Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1727 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates sowie des Beschlusses 2005/671/JI des Rates im Hinblick auf digitalen Informationsaustausch in Terrorismusfällen (00074/2022/LEX — C9-0353/2023 — 2021/0393(COD))

- Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung des Beschlusses 2005/671/JI des Rates im Hinblick auf seine Angleichung an die Unionsvorschriften über den Schutz personenbezogener Daten (00030/2023/LEX — C9-0352/2023 — 2021/0399(COD))

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Es sprechen Klára Dobrev, Jean-Paul Garraud und Brando Benifei.

10. Arbeitsplan

Der endgültige Entwurf der Tagesordnung für die Plenarsitzungen von Oktober I 2023 (PE 753.923/PDOJ) wurde den Mitgliedern gemäß Artikel 157 Absatz 3 GO zugänglich gemacht.

Änderungsvorschläge zum endgültigen Entwurf der Tagesordnung gemäß Artikel 158, Absatz 1 GO

Dienstag

Antrag der S&D Fraktion, nach der Erklärung der Präsidentin zum Thema „Gedenken anlässlich der Tragödie von Lampedusa vor zehn Jahren“ eine Rednerrunde der Fraktionen einzufügen.

Es spricht Pietro Bartolo im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, der den Antrag begründet.

Das Parlament nimmt den Antrag durch NA (173 Ja-Stimmen, 171 Nein-Stimmen, 3 Enthaltungen) an.

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Antrag der Renew-Fraktion auf Änderung des Titels der Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zum Thema „Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidshans Angriff“ in „Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidshans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien“.

Es spricht Nathalie Loiseau im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, die den Antrag begründet.

Das Parlament nimmt den Antrag durch NA (328 Ja-Stimmen, 15 Nein-Stimmen, 8 Enthaltungen) an.

* * *

Antrag der S&D Fraktion, die Aussprache über die Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zum Thema „Jüngste Entwicklungen im Dialog zwischen Serbien und dem Kosovo sowie die Lage in den Gemeinden im Norden des Kosovo“ mit der Einreichung von Entschließungsanträgen abzuschließen, über die während der nächsten Tagung abgestimmt werden soll.

Es spricht Tonino Picula im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, der den Antrag begründet.

Das Parlament nimmt den Antrag durch NA (296 Ja-Stimmen, 39 Nein-Stimmen, 13 Enthaltungen) an.

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Antrag der Fraktion The Left, als letzten Punkt der Tagesordnung für den Nachmittag Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zum Thema „Die zehnte von der EZB beschlossene Erhöhung der Referenzzinssätze in Folge und ihre Auswirkungen“ aufzunehmen. Dementsprechend würde die Sitzung bis 23 Uhr verlängert werden.

Es spricht João Pimenta Lopes im Namen der The Left-Fraktion, der den Antrag begründet.

Das Parlament nimmt den Antrag durch NA (186 Ja-Stimmen, 165 Nein-Stimmen, 6 Enthaltungen) an.

Mittwoch

Antrag der ID-Fraktion, nach der Dringlichkeitsdebatte eine Erklärung der Kommission zum Thema „EU-Unterstützung für Mitgliedstaaten, die in Gebieten in äußerster Randlage und auf Inseln mit einer Trinkwasserkrise konfrontiert sind“ auf die Tagesordnung zu setzen. Dementsprechend würde die Sitzung bis 23 Uhr verlängert.

Antrag der S&D Fraktion, Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zum Thema „Verantwortungsvolle Wasserbewirtschaftung, Wiederherstellung der Natur und Landwirtschaft“ bei einer späteren Tagung auf die Tagesordnung zu setzen.

Es sprechen André Rougé im Namen der ID-Fraktion und Elisabetta Gualmini im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, die die Anträge ihrer Fraktionen begründen.

Die Präsidentin stellt fest, dass es keine Einigung gibt, und lässt über den Antrag der ID-Fraktion abstimmen.

Durch NA (68 Ja-Stimmen, 279 Nein-Stimmen, 4 Enthaltungen) lehnt das Parlament den Antrag dieser Fraktion ab, nach der Dringlichkeitsdebatte eine Erklärung der Kommission zum Thema „EU-Unterstützung für Mitgliedstaaten, die in Gebieten in äußerster Randlage und auf Inseln mit einer Trinkwasserkrise konfrontiert sind“ auf die Tagesordnung zu setzen.

* * *

Antrag der Renew-Fraktion, Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission zum Thema „Die Verbreitung von Gesetzesentwürfen ‚gegen LGBTQ-Propaganda‘ durch Rechtsaußenparteien und -regierungen in Europa“ als sechsten Punkt auf die Tagesordnung für den Nachmittag zu setzen. Dementsprechend würde die Sitzung bis 23 Uhr verlängert werden.

Es sprechen Pierre Karleskind im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, der den Antrag begründet, Carlo Fidanza, der den Antrag ablehnt, Vladimír Bilčík im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, der vorschlägt, das Wort „Rechtsaußen-“ zu streichen, und Pierre Karleskind, der vorschlägt, das Wort durch „populistische“ zu ersetzen.

Durch NA (269 Ja-Stimmen, 67 Nein-Stimmen, 12 Enthaltungen) billigt das Parlament den Antrag der Renew-Fraktion auf diese Änderung.

Der Arbeitsplan ist somit festgelegt.

(Die Sitzung wird für einige Augenblicke unterbrochen.)

VORSITZ: Othmar KARAS

Vizepräsident

11. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 17.29 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

12. Zunehmende Prekarität in Europa und die Notwendigkeit der Unterstützung der bedürftigsten Personen (Aussprache)

Erklärung der Kommission: Zunehmende Prekarität in Europa und die Notwendigkeit der Unterstützung der bedürftigsten Personen (2023/2852(RSP))

Nicolas Schmit (Mitglied der Kommission) gibt die Erklärung ab.

Es sprechen Cindy Franssen im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Pedro Marques im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Mounir Satouri im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Elżbieta Rafalska im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Rosanna Conte im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Marc Botenga, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Lefteris Nikolaou-Alavanos, fraktionslos, Stelios Kypouropoulos, Agnes Jongerius, Fabienne Keller, Sara Matthieu, Michiel Hoogeveen, Dominique Bilde, Marina Measure, Ádám Kósa, Gabriele Bischoff, Vlad-Marius Botoș, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Bogdan Rzońca antwortet, Katrin Langensiepen, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Livia Járóka, Milan Brgeľ, Max Orville, Beata Mazurek, Marc Tarabella und Daniela Rondinelli.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Alicia Homs Ginell, Sandra Pereira, Ana Miranda, Mick Wallace und Clare Daly.

Es spricht Nicolas Schmit.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

13. Schutz der Arbeitnehmer vor Asbest ***I (Aussprache)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2009/148/EG über den Schutz der Arbeitnehmer gegen Gefährdung durch Asbest am Arbeitsplatz [COM(2022)0489 — C9-0321/2022 — 2022/0298(COD)] — Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten. Berichterstatterin: Véronique Trillet-Lenoir (A9-0160/2023)

Dragoș Pîslaru (Vorsitzender des EMPL-Ausschusses) erläutert den Bericht.

Es spricht Nicolas Schmit (Mitglied der Kommission).

Es sprechen Marina Measure (Verfasserin der ENVI-Stellungnahme), Cindy Franssen im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Marianne Vind im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Catherine Amalric, im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Sara Matthieu im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Joanna Kopcińska im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Elena Lizzi im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Nikolaj Villumsen, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Marc Tarabella, fraktionslos, Salvatore De Meo, Agnes Jongerius, Marie Toussaint und Elżbieta Rafalska.

VORSITZ: Pina PICIERNO

Vizepräsidentin

Es sprechen Ilan De Basso und Rosa D'Amato.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Beata Mazurek, Clare Daly und Mick Wallace.

Es sprechen Nicolas Schmit und Dragoș Pîslaru.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 9.2 des Protokolls vom 3.10.2023

14. Wirtschaftlicher Zwang durch Drittländer ***I (Aussprache)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über den Schutz der Union und ihrer Mitgliedstaaten vor wirtschaftlichem Zwang durch Drittländer [COM(2021)0775 — C9-0458/2021 — 2021/0406(COD)] — Ausschuss für internationalen Handel. Berichterstatter: Bernd Lange (A9-0246/2022)

Bernd Lange erläutert den Bericht.

Es spricht Valdis Dombrovskis (Exekutiv-Vizepräsident der Kommission).

Es sprechen Markéta Gregorová (Verfasserin der AFET-Stellungnahme), Svenja Hahn (Verfasserin der IMCO-Stellungnahme), Anna-Michelle Asimakopoulou im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Marek Belka im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Michiel Hoogeveen im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Roman Haider im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Helmut Scholz, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Ernő Schaller-Baross, fraktionslos, Angelika Winzig, Margarida Marques, Jordi Cañas, Thierry Mariani, Liudas Mažylis, Katarína Roth Neveďalová, Karin Karlsbro, André Rougé und Eleni Stavrou.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Juozas Olekas, Beata Mazurek, Clare Daly und Mick Wallace.

Es sprechen Nicolas Schmit (Mitglied der Kommission) und Bernd Lange.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 9.3 des Protokolls vom 3.10.2023

15. Intelligente Straßenverkehrssysteme ***I (Aussprache)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2010/40/EU zum Rahmen für die Einführung intelligenter Verkehrssysteme im Straßenverkehr und für deren Schnittstellen zu anderen Verkehrsträgern [COM(2021)0813 — C9-0471/2021 — 2021/0419(COD)] — Ausschuss für Verkehr und Tourismus. Berichterstatterin: Rovana Plumb (A9-0265/2022)

Rovana Plumb erläutert den Bericht.

Es spricht Nicolas Schmit (Mitglied der Kommission).

Es sprechen Ralf Seekatz im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Thomas Rudner im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Alviina Alametsä im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Beata Mazurek im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Andor Deli, fraktionslos, Henna Virkkunen, Maria Grapini und Ondřej Kovařík.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Clare Daly und Mick Wallace.

Es sprechen Nicolas Schmit und Rovana Plumb.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 9.4 des Protokolls vom 3.10.2023

16. Schaffung eines europäischen Verkehrswesens, das den Bedürfnissen von Frauen gerecht wird (Aussprache)

Bericht über die Schaffung eines europäischen Verkehrswesens, das den Bedürfnissen von Frauen gerecht wird [2022/2140(INI)] — Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frauen und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter. Berichterstatlerin: Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska (A9-0239/2023)

Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska erläutert den Bericht.

VORSITZ: Nicola BEER

Vizepräsidentin

Es spricht Nicolas Schmit (Mitglied der Kommission).

Es sprechen Sirpa Pietikäinen im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Vera Tax im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Karen Melchior im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Tilly Metz im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Margarita de la Pisa Carrión im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Annika Bruna im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Sandra Pereira im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Angelika Winzig, Dorien Rookmaker, Irène Tolleret und Elena Kountoura.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Mick Wallace, Stanislav Polčák und Clare Daly.

Es sprechen Nicolas Schmit und Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 9.9 des Protokolls vom 3.10.2023*

17. Ausführungen von einer Minute zu Fragen von politischer Bedeutung

Gemäß Artikel 172 GO sprechen im Rahmen von Ausführungen von einer Minute folgende Mitglieder, die das Parlament auf ein Thema von politischer Bedeutung aufmerksam machen wollen:

Eugen Tomac, Victor Negrescu, Karen Melchior, Michèle Rivasi, Angel Dzhambazki, Silvia Sardone, Younous Omarjee, Stanislav Polčák, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Vlad-Marius Botoș, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Johan Nissinen, Philippe Olivier, Clare Daly, Elissavet Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Yana Toom, Malte Gallée, Charlie Weimers, Virginie Joron, Mick Wallace, Michaela Šojdrová, Michiel Hoozevee, André Rougé, Sandra Pereira, Cristian Terheș, Thierry Mariani, João Pimenta Lopes, Susanna Ceccardi und Gunnar Beck.

18. Tagesordnung der nächsten Sitzung

Die Tagesordnung für die nächste Sitzung ist festgelegt (Dokument „Tagesordnung“ PE 753.923/OJ).

19. Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung

Gemäß Artikel 202 Absatz 3 GO wird das Protokoll dieser Sitzung dem Parlament zu Beginn der Nachmittagssitzung des nächsten Sitzungstags zur Genehmigung unterbreitet.

20. Schluss der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 21.46 Uhr geschlossen.

Alessandro Chiochetti
Generalsekretär

Roberts Zile
Vizepräsident

**VERZEICHNIS DER DOKUMENTE, DIE DEN BERATUNGEN UND BESCHLÜSSEN DES PARLAMENTS
ZUGRUNDE LIEGEN**

1. Vorlage von Dokumenten

Folgende Dokumente sind eingegangen:

1) von anderen Organen

- Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2008/98/EG über Abfälle (COM(2023)0420 — C9-0233/2023 — 2023/0234(COD))

Gemäß Artikel 145 Absatz 1 und Artikel 146 Absatz 1 GO wird die Präsidentin zu diesem Vorschlag den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen anhören.

Ausschussbefassung: federführend: ENVI
mitberatend: ECON, ITRE, IMCO, AGRI

- Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Nutzung von Fahrwegkapazität der Eisenbahn im einheitlichen europäischen Eisenbahnraum, zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2012/34/EU und zur Aufhebung der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 913/2010 (COM(2023)0443 — C9-0304/2023 — 2023/0271(COD))

Gemäß Artikel 145 Absatz 1 und Artikel 146 Absatz 1 GO wird die Präsidentin zu diesem Vorschlag den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen anhören.

Ausschussbefassung: federführend: TRAN

- Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung und Berichtigung der Richtlinie 2005/36/EG hinsichtlich der Anerkennung der Berufsqualifikationen von in Rumänien ausgebildeten Krankenschwestern und Krankenpflegern für die allgemeine Pflege (COM(2023)0502 — C9-0324/2023 — 2023/0307(COD))

Gemäß Artikel 145 Absatz 1 GO wird die Präsidentin zu diesem Vorschlag den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss anhören.

Ausschussbefassung: federführend: IMCO
mitberatend: EMPL, CULT

- Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über europäische grenzübergreifende Vereine (COM(2023)0516 — C9-0326/2023 — 2023/0315(COD))

Gemäß Artikel 145 Absatz 1 GO wird die Präsidentin zu diesem Vorschlag den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss anhören.

Ausschussbefassung: federführend: JURI
mitberatend: IMCO, LIBE

- Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Bekämpfung von Zahlungsverzug im Geschäftsverkehr (COM(2023)0533 — C9-0338/2023 — 2023/0323(COD))

Gemäß Artikel 145 Absatz 1 GO wird die Präsidentin zu diesem Vorschlag den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss anhören.

Ausschussbefassung: federführend: IMCO
mitberatend: ITRE, JURI

- Entwurf des Berichtigungshaushaltsplans Nr. 3 zum Gesamthaushaltsplan 2023: Aktualisierung der Einnahmen (Eigenmittel) und sonstige technische Anpassungen einschließlich der Einrichtung und Finanzierung des neuen Instruments zur Stärkung der Verteidigungsindustrie und des Erlasses und der Finanzierung des europäischen Chip-Gesetzes: Standpunkt des Rates vom 18. September 2023 (12435/2023 — C9-0343/2023 — 2023/0240(BUD))

Ausschussbefassung: federführend: BUDG
mitberatend: AFET, ITRE, PECH

- Turnusmäßiger Wechsel eines Teils der Mitglieder des Rechnungshofs — Finnischer Bewerber (12992/2023 — C9-0345/2023 — 2023/0811(NLE))

Ausschussbefassung: federführend: CONT

- Ernennung eines Mitglieds des Direktoriums der Europäischen Zentralbank (N9-0054/2023 — C9-0346/2023 — 2023/0810(NLE))

Ausschussbefassung: federführend: ECON

2) von Ausschüssen

- ***I Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnungen (EU) Nr. 1227/2011 und (EU) 2019/942 für einen besseren Schutz der Union vor Marktmanipulation auf dem Energiegroßhandelsmarkt (COM(2023)0147 — C9-0050/2023 — 2023/0076(COD)) — ITRE-Ausschuss — Berichterstatterin: Maria da Graça Carvalho (A9-0261/2023)

- ***I Bericht zu dem Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 98/24/EG des Rates und der Richtlinie 2004/37/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates hinsichtlich der Grenzwerte für Blei und seine anorganischen Verbindungen und Diisocyanate (COM(2023)0071 — C9-0022/2023 — 2023/0033(COD)) — EMPL-Ausschuss — Berichterstatter: Nikolaj Villumsen (A9-0263/2023)

- ***I Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Schaffung eines gemeinsamen Rahmens für Mediendienste im Binnenmarkt (Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz) und zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2010/13/EU (COM(2022)0457 — C9-0309/2022 — 2022/0277(COD)) — CULT-Ausschuss — Berichterstatterin: Sabine Verheyen (A9-0264/2023)

- ***I Bericht über den Vorschlag für einen Beschluss des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung des Beschlusses Nr. 1313/2013/EU über ein Katastrophenschutzverfahren der Union (COM(2023)0194 — C9-0132/2023 — 2023/0095(COD)) — ENVI-Ausschuss — Berichterstatterin: Sara Cerdas (A9-0266/2023)

- ***I Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 978/2012 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 25. Oktober 2012 über ein Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen und zur Aufhebung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 732/2008 des Rates (COM(2023)0426 — C9-0226/2023 — 2023/0252(COD)) — INTA-Ausschuss — Berichterstatterin: Heidi Hautala (A9-0267/2023)

- Bericht über die Inanspruchnahme des Solidaritätsfonds der Europäischen Union zur Leistung von Hilfe für Rumänien und Italien im Zusammenhang mit Naturkatastrophen von 2022 und für die Türkei im Zusammenhang mit den Erdbeben von Februar 2023 (COM(2023)0381 — C9-0318/2023 — 2023/0297(BUD)) — BUDG-Ausschuss — Berichterstatterin: Katalin Cseh (A9-0269/2023)

- ***I Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen (COM(2022)0748 — C9-0433/2022 — 2022/0432(COD)) — ENVI-Ausschuss — Berichterstatterin: Maria Spyraiki (A9-0271/2023)

- Bericht über den Vorschlag zur Ernennung des Vorsitzenden des Aufsichtsgremiums der Europäischen Zentralbank (N9-0053/2023 — C9-0342/2023 — 2023/0901(NLE)) — ECON-Ausschuss — Berichterstatterin: Irene Tinagli (A9-0272/2023)

- Zwischenbericht über den Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 (2023/0201R(APP)) — BUDG-Ausschuss — Berichterstatterinnen: Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques (A9-0273/2023)
- ***I Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser (Neufassung) (COM(2022)0541 — C9-0363/2022 — 2022/0345(COD)) — ENVI-Ausschuss — Berichterstatter: Nils Torvalds (A9-0276/2023)

2. Anfragen zur mündlichen Beantwortung (Einreichung)

Die folgende Anfrage zur mündlichen Beantwortung mit Aussprache wurde auf die Tagesordnung gesetzt (Artikel 136 GO):

- O-000030/2023 von Sabine Verheyen, im Namen des CULT-Ausschusses, an die Kommission: Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) (B9-0029/2023).

3. Weiterbehandlung der Standpunkte und Entschlüsse des Parlaments

Die Mitteilungen der Kommission über die Weiterbehandlung der vom Parlament auf seinen Tagungen Februar II, April, Mai I und Mai II 2023 angenommenen Entschlüsse sind auf der Website des Parlaments verfügbar.

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ANWESENHEITSLISTE

Anwesend:

Adamowicz Magdalena, Ademov Asim, Adinolfi Isabella, Adinolfi Matteo, Agius Saliba Alex, Aguilar Mazaly, Aguilera Clara, Alametsä Alviina, Albuquerque João, Alexandrov Yordanov Alexander, Alfonsi François, Alieva-Veli Atidzhe, Al-Sahlani Abir, Amalric Catherine, Ameriks Andris, Andresen Rasmus, Andrews Barry, Androuët Mathilde, Annemans Gerolf, Ansip Andrus, Arena Maria, Arias Echeverría Pablo, Arhukowicz Bartosz, Asimakopoulou Anna-Michelle, Auken Margrete, Auštrevičius Petras, Azmani Malik, Ballarín Cereza Laura, Balt Marek Paweł, Bartolo Pietro, Bănescu Traian, Basso Alessandra, Beck Gunnar, Beer Nicola, Beghin Tiziana, Beigneux Aurélia, Belka Marek, Bellamy François-Xavier, Benifei Brando, Beňová Monika, Bentele Hildegard, Berendsen Tom, Berg Lars Patrick, Berger Stefan, Bergkvist Erik, Berlato Sergio, Bernhuber Alexander, Biedroń Robert, Bielan Adam, Bijoux Stéphane, Bilbao Barandica Izaskun, Bilčík Vladimír, Bilde Dominique, Bischoff Gabriele, Biteau Benoît, Björk Malin, Blaga Vasile, Blaško Hynek, Blinkievičiūtė Vilija, Bloss Michael, Bocskor Andrea, Boeselager Damian, Bogovič Franc, Bonfrisco Anna, Borchia Paolo, Borzan Biljana, Botenga Marc, Botoș Vlad-Marius, Bourgeois Geert, Boyer Gilles, Braunsberger-Reinhold Karolin, Bresso Mercedes, Breyer Patrick, Brglez Milan, Bricmont Saskia, Bruna Annika, Buchheit Markus, Buda Daniel, Bullmann Udo, Bușoi Cristian-Silviu, Buxadé Villalba Jorge, Campomenosi Marco, Cañas Jordi, Carême Damien, Carvalhais Isabel, Carvalho Maria da Graça, Casa David, Casanova Massimo, Caspary Daniel, Castaldo Fabio Massimo, del Castillo Vera Pilar, Cavazzini Anna, Ceccardi Susanna, Cerdas Sara, Chagnon Patricia, Chaibi Leila, Charanzová Dita, Chastel Olivier, Chinnici Caterina, Cicurel Ilana, Cimoszewicz Włodzimierz, Ciołoș Dacian, Ciuhodaru Tudor, Clergeau Christophe, Clune Deirdre, Coelho Carlos, Collard Gilbert, Comín i Oliveres Antoni, Conte Rosanna, Cormand David, Corrao Ignazio, Covassi Beatrice, Crețu Corina, Cutajar Josianne, Czarnecki Ryszard, Dalunde Jakop G., Daly Clare, D'Amato Rosa, Danjean Arnaud, Danti Nicola, Danzi Maria Angela, Da Re Gianantonio, Dauchy Marie, David Ivan, De Blasis Elisabetta, De Basso Ilan, De Castro Paolo, Decerle Jérémy, Delbos-Corfield Gwendoline, Deli Andor, Delli Karima, De Man Filip, De Meo Salvatore, Demirel Özlem, Deparnay-Grunenberg Anna, Didier Geoffroy, Dobrev Klára, Donato Francesca, Dorfmann Herbert, Duda Jarosław, Düpont Lena, Durand Pascal, Ďuriš Nicholsonová Lucia, Dzhambazki Angel, Ecke Matthias, Eickhout Bas, Engerer Cyrus, Ernst Cornelia, Eroglu Engin, Estaràs Ferragut Rosa, Falcă Gheorghe, Farreng Laurence, Fernandes José Manuel, Fernández Jonás, Ferrandino Giuseppe, Ferrara Laura, Fest Nicolaus, Fidanza Carlo, Fiocchi Pietro, Fitzgerald Frances, Flanagan Luke Ming, Flego Valter, Fourlas Loucas, Fragkos Emmanouil, Frankowski Tomasz, Franssen Cindy, Freund Daniel, Fritzton Heléne, Fuglsang Niels, Gál Kinga, Gallée Malte, Gancia Gianna, García Del Blanco Ibán, García Muñoz Isabel, Gardiazabal Rubial Eider, Garraud Jean-Paul, Gazzini Matteo, Geese Alexandra, Geier Jens, Gemma Chiara, Georgiou Giorgos, Geuking Helmut, Gheorghe Vlad, Ghidoni Paola, Giarrusso Dino, Gieseke Jens, Glavak Sunčana, Glück Andreas, Glucksmann Raphaël, Goerens Charles, González Mónica Silvana, González Casares Nicolás, Gozi Sandro, Grapini Maria, Gregorová Markéta, Griset Catherine, Groothuis Bart, Grošelj Klemen, Grudler Christophe, Gruffat Claude, Gualmini Elisabetta, Guerreiro Francisco, Guetta Bernard, Guillaume Sylvie, Gusmão José, Gyöngyösi Márton, Haga Anja, Hahn Svenja, Haider Roman, Hajšel Robert, Hakkarainen Teuvo, Halicki Andrzej, Häusling Martin, Hautala Heidi, Hava Mircea-Gheorghe, Hayer Valérie, Hazekamp Anja, Heide Hannes, Heinäluoma Eero, Herzberger-Fofana Pierrette, Hetman Krzysztof, Hidvéghi Balázs, Hlaváček Martin, Hohlmeier Monika, Hojsík Martin, Holmgren Pär, Hölvényi György, Homs Ginel Alicia, Hoogeveen Michiel, Hortefeux Brice, Hristov Ivo, Hübner Danuta Maria, Huitema Jan, Ilčić Ladislav, Incir Evrim, in 't Veld Sophia, Jahr Peter, Jakeliūnas Stasys, Jaki Patryk, Jalkh Jean-François, Jamet France, Járóka Lívia, Jongerius Agnes, Joron Virginie, Joveva Irena, Juknevičienė Rasa, Jurgiel Krzysztof, Jurzyca Eugen, Kaili Eva, Kalinowski Jarosław, Kaljurand Marina, Kalniete Sandra, Kanev Radan, Kankó Assita, Karas Othmar, Karleskind Pierre, Karlsbro Karin, Karski Karol, Katainen Elsi, Kefalogiannis Manolis, Kelleher Billy, Keller Fabienne, Keller Ska, Kelly Seán, Kizilyürek Niyazi, Kloc Izabela-Helena, Knotek Ondřej, Kohut Łukasz, Kokkalis Petros, Kolaja Marcel, Kolakušić Mislav, Konečná Kateřina, Konstantinou Athanasios, Kopacz Ewa, Kopcińska Joanna, Körner Moritz, Kósa Ádám, Köster Dietmar, Kouloglou Stelios, Kountoura Elena, Kovařík Ondřej, Kovatchev Andrey, Krasnodebski Zdzisław, Kruk Elżbieta, Kubilius Andrius, Kuhnke Alice, Kuhs Joachim, Kuźmiuk Zbigniew, Kypouroupolos Stelios, Kyrtos Georgios, Kyuchyuk Ilhan, Lacapelle Jean-Lin, Lagodinsky Sergey, Lancini Danilo Oscar, Lange Bernd, de Lange Esther, Langensiepen Katrin, Laureti Camilla, Lebreton Gilles, Lega David, Leitão-Marques Maria-Manuel, Lenaers Jeroen, Lewandowski Janusz, Lexmann Miriam, Liese Peter, Limmer Sylvia, Lins Norbert, Lizzi Elena, Loiseau Nathalie, Løkkegaard Morten, López Javi, López Aguilar Juan Fernando, López-Istúriz White Antonio, Lucke Karsten, Luena César, Łukacijewska Elżbieta Katarzyna, Lundgren Peter, McAllister David, Madison Jaak, Maestre Martín De Almagro Cristina, Maldeikienė Aušra, Manders Antonius, Mandl Lukas, Mariani Thierry, Marinescu Marian-Jean, Marquardt Erik, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matias Marisa, Matić Predrag Fred, Mato Gabriel, Matthieu Sara, Maurel Emmanuel, Mavrides Costas, Maxová Radka, Mayer Georg, Mazurek Beata, Mažylis Liudas, Mebarek Nora, Meimarakis Vangelis, Melbärde Dace, Melchior Karen, Mesure Marina, Metsola Roberta, Metz Tilly, Meuthen Jörg, Michels Martina, Mihaylova Iskra, Mikser Sven, Milazzo Giuseppe, Millán Mon Francisco José, Miller Leszek, Minardi Eric, Miranda Ana, Mituța Alin, Modig Silvia, Molnár Csaba, Monteiro de Aguiar Cláudia, Montserrat Dolores, Morano Nadine, Moreno Sánchez Javier, Moretti Alessandra, Mortler Marlene, Mureșan Siegfried,

Nagtegaal Caroline, Nart Javier, Negrescu Victor, Nemec Matjaž, Nesci Denis, Neumann Hannah, Nica Dan, Niebler Angelika, Niedermayer Luděk, Niinistö Ville, Nikolaou-Alavanos Lefteris, Nissinen Johan, Nistor Gheorghe-Vlad, Noichl Maria, Novak Ljudmila, Ochojska Janina, Oetjen Jan-Christoph, Ohlsson Carina, Olbrycht Jan, Olekas Juozas, Olivier Philippe, Omarjee Younous, Orville Max, O'Sullivan Grace, Paet Urmas, Pagazaurtundúa Maite, Panza Alessandro, Papadakis Demetris, Papadakis Kostas, Papadimoulis Dimitrios, Papandreou Nikos, Paulus Jutta, Pedicini Piernicola, Pekkarinen Mauri, Peksa Mikuláš, Pelletier Anne-Sophie, Penkova Tsvetelina, Peppucci Francesca, Pereira Sandra, Pereira Lídia, Peter-Hansen Kira Marie, Petersen Morten, Picierno Pina, Picula Tonino, Pieper Markus, Pietikäinen Sirpa, Pignedoli Sabrina, Pimenta Lopes João, Pirbakas Maxette, de la Pisa Carrión Margarita, Pisapia Giuliano, Pislaru Dragoș, Plumb Rovana, Polčák Stanislav, Polfjård Jessica, Pollák Peter, Poptcheva Eva Maria, Poręba Tomasz Piotr, Pospíšil Jiří, Puigdemont i Casamajó Carles, Radev Emil, Radtke Dennis, Rafaela Samira, Rafalska Elżbieta, Rangel Paulo, Rasmussen Bergur Løkke, Regner Evelyn, Rego Sira, Reil Guido, Repasi René, Ressler Karlo, Reuten Thijs, Riba i Giner Diana, Ries Frédérique, Rinaldi Antonio Maria, Rinzema Catharina, Ripa Manuela, Riquet Dominique, Rivasi Michèle, Roberti Franco, Rodríguez-Piñero Inma, Rodríguez Ramos María Soraya, Rónai Sándor, Rondinelli Daniela, Rooker Rob, Rookmaker Dorien, Roos Robert, Roose Caroline, Ropé Bronis, Rossi Maria Veronica, Roth Neveďalová Katarína, Rougé André, Rudner Thomas, Ruissen Bert-Jan, Ruiz Devesa Domènec, Ruohonen-Lerner Pirkko, Rzońca Bogdan, Sagartz Christian, Sander Anne, Sant Alfred, Santos Isabel, Sardone Silvia, Sarvamaa Petri, Saryusz-Wolski Jacek, Satouri Mounir, Schaldemose Christel, Schaller-Baross Ernő, Schieder Andreas, Schmiedtbauer Simone, Schneider Christine, Scholz Helmut, Schuster Joachim, Schwab Andreas, Seekatz Ralf, Semedo Monica, Semsrott Nico, Sidl Günther, Silva Pereira Pedro, Simon Sven, Sinčić Ivan Vilibor, Sippel Birgit, Skyttedal Sara, Smeriglio Massimiliano, Šojdrová Michaela, Sokol Tomislav, Solé Jordi, Solís Pérez Susana, Spurek Sylwia, Spyra Maria, Stancanelli Raffaele, Stanishev Sergei, Stavrou Eleni, Štefanec Ivan, Ștefănuță Nicolae, Strik Tineke, Strugariu Ramona, Szydło Beata, Tang Paul, Tarabella Marc, Tax Vera, Terheș Cristian, Terras Riho, Thaler Barbara, Tinagli Irene, Tobé Tomas, Tobiszowski Grzegorz, Toia Patrizia, Tolleret Irène, Tomac Eugen, Tomc Romana, Toom Jana, Torvalds Nils, Tošenovský Evžen, Tóth Edina, Toussaint Marie, Trócsányi László, Tudorache Dragoș, Tudose Mihai, Uhrík Milan, Ušakovs Nils, Uspaskich Viktor, Vaidere Inese, Vana Monika, Vandendriessche Tom, Vandenkendelaere Tom, Van Overtveldt Johan, Van Sparrentak Kim, Vautmans Hilde, Vedrenne Marie-Pierre, Verheyen Sabine, Verhofstadt Guy, Vilimsky Harald, Villanueva Ruiz Idoia, Villumsen Nikolaj, Vincze Loránt, Vind Marianne, Virkkunen Henna, von Cramon-Taubadel Viola, Vondra Alexandr, Vozemberg-Vrionidi Elissavet, Vrecionová Veronika, Vuolo Lucia, Vázquez Lázara Adrián, Waitz Thomas, Wallace Mick, Walsh Maria, Walsmann Marion, Warborn Jörgen, Waszczykowski Witold Jan, Weimers Charlie, Weiss Pernille, Wieland Rainer, Wiener Sarah, Wiesner Emma, Wiek Michal, Winkler Iuliu, Winzig Angelika, Wiseler-Lima Isabel, Wiśniewska Jadwiga, Wölken Tiemo, Yenbou Salima, Yoncheva Elena, Zahradil Jan, Zalewska Anna, Zambelli Stefania, Zarzalejos Javier, Zdechovský Tomáš, Zimniok Bernhard, Złotowski Kosma, Zorinho Carlos, Zovko Željana, Zver Milan, Ždanoka Tatjana

Entschuldigt:

Angel Marc, Avram Carmen, Brunet Sylvie, Ehler Christian, Furore Mario, Gálvez Muñoz Lina, Gamon Claudia, Gyürk András, Ijabs Ivars, Kammerevert Petra, MacManus Chris, Patriciello Aldo, Sánchez Amor Nacho, Schreijer-Pierik Annie, Wolters Lara, Yon-Courtin Stéphanie

ANLAGE

ERGEBNIS DER NAMENTLICHEN ABSTIMMUNGEN

1. Tagesordnung für Dienstag — Antrag der S&D-Fraktion

Ja-Stimmen: 173

ECR: Berlato, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Lundgren, Nesci, Procaccini, Ruissen

NI: Castaldo, Danzi, De Blasis, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella

PPE: Falcă, Ochojska, Weiss

Renew: Auštrevičius, Bilbao Barandica, Grošelj, in 't Veld, Joveva

S&D: Albuquerque, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, García Del Blanco, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Incir, Jongerius, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Nica, Ohlsson, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Toia, Tudose, Ušakovs, Wölken

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kountoura, Matias, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Matthieu, Metz, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Roose, Satouri, Solé, Strik, Toussaint, Vana, Van Sparrentak, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 171

ECR: Aguilar, Bourgeois, Hoozevee, Ilčić, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Rafalska, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Złotowski

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Ghidoni, Griset, Jamet, Joron, Kuhs, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Zanni, Zimnick

NI: Deli, Gyöngyösi, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Bentele, Berendsen, Bilčík, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Clune, Coelho, Dorfmann, Düpont, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gieseke, Halicki, Hava, Jahr, Kalniete, Kanev, Kelly, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lenaers, Liese, Lins, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Mortler, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Novak, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pospíšil, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Maldeikienė, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyrači, Stavrou, Štefanec, Thaler, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsmann, Weber, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Azmani, Beer, Botoş, Boyer, Charanzová, Cicurel, Ciolos, Decerle, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gozi, Groothuis, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Loiseau, Melchior, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Rinzema, Riquet, Séjourné, Strugariu, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

Enthaltungen: 3

PPE: Geuking, Lewandowski, Peppucci

2. Tagesordnung für Dienstag — Antrag der Renew-Fraktion**Ja-Stimmen: 328**

ECR: Berlato, Bourgeois, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jurzyca, Kanko, Lundgren, Nesci, Procaccini, Rookan, Roos, Ruissen, Weimers

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Ghidoni, Griset, Jamet, Joron, Kuhs, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Minardi, Olivier, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Castaldo, Danzì, De Blasis, Donato, Gyöngyösi, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella

PPE: Adamowicz, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Clune, Coelho, De Meo, Dorfmann, Düpont, Falcă, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gieseke, Halicki, Hava, Jahr, Kalniete, Kanev, Kelly, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Mortler, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Novak, Ochojska, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pospíšil, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Maldeikienė, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Thaler, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Charanzová, Cicurel, Cioleş, Danti, Decerle, Eroglu, Farrang, Flego, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Loiseau, Melchior, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Rinzema, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Albuquerque, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, García Del Blanco, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Incir, Jongerius, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Nica, Ohlsson, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Toia, Tudose, Ušakovs, Wölken

The Left: Björk, Ernst, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Matias, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Matthieu, Metz, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Roose, Satouri, Solé, Strik, Toussaint, Vana, Van Sparrentak, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 15

ECR: Jurgiel, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Wiśniewska, Złotowski

NI: Deli, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth

PPE: Geuking

Enthaltungen: 8

ECR: Aguilar, Krasnodębski, Ruohonen-Lerner

The Left: Botenga, Daly, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan

3. Tagesordnung für Dienstag — Antrag der S&D-Fraktion (Entschießungsanträge)

Ja-Stimmen: 296

ECR: Berlato, Bourgeois, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jurzyca, Kanko, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Złotowski

ID: Annemans, De Man

NI: Castaldo, Danzi, De Blasis, Gyöngyösi, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arłukowicz, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Clune, Coelho, De Meo, Dorfmann, Düpont, Falcă, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Geuking, Gieseke, Halicki, Hava, Jahr, Kalniete, Kanev, Kelly, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouropoulos, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Meimarakis, Mortler, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Novak, Ochojska, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pospíšil, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Maldeikienė, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Thaler, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsmann, Weiss, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Charanzová, Cicurel, Cioleş, Danti, Decerle, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Loiseau, Melchior, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Albuquerque, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, García Del Blanco, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Incir, Jongerius, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Nica, Ohlsson, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Toia, Tudose, Ušakovs, Wölken

The Left: Björk, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Matias, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Matthieu, Metz, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Roose, Satouri, Solé, Ştefănuţă, Strik, Toussaint, Vana, Van Sparrentak, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 39

ECR: Mazurek, Rookens, Roos

ID: Androuët, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Fest, Garraud, Ghidoni, Griset, Jamet, Joron, Kuhs, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Deli, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth

PPE: Bilčík

The Left: Daly

Enthaltungen: 13

ECR: Aguilar, Jurgiel, Kruk

NI: Donato

PPE: Mažylis, Niebler, Pieper

Renew: Orville

The Left: Botenga, Ernst, Hazekamp, Michels, Schirdewan

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Orville

4. Tagesordnung für Dienstag — Antrag der Fraktion The Left

Ja-Stimmen: 186

ECR: Berlato, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Hoogeveen, Nesci, Procaccini, Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Androuët, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jamet, Joron, Lebreton, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé

NI: Castaldo, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella

PPE: De Meo, Geuking, Ochojska, Peppucci

Renew: Pekkarinen

S&D: Albuquerque, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Bresso, Brglez, Carvahais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, García Del Blanco, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Incir, Jongerius, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mebarek, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Nica, Ohlsson, Papandreu, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Toia, Tudose, Ušakovs, Wölken

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kountoura, Matias, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Matthieu, Metz, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Roose, Satouri, Solé, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Vana, Van Sparrentak, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 165

ECR: Aguilar, Bourgeois, Ilčić, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Rafalska, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Złotowski

ID: Basso, Conte, Da Re, Fest, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Deli, Gyöngyösi, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Clune, Coelho, Dorfmann, Düpont, Falcă, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gieseke, Halicki, Hava, Jahr, Kalniete, Kanev, Kelly, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Mortler, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Novak, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pospíšil, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Maldeikienė, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Thaler, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Danti, Decerle, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gozi, Groothuis, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, in 't Veld, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Loiseau, Melchior, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

Enthaltungen: 6

ID: Annemans, De Man, Kuhs

Renew: Cañas, Grošelj, Joveva

5. Tagesordnung für Mittwoch — Antrag der ID-Fraktion**Ja-Stimmen: 68**

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Bourgeois, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Ilčić, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookan, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Złotowski

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Ghidoni, Grisct, Jamet, Joron, Kuhs, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Castaldo, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Donato, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth

PPE: Weiss

The Left: Measure, Omarjee

Nein-Stimmen: 279

ECR: Hoogeveen, Rookmaker

NI: Gyöngyösi, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Clune, Coelho, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Falcă, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Geuking, Gieseke, Halicki, Jahr, Kalniete, Kanev, Kelly, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Mortler, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Novak, Ochojska, Peppucci, Pieper, Pospíšil, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Maldeikienė, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Thaler, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsmann, Weber, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciolos, Danti, Decerle, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Loiseau, Melchior, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Albuquerque, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, García Del Blanco, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Grapini, Gualmini, Heide, Incir, Jongerius, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Nica, Ohlsson, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Repasi, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Toia, Tudose, Ušakovs, Wölken

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kountoura, Matias, Michels, Modig, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Andresen, Auker, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Matthieu, Metz, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Roose, Satouri, Solé, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Vana, Van Sparrentak, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 4

ECR: Jurzyca

NI: Puigdemont i Casamajó

PPE: Hava

S&D: Pisapia

6. Tagesordnung für Mittwoch — Antrag der Renew-Fraktion

Ja-Stimmen: 269

ID: Fest

NI: Castaldo, Danzì, Kaili, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella

PPE: Adamowicz, Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Coelho, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Furlas, Franssen, Geuking, Gieseke, Halicki, Jahr, Kalniete, Kanev, Kelly, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Meimarakis, Mortler, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Novak, Ochojska, Pospíšil, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Maldeikienė, Skyttedal, Stavrou, Thaler, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Danti, Decerle, Eroglu, Farrang, Flego, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Melchior, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Albuquerque, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Incir, Jongerius, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Nica, Ohlsson, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Tang, Toia, Tudose, Ušakovs, Wölken

The Left: Björk, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kountoura, Matias, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Matthieu, Metz, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Roose, Satouri, Solé, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Vana, Van Sparrentak, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 67

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Ilčić, Jurgiel, Karski, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookens, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Złotowski

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Garraud, Ghidoni, Griset, Jamet, Joron, Kuhs, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: De Blasis, Deli, Donato, Gyöngyösi, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth

PPE: Alexandrov Yordanov, Falcă, Hava, Peppucci, Šojdrová, Vincze, Winkler

Enthaltungen: 12

ECR: Bourgeois, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Rookmaker, Ruohonen-Lerner

PPE: Ademov, Pieper, Schwab, Štefanec

The Left: Daly, Wallace

Legende der verwendeten Zeichen

*	Konsultationsverfahren
***	Zustimmungsverfahren
***I	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, erste Lesung
***II	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, zweite Lesung
***III	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, dritte Lesung

(Das angegebene Verfahren entspricht der von der Kommission vorgeschlagenen Rechtsgrundlage.)

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
DEVE	Entwicklungsausschuss
INTA	Ausschuss für internationalen Handel
BUDG	Haushaltsausschuss
CONT	Haushaltskontrollausschuss
ECON	Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung
EMPL	Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten
ENVI	Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr
REGI	Ausschuss für regionale Entwicklung
AGRI	Ausschuss für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung
PECH	Fischereiausschuss
CULT	Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung
JURI	Rechtsausschuss
LIBE	Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres
AFCO	Ausschuss für konstitutionelle Fragen
FEMM	Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
SEDE	Unterausschuss Sicherheit und Verteidigung
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen
SANT	Unterausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit

Abkürzungen der Fraktionen

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Vers/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen/Freie Europäische Allianz
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
ID	Fraktion Identität und Demokratie
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament – GUE/NGL
NI	Fraktionslos



C/2024/5278

29.8.2024

PROTOKOLL DER SITZUNG VOM 3. OKTOBER 2023

(C/2024/5278)

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

SITZUNGSPERIODE 2023-2024

Sitzungen vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 2023

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PROTOKOLL DER SITZUNG VOM 3. OKTOBER 2023

VORSITZ: Evelyn REGNER

Vizepräsidentin

1. Eröffnung der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 9.00 Uhr eröffnet.

2. Zusammensetzung der Fraktionen

Stefania Zambelli ist nicht mehr Mitglied der ID-Fraktion und gehört mit Wirkung vom 3. Oktober 2023 den fraktionslosen Mitgliedern an.

3. Zusammensetzung der Ausschüsse und Delegationen

Die Renew-Fraktion hat der Präsidentin den folgenden Beschluss zur Änderung der Zusammensetzung der Ausschüsse und Delegationen mitgeteilt:

— Delegation für die Beziehungen zur Volksrepublik China: Catherine Amalric

Dieser Beschluss tritt mit heutigem Datum in Kraft.

4. Zwischenbericht über den Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 (Aussprache)

Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 [2023/0201R(APP)] — Haushaltsausschuss. Berichterstatter: Jan Olbrycht und Margarida Marques (A9-0273/2023)

Jan Olbrycht und Margarida Marques erläutern den Bericht.

Es sprechen Pascual Navarro Ríos (amtierender Präsident des Rates) und Johannes Hahn (Mitglied der Kommission).

Es sprechen José Manuel Fernandes im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Eider Gardiazabal Rubial im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Valérie Hayer im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Rasmus Andresen im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Bogdan Rzońca im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Joachim Kuhs im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Dimitrios Papadimoulis, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Andor Deli, fraktionslos, Siegfried Mureșan, Rovana Plumb, Moritz Körner, Damian Boeselager, Johan Van Overtveldt, Eric Minardi, Younous Omarjee, Nicolas Bay, Janusz Lewandowski, Pedro Silva Pereira, Eva Maria Poptcheva, Denis Nesci, Alessandro Panza, Mick Wallace, Anna-Michelle Asimakopoulou, Victor Negrescu, Mauri Pekkarinen, Teuvo Hakkarainen, Carlos Coelho, Nils Ušakovs, Charles Goerens, Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Karlo Ressler, Ilan De Basso, Johan Nissinen, Matthias Ecke, Jonás Fernández und Eero Heinäluoma.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Eugen Tomac, Billy Kelleher, João Pimenta Lopes und Lefteris Nikolaou-Alavanos.

Es sprechen Johannes Hahn, Pascual Navarro Ríos, Jan Olbrycht und Margarida Marques.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 9.5 des Protokolls vom 3.10.2023

5. Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz ***I (Aussprache)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Schaffung eines gemeinsamen Rahmens für Mediendienste im Binnenmarkt (Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz) und zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2010/13/EU [COM(2022)0457 — C9-0309/2022 — 2022/0277(COD)] — Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung. Berichterstatterin: Sabine Verheyen (A9-0264/2023)

Sabine Verheyen erläutert den Bericht.

Es sprechen Geoffroy Didier (Verfasser der IMCO-Stellungnahme) und Ramona Strugariu (Verfasserin der LIBE-Stellungnahme).

Es spricht Věra Jourová (Vizepräsidentin der Kommission).

Es spricht Tomasz Frankowski im Namen der PPE-Fraktion.

VORSITZ: Pina PICIERNO

Vizepräsidentin

Es sprechen Massimiliano Smeriglio im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Irena Joveva im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Diana Riba i Giner im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Elżbieta Kruk im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Catherine Griset im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Stelios Kouloglou im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Dino Giarrusso, fraktionslos, Paulo Rangel, Alex Agius Saliba, Laurence Farreng, Daniel Freund (die Präsidentin weist den Redner auf die Verhaltensregeln hin), Cristian Terheş, Gianantonio Da Re, Clare Daly, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Romana Tomc, Elena Yoncheva, Maite Pagazaurtundúa, Marcel Kolaja, Pirkko Ruohonen-Lerner, Gilles Lebreton, Sabrina Pignedoli, Andrzej Halicki, Christel Schaldemose, Georgios Kyrtos, Alexandra Geese, Patricia Chagnon, Mislav Kolakušić, Vladimír Bilčík, Sylvie Guillaume, Abir Al-Sahlani, David Cormand, Harald Vilimsky, Tatjana Ždanoka, Henna Virkkunen, Katalin Cseh, die außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Angel Dzhabazki antwortet, Sven Simon, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Bogdan Rzońca antwortet, Željana Zovko und Lukas Mandl.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Sunčana Glavak, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Billy Kelleher, Saskia Bricmont, Ladislav Ilčić und Mick Wallace.

Es sprechen Věra Jourová und Sabine Verheyen.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 9.6 des Protokolls vom 3.10.2023

(Die Sitzung wird für einige Augenblicke unterbrochen.)

VORSITZ: Roberta METSOLA

Präsidentin

6. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 12.03 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

7. Gedenken anlässlich des 10. Jahrestags der Tragödie von Lampedusa (Erklärung der Präsidentin)

Die Präsidentin gibt die Erklärung ab.

Es sprechen Salvatore De Meo im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Pietro Bartolo im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Nicola Danti im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Erik Marquardt im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Nicola Procaccini im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Annalisa Tardino im Namen der ID-Fraktion und Cornelia Ernst im Namen der The Left-Fraktion.

Der Punkt ist geschlossen.

8. Erklärung der Präsidentin

Die Präsidentin gibt eine Erklärung anlässlich des 33. Jahrestags der deutschen Wiedervereinigung ab.

*
* *

Es spricht Clare Daly.

9. Abstimmungsstunde

Die detaillierten Abstimmungsergebnisse (Änderungsanträge, gesonderte und getrennte Abstimmungen usw.) sind in der Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, die Ergebnisse der namentlichen Abstimmungen in der Anlage „Ergebnis der namentlichen Abstimmungen“ aufgeführt. Die beiden Anlagen sind diesem Protokoll beigelegt und auf der Website des Parlaments verfügbar.

9.1. Ernennung des Vorsitzenden des Aufsichtsgremiums der Europäischen Zentralbank (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag zur Ernennung des Vorsitzenden des Aufsichtsgremiums der Europäischen Zentralbank [N9-0053/2023 — C9-0342/2023 — 2023/0901(NLE)] — Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung. Berichtstersterin: Irene Tinagli (A9-0272/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)
(Geheime Abstimmung (Artikel 131 Absatz 4 GO))

ERNENNUNG VON CLAUDIA BUCH

Gebilligt (P9_TA(2023)0331)
 („Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 1)

Die Liste der Mitglieder, die an der Abstimmung teilgenommen haben, ist diesem Protokoll beigelegt (Anlage 1 des Protokolls vom 3.10.2023).

9.2. Schutz der Arbeitnehmer vor Asbest ***I (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2009/148/EG über den Schutz der Arbeitnehmer gegen Gefährdung durch Asbest am Arbeitsplatz [COM(2022)0489 — C9-0321/2022 — 2022/0298(COD)] — Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten. Berichterstatterin: Véronique Trillet-Lenoir (A9-0160/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORLÄUFIGE EINIGUNG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0332)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 2)

Damit ist die erste Lesung des Parlaments abgeschlossen.

Nach der Abstimmung gedenkt die Präsidentin der Berichterstatterin, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir.

9.3. Wirtschaftlicher Zwang durch Drittländer ***I (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über den Schutz der Union und ihrer Mitgliedstaaten vor wirtschaftlichem Zwang durch Drittländer [COM(2021)0775 — C9-0458/2021 — 2021/0406(COD)] — Ausschuss für internationalen Handel. Berichterstatter: Bernd Lange (A9-0246/2022)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORLÄUFIGE EINIGUNG

Gebilligt (P9_TA(2023)0333)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 3)

Damit ist die erste Lesung des Parlaments abgeschlossen.

GEMEINSAME ERKLÄRUNG, ERKLÄRUNG DER KOMMISSION

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0333)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 3)

9.4. Intelligente Straßenverkehrssysteme ***I (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2010/40/EU zum Rahmen für die Einführung intelligenter Verkehrssysteme im Straßenverkehr und für deren Schnittstellen zu anderen Verkehrsträgern [COM(2021)0813 — C9-0471/2021 — 2021/0419(COD)] — Ausschuss für Verkehr und Tourismus. Berichterstatterin: Rovana Plumb (A9-0265/2022)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORLÄUFIGE EINIGUNG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0334)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 4)

Damit ist die erste Lesung des Parlaments abgeschlossen.

9.5. Zwischenbericht über den Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 (Abstimmung)

Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 [2023/0201R(APP)] — Haushaltsausschuss. Berichterstatter: Jan Olbrycht und Margarida Marques (A9-0273/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0335)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 5)

Wortmeldungen

Moritz Körner, um einen mündlichen Änderungsantrag zu stellen, mit dem nach Ziffer 15 eine neue Ziffer eingefügt werden soll. Das Parlament ist nicht damit einverstanden, über den mündlichen Änderungsantrag abzustimmen, da über 38 Mitglieder dies ablehnten.

9.6. Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz ***I (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Schaffung eines gemeinsamen Rahmens für Mediendienste im Binnenmarkt (Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz) und zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2010/13/EU [COM(2022)0457 — C9-0309/2022 — 2022/0277(COD)] — Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung. Berichterstatterin: Sabine Verheyen (A9-0264/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORSCHLAG DER KOMMISSION und ÄNDERUNGSANTRÄGE

Gebilligt (P9_TA(2023)0336)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 6)

ANTRAG AUF RÜCKÜBERWEISUNG AN DEN AUSSCHUSS

Gebilligt

Wortmeldungen

Nach der Abstimmung über den Vorschlag der Kommission Sabine Verheyen (Berichterstatterin), um zu beantragen, den Gegenstand gemäß Artikel 59 Absatz 4 GO zwecks interinstitutioneller Verhandlungen an den zuständigen Ausschuss zurückzuüberweisen.

9.7. Einwand gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO: genetisch veränderter Mais der Sorte MON 89034 × 1507 × MIR162 × NK603 × DAS-40278-9 und neun Unterkombinationen (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht vom ENVI-Ausschuss gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO, zu dem Entwurf eines Durchführungsbeschlusses der Kommission über die Zulassung des Inverkehrbringens von Erzeugnissen, die genetisch veränderten Mais der Sorte MON 89034 × 1507 × MIR162 × NK603 × DAS-40278-9 und neun Unterkombinationen enthalten, daraus bestehen oder daraus gewonnen werden, gemäß der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1829/2003 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates (D090638/03 — 2023/2809(RSP)) (B9-0387/2023) — Zuständige Mitglieder: Martin Häusling, Anja Hazekamp, Sirpa Pietikäinen, Günther Sidl

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0337)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 7)

9.8. Einwand gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO: genetisch veränderter Mais der Sorte MIR162 (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht vom ENVI-Ausschuss gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO, zu dem Entwurf eines Durchführungsbeschlusses der Kommission über die Erneuerung der Zulassung des Inverkehrbringens von Erzeugnissen, die genetisch veränderten Mais der Sorte MIR162 enthalten, aus ihm bestehen oder aus ihm gewonnen werden, gemäß der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1829/2003 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates und zur Änderung der Durchführungsbeschlüsse der Kommission (EU) 2016/1685, (EU) 2019/1305 und (EU) 2019/2087 hinsichtlich des Referenzmaterials (D090639/03 — 2023/2810(RSP)) (B9-0388/2023) — Zuständige Mitglieder: Martin Häusling, Anja Hazekamp, Sirpa Pietikäinen, Günther Sidl

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0338)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 8)

9.9. Schaffung eines europäischen Verkehrswesens, das den Bedürfnissen von Frauen gerecht wird (Abstimmung)

Bericht über die Schaffung eines europäischen Verkehrswesens, das den Bedürfnissen von Frauen gerecht wird [2022/2140(INI)] — Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frauen und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter. Berichterstatterin: Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska (A9-0239/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen durch einzige Abstimmung (P9_TA(2023)0339)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 9)

(Die Sitzung wird um 12.42 Uhr unterbrochen.)

VORSITZ: Pedro SILVA PEREIRA

Vizepräsident

10. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 12.47 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

11. Mit Korruption verbundener großmaßstäblicher Verkauf von Schengen-Visa (Aussprache)

Erklärung der Kommission: Mit Korruption verbundener großmaßstäblicher Verkauf von Schengen-Visa (2023/2878(RSP))

Margaritis Schinas (Vizepräsident der Kommission) gibt die Erklärung ab.

Es sprechen Jeroen Lenaers im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Robert Biedroń im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Róza Thun und Hohenstein im Namen der Renew-Fraktion (der Präsident weist die Mitglieder auf die Verhaltensregeln hin), Erik Marquardt im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Patryk Jaki im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Anders Vistisen im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Clare Daly im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Kinga Gál, fraktionslos, Bartosz Arłukowicz (der Präsident weist den Redner auf die Verhaltensregeln hin), Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Jan-Christoph Oetjen, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Bogdan Rzońca antwortet, Marcel Kolaja, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Gunnar Beck, Gilbert Collard, Paulo Rangel (der Präsident weist Jacek Saryusz-Wolski auf die Verhaltensregeln hin), Patryk Jaki, um nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ eine Frage an Paulo Rangel zu stellen, auf die dieser antwortet, Evrim Incir, Nicola Danti, Daniel Freund, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Jacek Saryusz-Wolski antwortet, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Filip De Man, Balázs Hidvéghi, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Jadwiga Wiśniewska antwortet, Lukas Mandl, Marek Belka, Valérie Hayer, Beata Kempa, Jean-Lin Lacapelle, Gheorghe Falcă, Łukasz Kohut, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Andrzej Halicki, Leszek Miller und Vlad Gheorghe.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Janina Ochojska, Maria Grapini und Eugen Tomac.

Es spricht Margaritis Schinas.

VORSITZ: Dimitrios PAPADIMOULIS

Vizepräsident

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

12. Arzneimittelknappheit und strategische Autonomie im Gesundheitswesen in der EU (Aussprache)

Erklärung der Kommission: Arzneimittelknappheit und strategische Autonomie im Gesundheitswesen in der EU (2023/2877(RSP))

Stella Kyriakides (Mitglied der Kommission) gibt die Erklärung ab.

Es sprechen Tomislav Sokol im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Nicolás González Casares im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Susana Solís Pérez im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Tilly Metz im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Joanna Kopcińska im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Sylvia Limmer im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Kateřina Konečná im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Viktor Uspaskich, fraktionslos, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Sara Cerdas, Frédérique Ries, Michèle Rivasi, Margarita de la Pisa Carrión, Rosanna Conte, Marisa Matias, Edina Tóth, Stelios Kypourouopoulos, Monika Beňová, Catherine Amalric, Nicolae Ştefănuţă, Kosma Złotowski, João Pimenta Lopes, Lefteris Nikolaou-Alavanos, Alexander Bernhuber, Milan Brglez, Dolors Montserrat, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Beatrice Covassi und Kathleen Van Brempt.

VORSITZ: Roberts ZĪLE

Vizepräsident

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Maria Grapini, Susanna Ceccardi und Marc Botenga.

Es spricht Stella Kyriakides.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

13. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung

Das Protokoll der vorangegangenen Sitzung wird genehmigt.

14. Fragestunde mit Kommissionsmitgliedern — Handelsbeziehungen EU-China

Der Präsident geht kurz auf die Modalitäten für den Ablauf der Fragestunde mit Kommissionsmitgliedern ein.

Valdis Dombrovskis (Exekutiv-Vizepräsident der Kommission) beantwortet die Fragen der Mitglieder: Francisco José Millán Mon, Kathleen Van Brempt, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Heidi Hautala, Geert Bourgeois, Silvia Sardone, Mick Wallace, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, David Lega, Inma Rodríguez-Piñero, Daniel Caspary, Georgios Kyrtos, Lucia Vuolo, José Manuel Fernandes, Bart Groothuis und Susanna Ceccardi.

VORSITZ: Heidi HAUTALA

Vizepräsidentin

Valdis Dombrovskis beantwortet die Fragen der Mitglieder: Miriam Lexmann, Seán Kelly, Mauri Pekkarinen und Barry Andrews.

Die Fragestunde ist geschlossen.

15. Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (2023/2879(RSP))

Pascual Navarro Ríos (amtierender Präsident des Rates) und Stella Kyriakides (Mitglied der Kommission) geben die Erklärungen ab.

Es sprechen Željana Zovko im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Marina Kaljurand im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Nathalie Loiseau im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Markéta Gregorová im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Anna Fotyga im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Jordan Bardella im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Martin Sonneborn, fraktionslos, Rasa Juknevičienė, Isabel Santos, Hilde Vautmans, Sergey Lagodinsky, Assita Kanko, Anna Bonfrisco, Giorgos Georgiou, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Michael Gahler, Robert Hajšel, Karen Melchior, Jordi Solé, Angel Dzhambazki, Jean-Lin Lacapelle, Emmanuel Maurel, Nicolas Bay, Andrey Kovatchev, Sylvie Guillaume, Klemen Grošelj, Marie Toussaint, Bert-Jan Ruissen, Gerolf Annemans (die Präsidentin weist den Redner auf die Bestimmungen über die Verhaltensregeln hin), Antoni Comín i Oliveres, Andrius Kubilius, Brando Benifei, Petras Auštrevičius, Silvia Sardone, David Lega, Alessandra Moretti, Miriam Lexmann und Tonino Picula.

VORSITZ: Othmar KARAS

Vizepräsident

Es sprechen Massimiliano Salini, François-Xavier Bellamy und Anja Haga.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Alexander Alexandrov Yordanov, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Viola von Cramon-Taubadel, Liudas Mažylis, Costas Mavrides, Ana Miranda, Tomáš Zdechovský und Eleni Stavrou.

Es sprechen Stella Kyriakides und Pascual Navarro Ríos.

Zum Abschluss der Aussprache gemäß Artikel 132 Absatz 2 GO eingereichte Entschließungsanträge: *Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 8.11 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

16. Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP))

Pascual Navarro Ríos (amtierender Präsident des Rates) und Janez Lenarčič (Mitglied der Kommission) geben die Erklärungen ab.

Es sprechen Andrzej Halicki im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Thijs Reuten im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Dragoș Tudorache im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Viola von Cramon-Taubadel im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Anna Fotyga im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Emmanuel Maurel im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Siegfried Mureșan, Juozas Olekas, Petras Auštrevičius, Markéta Gregorová, Cristian Terheș, Helmut Scholz, David McAllister, Margarida Marques, Vlad-Marius Botoș, Adam Bielan, Andrius Kubilius, Victor Negrescu, Dacian Cioloș, Ryszard Czarnecki, Alexander Alexandrov Yordanov, Corina Crețu und Rasa Juknevičienė.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Maria Grapini und Jiří Pospíšil.

Es sprechen Janez Lenarčič und Pascual Navarro Ríos.

Zum Abschluss der Aussprache gemäß Artikel 132 Absatz 2 GO eingereichte Entschließungsanträge: *Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 8.12 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

17. Jüngste Entwicklungen im Dialog zwischen Serbien und dem Kosovo sowie die Lage in den Gemeinden im Norden des Kosovo (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Jüngste Entwicklungen im Dialog zwischen Serbien und dem Kosovo sowie die Lage in den Gemeinden im Norden des Kosovo (2023/2880(RSP))

Pascual Navarro Ríos (amtierender Präsident des Rates) und Janez Lenarčič (Mitglied der Kommission) geben die Erklärungen ab.

Es sprechen Vladimír Bilčík im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Tonino Picula im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Ilhan Kyuchyuk im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Viola von Cramon-Taubadel im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Angel Dzhambazki im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Jean-Lin Lacapelle im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Andor Deli, fraktionslos, und Andrey Kovatchev.

VORSITZ: Roberts ZILE

Vizepräsident

Es sprechen Alessandra Moretti, Klemen Grošelj, Thomas Waitz, Ladislav Ilčí, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Michael Gahler, Andreas Schieder, Tineke Strik, Dorien Rookmaker, Željana Zovko, Matjaž Nemec, Lukas Mandl, Demetris Papadakis, Sunčana Glavak, Thijs Reuten und Gheorghe Falcă.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Tomislav Sokol und Katarína Roth Neveďalová.

Es sprechen Janez Lenarčič und Pascual Navarro Ríos.

Die gemäß Artikel 132 Absatz 2 GO einzureichenden Entschließungsanträge werden zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt bekannt gegeben.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *nächste Tagung*

18. Beziehungen EU-Schweiz (Aussprache)

Bericht über die Beziehungen EU-Schweiz [2023/2042(INI)] — Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten. Berichterstatter: Lukas Mandl (A9-0248/2023)

Lukas Mandl erläutert den Bericht.

Es sprechen Jörgen Warborn (Verfasser der INTA-Stellungnahme) und Hannes Heide (Verfasser der CULT-Stellungnahme).

Es spricht Maroš Šefčovič (Exekutiv-Vizepräsident der Kommission).

Es sprechen Andreas Schwab im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Andreas Schieder im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Christophe Grudler im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Alessandro Panza im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Francisco José Millán Mon und Marek Belka.

Es spricht nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Katarína Roth Neveďalová.

Es sprechen Maroš Šefčovič und Lukas Mandl.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 7.6 des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023*

19. Usbekistan (Aussprache)

Bericht über Usbekistan [2022/2195(INI)] — Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten. Berichterstatter: Ilhan Kyuchyuk (A9-0227/2023)

Ilhan Kyuchyuk erläutert den Bericht.

Es spricht Margaritis Schinas (Vizepräsident der Kommission).

Es sprechen Liudas Mažylis im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Karsten Lucke im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Viola von Cramon-Taubadel im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Thierry Mariani im Namen der ID-Fraktion und Katarína Roth Neveďalová.

Es sprechen Margaritis Schinas und Ilhan Kyuchyuk.

VORSITZ: Marc ANGEL

Vizepräsident

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 7.7 des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023

20. Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen *I** (Aussprache)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen [COM(2022)0748 — C9-0433/2022 — 2022/0432(COD)] — Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit. Berichterstatterin: Maria Spyraiki (A9-0271/2023)

Maria Spyraiki erläutert den Bericht.

Es spricht Margaritis Schinas (Vizepräsident der Kommission).

Es sprechen Dennis Radtke im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, João Albuquerque im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Jutta Paulus im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Pietro Fiocchi im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Danilo Oscar Lancini im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Anja Hazekamp im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Radan Kanev und Irène Tolleret.

Es spricht nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Tsvetelina Penkova.

Es sprechen Margaritis Schinas und Maria Spyraiki.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 7.1 des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023

21. Die zehnte von der EZB beschlossene Erhöhung der Referenzzinssätze in Folge und ihre Auswirkungen (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Die zehnte von der EZB beschlossene Erhöhung der Referenzzinssätze in Folge und ihre Auswirkungen (2023/2891(RSP))

Margaritis Schinas (Vizepräsident der Kommission) gibt im Namen der Kommission die Erklärung ab.

Es sprechen Lídia Pereira im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Jonás Fernández im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Billy Kelleher im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Rasmus Andresen im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Johan Van Overtveldt im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Gunnar Beck im Namen der ID-Fraktion, João Pimenta Lopes im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Ralf Seekatz, Margarida Marques, Georgios Kyrtos und René Repasi.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Francesca Peppucci, Tsvetelina Penkova und Sandra Pereira.

Es spricht Margaritis Schinas.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

22. Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Mündliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Schutz der Arbeitnehmer vor Asbest — Bericht Véronique Trillet-Lenoir — A9-0160/2023

Luke Ming Flanagan

Wirtschaftlicher Zwang durch Drittländer — Bericht Bernd Lange — A9-0246/2022

Miriam Lexmann

Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz — Bericht Sabine Verheyen — A9-0264/2023

Miriam Lexmann

Schriftliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Schriftliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung gemäß Artikel 194 GO werden auf die den Mitgliedern vorbehaltenen Seiten auf der Website des Parlaments aufgenommen.

23. Tagesordnung der nächsten Sitzung

Die Tagesordnung für die nächste Sitzung ist festgelegt (Dokument „Tagesordnung“ PE 753.923/OJ).

24. Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung

Gemäß Artikel 202 Absatz 3 GO wird das Protokoll dieser Sitzung dem Parlament zu Beginn der Nachmittagssitzung des nächsten Sitzungstags zur Genehmigung unterbreitet.

25. Schluss der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 22.16 Uhr geschlossen.

Alessandro Chiocchetti
Generalsekretär

Heidi Hautala
Vizepräsidentin

ANLAGE 1 — Ernennung des Vorsitzenden des Aufsichtsgremiums der Europäischen Zentralbank

LISTE DER MITGLIEDER, DIE AN DER GEHEIMEN ABSTIMMUNG TEILGENOMMEN HABEN

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou-poulos, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glueck, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Melchior, Mihaylova, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Ameriks, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

ANWESENHEITSLISTE

Anwesend:

Adamowicz Magdalena, Ademov Asim, Adinolfi Isabella, Adinolfi Matteo, Agius Saliba Alex, Aguilar Mazaly, Aguilera Clara, Alametsä Alviina, Albuquerque João, Alexandrov Yordanov Alexander, Alfonsi François, Alieva-Veli Atidzhe, Al-Sahlan Abir, Amalric Catherine, Ameriks Andris, Andresen Rasmus, Andrews Barry, Androuët Mathilde, Angel Marc, Annemans Gerolf, Ansip Andrus, Arena Maria, Arias Echeverría Pablo, Arimont Pascal, Arlukowicz Bartosz, Asimakopoulou Anna-Michelle, Aubry Manon, Auken Margrete, Auštrevičius Petras, Azmani Malik, Ballarín Cereza Laura, Balt Marek Paweł, Bardella Jordan, Barley Katarina, Bartolo Pietro, Băsescu Traian, Basso Alessandra, Bauzá Díaz José Ramón, Bay Nicolas, Beck Gunnar, Beer Nicola, Beghin Tiziana, Beigneux Aurélia, Belka Marek, Bellamy François-Xavier, Benea Adrian-Dragoș, Benifei Brando, Benjumea Benjumea Isabel, Beňová Monika, Bentele Hildegard, Berendsen Tom, Berg Lars Patrick, Berger Stefan, Bergkvist Erik, Berlato Sergio, Bernhuber Alexander, Biedroń Robert, Bielan Adam, Bijoux Stéphane, Bilbao Barandica Izaskun, Bilčík Vladimír, Bilde Dominique, Bischoff Gabriele, Biteau Benoît, Björk Malin, Blaga Vasile, Blaško Hynek, Blinkievičiūtė Vilija, Bloss Michael, Bocskor Andrea, Boeselager Damian, Bogdan Ioan-Rareș, Bogovič Franc, Bonfrisco Anna, Borchia Paolo, Borzan Biljana, Botenga Marc, Botoș Vlad-Marius, Bourgeois Geert, Boyer Gilles, Braunsberger-Reinhold Karolin, Bresso Mercedes, Breyer Patrick, Brglez Milan, Brimont Saskia, Brudziński Joachim Stanisław, Bruna Annika, Buchheit Markus, Buda Daniel, Bullmann Udo, Buschmann Martin, Bușoi Cristian-Silviu, Buxadé Villalba Jorge, Campomenosi Marco, Cañas Jordi, Canfin Pascal, Carême Damien, Carvalhais Isabel, Carvalho Maria da Graça, Casa David, Casanova Massimo, Caspary Daniel, Castaldo Fabio Massimo, del Castillo Vera Pilar, Cavazzini Anna, Ceccardi Susanna, Cerdas Sara, Chabaud Catherine, Chagnon Patricia, Chaibi Leila, Charanzová Dita, Chastel Olivier, Chinnici Caterina, Christensen Asger, Cicurel Ilana, Cimoszewicz Włodzimierz, Ciocca Angelo, Ciołoș Dacian, Ciuhodaru Tudor, Clergeau Christophe, Clune Deirdre, Coelho Carlos, Colin-Oesterlé Nathalie, Collado Jiménez Ana, Collard Gilbert, Comín i Oliveres Antoni, Conte Rosanna, Cormand David, Corrao Ignazio, Covassi Beatrice, Cozzolino Andrea, Crețu Corina, Cseh Katalin, Cuffe Ciarán, Cutajar Josianne, Czarnecki Ryszard, Dalunde Jakop G., Daly Clare, D'Amato Rosa, Danjean Arnaud, Danti Nicola, Danzi Maria Angela, Da Re Gianantonio, Dauchy Marie, David Ivan, De Blasis Elisabetta, De Basso Ilan, De Castro Paolo, Delbos-Corfield Gwendoline, Deli Andor, Delli Karima, De Man Filip, De Meo Salvatore, Demirel Özlem, Deparnay-Grunenberg Anna, Deutsch Tamás, Didier Geoffroy, Dobrev Klára, Donato Francesca, Dorfmann Herbert, Duda Jarosław, Dupont Lena, Durand Pascal, Ďuriš Nicholsonová Lucia, Dzhambazki Angel, Ecke Matthias, Ehler Christian, Eickhout Bas, Engerer Cyrus, Ernst Cornelia, Eroglu Engin, Estaràs Ferragut Rosa, Falcă Gheorghe, Farreng Laurence, Fernandes José Manuel, Fernández Jonás, Ferrandino Giuseppe, Ferrara Laura, Fest Nicolaus, Fianza Carlo, Fiocchi Pietro, Fitzgerald Frances, Flanagan Luke Ming, Flego Valter, Fotyga Anna, Fourlas Loucas, Fragkos Emmanouil, Frankowski Tomasz, Franssen Cindy, Franz Romeo, Freund Daniel, Fritzton Hélène, Fuglsang Niels, Gahler Michael, Gál Kinga, Gallée Malte, Gálvez Muñoz Lina, Gancia Gianna, García Del Blanco Ibán, García Muñoz Isabel, Gardiazabal Rubial Eider, Garraud Jean-Paul, Gazzini Matteo, Geese Alexandra, Geier Jens, Gemma Chiara, Georgiou Giorgos, Geuking Helmut, Gheorghe Vlad, Ghidoni Paola, Giarrusso Dino, Gieseke Jens, Glavak Sunčana, Glück Andreas, Glucksmann Raphaël, Goerens Charles, González Mónica Silvana, González Casares Nicolás, Gozi Sandro, de Graaff Marcel, Grapini Maria, Gregorová Markéta, Griset Catherine, Groothuis Bart, Grošelj Klemen, Grudler Christophe, Gruffat Claude, Gualmini Elisabetta, Guerreiro Francisco, Guetta Bernard, Guillaume Sylvie, Gusmão José, Gyöngyösi Márton, Győri Enikő, Haga Anja, Hahn Svenja, Haider Roman, Hajšel Robert, Hakkarainen Teuvo, Halicki Andrzej, Hansen Christophe, Häusling Martin, Hautala Heidi, Hava Mircea-Gheorghe, Hayer Valérie, Hazekamp Anja, Heide Hannes, Heinäluoma Eero, Herzberger-Fofana Pierrette, Hetman Krzysztof, Hidvéghi Balázs, Hlaváček Martin, Hohlmeier Monika, Hojsík Martin, Holmgren Pär, Hölvényi György, Homs Ginel Alicia, Hoogeteven Michiel, Hortefeux Brice, Hristov Ivo, Hübner Danuta Maria, Huitema Jan, Ijabs Ivars, Ilčić Ladislav, Incir Evin, in 't Veld Sophia, Jahr Peter, Jakeliūnas Stasys, Jaki Patryk, Jalkh Jean-François, Jamet France, Járóka Lívia, Jongerius Agnes, Joron Virginie, Joveva Irena, Juknevičienė Rasa, Jurgiel Krzysztof, Jurzyca Eugen, Juvin Hervé, Kaili Eva, Kalinowski Jarosław, Kaljurand Marina, Kalniete Sandra, Kanev Radan, Kanko Assita, Karas Othmar, Karleskind Pierre, Karlsbro Karin, Karski Karol, Katainen Elsi, Kefalogiannis Manolis, Kelleher Billy, Keller Fabienne, Keller Ska, Kelly Seán, Kempa Beata, Kizilyürek Niyazi, Kloc Izabela-Helena, Knotek Ondřej, Kohut Łukasz, Kokalari Arba, Kokkalis Petros, Kolaja Marcel, Kolakušić Mislav, Konečná Kateřina, Konstantinou Athanasios, Kopacz Ewa, Kopcińska Joanna, Körner Moritz, Kósa Ádám, Köster Dietmar, Kouloglou Stelios, Kountoura Elena, Kovářik Ondřej, Kovatchev Andrey, Krah Maximilian, Krasnodębski Zdzisław, Kruk Elżbieta, Kubilius Andrius, Kuhs Joachim, Kumpula-Natri Miapetra, Kuźmiuk Zbigniew, Kypourou Stelios, Kyrtos Georgios, Kyuchyuk Ilhan, Lacapelle Jean-Lin, Lagodinsky Sergey, Lalucq Aurore, Lancini Danilo Oscar, Lange Bernd, de Lange Esther, Langensiepen Katrin, Larrouturou Pierre, Laureti Camilla, Lebreton Gilles, Lega David, Leitão-Marques Maria-Manuel, Lenaers Jeroen, Lewandowski Janusz, Lexmann Miriam, Liese Peter, Limmer Sylvia, Lins Norbert, Lizzi Elena, Loiseau Nathalie, Løkkegaard Morten, López Javi, López Aguilar Juan Fernando, López Gil Leopoldo, López-Istúriz White Antonio, Lucke Karsten, Luena César, Łukacijewska Elżbieta Katarzyna, Lundgren Peter, Lutgen Benoît, McAllister David, Madison Jaak, Maestre Martín De Almagro Cristina, Seibutyte Aušra, Manda Claudiu, Manders Antonius, Mandl Lukas, Mariani Thierry, Marinescu Marian-Jean, Markey Colm, Marquardt Erik, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matias Marisa, Matić Predrag Fred, Mato Gabriel, Matthieu Sara, Maurel Emmanuel, Mavrides Costas, Maxová Radka, Mayer

Georg, Mazurek Beata, Mažylis Liudas, Mebarek Nora, Meimarakis Vangelis, Melbārde Dace, Melchior Karen, Melo Nuno, Mesure Marina, Metsola Roberta, Metz Tilly, Meuthen Jörg, Michels Martina, Mihaylova Iskra, Mikser Sven, Milazzo Giuseppe, Millán Mon Francisco José, Miller Leszek, Minardi Eric, Miranda Ana, Mituța Alin, Modig Silvia, Molnár Csaba, Monteiro de Aguiar Cláudia, Montserrat Dolors, Moreno Sánchez Javier, Moretti Alessandra, Mortler Marlene, Motreanu Dan-Ștefan, Możdżanowska Andżelika Anna, Mureșan Siegfried, Nagtegaal Caroline, Nart Javier, Negrescu Victor, Nemec Matjaž, Nesci Denis, Neumann Hannah, Nica Dan, Niebler Angelika, Niedermayer Luděk, Niinistö Ville, Nikolaou-Alavanos Lefteris, Nissinen Johan, Nistor Gheorghe-Vlad, Noichl Maria, Novak Ljudmila, Ochojska Janina, Oetjen Jan-Christoph, Ohlsson Carina, Olbrycht Jan, Olekas Juozas, Olivier Philippe, Omarjee Younous, Orville Max, O'Sullivan Grace, Paet Urmas, Pagazaurtundúa Maite, Panza Alessandro, Papadakis Demetris, Papadakis Kostas, Papadimoulis Dimitrios, Papandreou Nikos, Paulus Jutta, Pedicini Piernicola, Pekkarinen Mauri, Peksa Mikuláš, Pelletier Anne-Sophie, Penkova Tsvetelina, Peppucci Francesca, Pereira Sandra, Pereira Lídia, Peter-Hansen Kira Marie, Petersen Morten, Picierno Pina, Picula Tonino, Pieper Markus, Pietikäinen Sirpa, Pignedoli Sabrina, Pimenta Lopes João, Pineda Manu, Pirkakas Maxette, de la Pisa Carrión Margarita, Pisapia Giuliano, Pislaru Dragoș, Plumb Rovana, Polčák Stanislav, Polfjård Jessica, Pollák Peter, Poptcheva Eva Maria, Pospíšil Jiří, Poulsen Erik, Puigdemont i Casamajó Carles, Radev Emil, Radtke Dennis, Rafaela Samira, Rafalska Elżbieta, Rangel Paulo, Rasmussen Bergur Løkke, Rego Sira, Reil Guido, Repasi René, Ressler Karlo, Reuten Thijs, Riba i Giner Diana, Ries Frédérique, Rinaldi Antonio Maria, Rinzema Catharina, Ripa Manuela, Riquet Dominique, Rivasi Michèle, Rivière Jérôme, Roberti Franco, Rodríguez-Piñero Inma, Rodríguez Palop Eugenia, Rodríguez Ramos María Soraya, Rónai Sándor, Rondinelli Daniela, Rooker Rob, Rookmaker Dorien, Roos Robert, Roose Caroline, Ropé Bronis, Rossi Maria Veronica, Roth Neveďalová Katarína, Rougé André, Rudner Thomas, Ruissen Bert-Jan, Ruiz Devesa Domènec, Ruohonen-Lerner Pirkko, Rzońca Bogdan, Sagartz Christian, Salini Massimiliano, Sander Anne, Sant Alfred, Santos Isabel, Sardone Silvia, Sarvamaa Petri, Saryusz-Wolski Jacek, Satouri Mounir, Schaldemose Christel, Schaller-Baross Ernő, Schieder Andreas, Schmiedtbauer Simone, Schneider Christine, Scholz Helmut, Schuster Joachim, Schwab Andreas, Seekatz Ralf, Semedo Monica, Semsrott Nico, Sidl Günther, Silva Pereira Pedro, Simon Sven, Sinčić Ivan Vilibor, Sippel Birgit, Skyttedal Sara, Smeriglio Massimiliano, Šojdrová Michaela, Sokol Tomislav, Solé Jordi, Solís Pérez Susana, Sonneborn Martin, Spurek Sylwia, Spyraiki Maria, Stancanelli Raffaele, Stanishev Sergei, Stavrou Eleni, Ștefanec Ivan, Ștefănuță Nicolae, Strik Tineke, Strugariu Ramona, Szydło Beata, Tang Paul, Tarabella Marc, Tardino Annalisa, Tax Vera, Terheș Cristian, Terras Riho, Thaler Barbara, Thun und Hohenstein Róza, Tinagli Irene, Tobé Tomas, Tobiszowski Grzegorz, Toia Patrizia, Tolleret Irène, Tomac Eugen, Tomc Romana, Toom Jana, Torvalds Nils, Tošenovský Evžen, Tóth Edina, Toussaint Marie, Trócsányi László, Tudorache Dragoș, Tudose Mihai, Uhrík Milan, Ujhelyi István, Urtasun Ernest, Ušakovs Nils, Uspaskich Viktor, Vaidere Inese, Vana Monika, Van Brempt Kathleen, Vandendriessche Tom, Vandenkendelaere Tom, Van Overtveldt Johan, Van Sparrentak Kim, Vautmans Hilde, Vedrenne Marie-Pierre, Verheyen Sabine, Verhofstadt Guy, Vilimsky Harald, Villanueva Ruiz Idoia, Villumsen Nikolaj, Vincze Loránt, Vind Marianne, Virkkunen Henna, Vistisen Anders, Vitanov Petar, von Cramon-Taubadel Viola, Vondra Alexandr, Voss Axel, Vozemberg-Vrionidi Elissavet, Vrecionová Veronika, Vuolo Lucia, Waitz Thomas, Wallace Mick, Walsh Maria, Walsmann Marion, Warborn Jörgen, Waszczykowski Witold Jan, Weimers Charlie, Weiss Pernille, Wieland Rainer, Wiener Sarah, Wiesner Emma, Wiek Michal, Winkler Iuliu, Winzig Angelika, Wiseler-Lima Isabel, Wiśniewska Jadwiga, Wölken Tiemo, Yenbou Salima, Yoncheva Elena, Zahradil Jan, Zalewska Anna, Zambelli Stefania, Zarzalejos Javier, Zdechovský Tomáš, Zile Roberts, Zimniok Bernhard, Złotowski Kosma, Zoido Álvarez Juan Ignacio, Zorinho Carlos, Zovko Željana, Zver Milan, Ždanoka Tatjana

Entschuldigt:

Avram Carmen, Brunet Sylvie, Furore Mario, Gamon Claudia, Gyürk András, Kammerevert Petra, MacManus Chris, Patriciello Aldo, Sánchez Amor Nacho, Schreijer-Pierik Annie, Wolters Lara, Yon-Courtin Stéphanie

ANLAGE I

ERGEBNISSE DER ABSTIMMUNGEN

Erklärung der Abkürzungen und Symbole

+	angenommen
-	abgelehnt
↓	hinfällig
Z	zurückgezogen
NA (... , ... , ...)	namentliche Abstimmung (Ja-Stimmen, Nein-Stimmen, Enthaltungen)
EA (... , ... , ...)	elektronische Abstimmung (Ja-Stimmen, Nein-Stimmen, Enthaltungen)
getr.	getrennte Abstimmung
ges.	gesonderte Abstimmung
Änd.	Änderungsantrag
K	Kompromissänderungsantrag
entspr.	entsprechender Teil
S	Streichung
=	identische Änderungsanträge
§	Absatz/Ziffer/Nummer
Art.	Artikel
Erw.	Erwägung
Entschl. antr.	Entschließungsantrag
gem. Entschl. antr.	gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag
1/20	niedrige Schwelle (1/20 der Mitglieder)
1/10	mittlere Schwelle (1/10 der Mitglieder)
1/5	hohe Schwelle (1/5 der Mitglieder)
geh.	geheime Abstimmung

1. Ernennung des Vorsitzenden des Aufsichtsgremiums der Europäischen Zentralbank

Bericht: Irene Tinagli (A9-0272/2023) (geheime Abstimmung (Artikel 131 Absatz 4 GO))

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Ernennung von Claudia Buch		+	357, 195, 42

2. Schutz der Arbeitnehmer vor Asbest ***I

Bericht: Véronique Trillet-Lenoir (A9-0160/2023)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Vorläufige Einigung					
Vorläufige Einigung	69	Ausschuss	NA	+	614, 2, 4

3. Wirtschaftlicher Zwang durch Drittländer ***I

Bericht: Bernd Lange (A9-0246/2022)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Vorläufige Einigung					
Vorläufige Einigung	78	Ausschuss	NA	+	578, 24, 19
Gemeinsame Erklärung	79	Ausschuss		+	
Erklärung der Kommission	80	Ausschuss		+	

4. Intelligente Straßenverkehrssysteme ***I

Bericht: Rovana Plumb (A9-0265/2022)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Vorläufige Einigung					
Vorläufige Einigung	63	Ausschuss	NA	+	585, 6, 26

5. Zwischenbericht über den Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027

Zwischenbericht: Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques (A9-0273/2023)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Nach § 1	10	ID	NA	-	110, 466, 42
§ 2	1	The Left		-	
Nach § 2	2	The Left	NA	-	74, 451, 94
§ 3	3	The Left		-	
§ 4	17	Renew	NA	+	407, 173, 39
Nach § 4	18	Renew	NA	-	204, 369, 48
§ 7	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Nach § 10	11	ID	NA	-	94, 501, 26
	12	ID		-	
Nach § 13	13	ID		-	
Nach § 14	14	ID		-	
§ 15	§	ursprünglicher Text	NA	+	468, 135, 17
§ 17	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/NA	+	535, 49, 25
Nach § 20	19	Renew	NA	-	198, 387, 30
Nach § 22	15	ID	NA	-	151, 448, 18
§ 25	4	The Left	NA	-	254, 353, 11
§ 26	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
			3	+	
Nach § 28	20	Renew	NA	-	236, 303, 82
§ 32	21	Renew	NA	-	210, 340, 68
Nach § 32	16	Mitglieder	getr.		
			1/NA	-	180, 424, 16
			2	↓	
§ 37	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/NA	+	481, 107, 37
§ 38	5	The Left	NA	-	105, 438, 69
Nach § 40	6	The Left	NA	-	150, 426, 42
	7	The Left	NA	-	132, 469, 20
§ 48 Ziffer vii	8	The Left	NA	-	50, 436, 139
Änderung 2	9	The Left	NA	-	111, 438, 74
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)			NA	+	393, 136, 92

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung

Renew: Änderungsanträge 17, 18, 19, 20, 21

The Left: Änderungsanträge 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9;

ID: §§ 15, 17 (2. Teil), 37 (2. Teil); Änderungsanträge 10, 11, 15, 16 (1. Teil)

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung

Mitglieder:

§ 7

1. Teil: „unterstreicht jedoch, dass die von den Mitgliedstaaten für die MFR-Ausgaben abgerufenen Einnahmen als Prozentsatz des Bruttonationaleinkommens (BNE) aufgrund der unerwartet hohen Inflation zurückgegangen sind;“
2. Teil: „stellt ferner fest, dass die Rabatte für die fünf begünstigten Mitgliedstaaten an die Inflation gekoppelt sind und daher stärker gestiegen sind als die Obergrenzen des MFR, wodurch die Belastung für die anderen Mitgliedstaaten, die den Fehlbetrag wettmachen müssen, gestiegen ist; fordert, dass die Rabatte unverzüglich auf der Grundlage des Deflators von 2 % angepasst werden; bekräftigt außerdem seinen seit Langem vertretenen Standpunkt, dass Rabatte und andere Korrekturmechanismen abgeschafft werden sollten;“

ID:

§ 17

1. Teil: „erinnert daran, dass die Union und ihre Bürgerinnen und Bürger die Ukraine seit Beginn des Krieges an vorderster Front unterstützt und sich mit den Ukrainern in ihrem Kampf zur Verteidigung der Demokratie gegen den Autoritarismus solidarisch gezeigt haben; betont, dass bisher mehr als 30 Mrd. EUR an Finanzhilfe aus dem EU-Haushalt bereitgestellt wurden; bekräftigt seine Auffassung, dass die Union im Mittelpunkt der weiteren Bemühungen stehen muss, die Ukraine finanziell zu unterstützen;“
2. Teil: „und ihr auf ihrem Weg zur EU-Mitgliedschaft zu helfen;“

§ 26

1. Teil: „nimmt die Einschätzung der Kommission zur Kenntnis, dass die Umsetzung des neuen Migrations- und Asylpakets zwischen 2025 und 2027 zusätzliche Mittel in Höhe von 2 Mrd. EUR unter Rubrik 4 (Migration und Grenzverwaltung) erfordern wird;“
2. Teil: „ist der Auffassung, dass die zusätzlichen Anforderungen an den Asyl-, Migrations- und Integrationsfonds, das Instrument für Grenzverwaltung und Visa und die dezentralen Agenturen in Rubrik 4 eine weitere Aufstockung in Höhe von 1 Mrd. EUR zu laufenden Preisen über den Kommissionsvorschlag hinaus erfordern und dass die zusätzlichen Mittel ab 2024 zur Verfügung stehen sollten;“ ohne die Worte „den Asyl-, Migrations- und Integrationsfonds“
3. Teil: „den Asyl-, Migrations- und Integrationsfonds“

§ 37

1. Teil: „erinnert daran, dass das Parlament beständig eine Lösung für dieses Problem gefordert hat“
2. Teil: „und darauf bestanden hat, dass die EURI-Rückzahlungskosten über die Obergrenzen des MFR hinaus angesetzt werden;“

Änderungsantrag 16

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „und im Bedarfsfall eine Aufstockung über den Vorschlag der Kommission für die Obergrenze der Rubrik 1 hinaus“
2. Teil: diese Worte

6. Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz ***I

Bericht: Sabine Verheyen (A9-0264/2023)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — Abstimmung en bloc	1-20 22-32 35-42 44-62 64-92 94-97 101-102 104-107 117 119-141 143-149 184-207 229-232 236-245 247-295	Ausschuss		+	

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmung	33	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
	63	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
	93	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
	98	Ausschuss	NA	+	564, 34, 21
	99	Ausschuss	NA	+	584, 14, 20
	109	Ausschuss	NA	+	595, 13, 11
	111	Ausschuss	NA	+	600, 12, 11
	112	Ausschuss	NA	+	588, 12, 23
	113	Ausschuss	NA	+	528, 61, 30
	246	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
Artikel 2 § 1 Nummer 17	296S	ECR	NA	-	113, 498, 10
	100	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 3 § 1	306	ID	NA	-	119, 493, 9
	297	ECR	getr.		
			1/NA	-	125, 475, 18
			2/NA	-	123, 484, 15
			3/NA	-	134, 484, 6
	103	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 4 § 2 Einleitung	298	ECR	NA	-	154, 460, 8
Artikel 4 § 2 Buchstabe b	108	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1/NA	+	584, 9, 24
			2/NA	+	497, 84, 42
	299	ECR	NA	↓	
Artikel 4 § 2 Buchstabe c	110	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1/NA	+	582, 22, 16
			2/NA	+	561, 37, 20
	300	ECR	NA	↓	

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Artikel 4 nach § 2	114	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1/NA	+	510, 76, 31
			2/NA	+	421, 169, 31
	115	Ausschuss	NA	+	384, 212, 28
	317	The Left	NA	↓	
	116	Ausschuss	NA	+	469, 133, 19
	318= 326=	The Left Verts/ALE	NA	↓	
	301	ECR	NA	-	168, 434, 16
Artikel 5 § 1	118	Ausschuss		+	
	307	ID		↓	
Artikel 6 § 1 Buchstabe b	308	ID	NA	-	79, 539, 4
Artikel 6 § 2 nach Buchstabe b	309	ID	NA	-	131, 472, 15
Artikel 6 § 3	142S	Ausschuss		+	
	310	ID	NA	↓	
Kapitel III — Abschnitt 2	311S	ID	NA	-	104, 506, 8
	150	Ausschuss	NA	+	386, 200, 36
	151	Ausschuss		+	
	152	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
	153-161	Ausschuss		+	
	162	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
	163-183	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 17	319S rev	The Left	NA	-	158, 447, 19
	208-219	Ausschuss	EA	+	405, 163, 51
	220	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/EA	+	422, 182, 20
	327	Verts/ALE		↓	
	221	Ausschuss	ges./EA	+	364, 237, 22
	222-228	Ausschuss		+	

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Artikel 18 § 2	312	ID		-	
	233	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 19, Überschrift	320= 328=	The Left Verts/ALE	NA	-	215, 390, 19
	234	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 19 § 1	321= 329=	The Left Verts/ALE	NA	-	190, 410, 22
	235	Ausschuss		+	
Nach Artikel 22	330 rev & 331	Verts/ALE	NA	-	184, 409, 24
Nach Erwägung 1	303	ID	NA	-	132, 465, 19
Erwägung 11	302	ECR	NA	-	180, 428, 12
Nach Erwägung 16	313= 322=	The Left Verts/ALE	NA	-	258, 323, 38
	21	Ausschuss		+	
	314= 323=	The Left Verts/ALE	NA	-	272, 327, 20
Erwägung 18	304	ID	NA	-	124, 487, 8
Erwägung 24	34	Ausschuss		+	
	305	ID		↓	
Erwägung 31	315S	The Left	NA	-	137, 477, 7
	43	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/EA	+	437, 165, 16
	324	Verts/ALE		↓	
Nach Erwägung 37	325	Verts/ALE	EA	-	212, 352, 59
	316	The Left	NA	-	141, 416, 66
Vorschlag der Kommission			NA	+	448, 102, 75

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung

ECR: Änderungsanträge 98, 99, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 150, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302

The Left: Änderungsanträge 114, 115, 313-321

ID: Änderungsanträge 303, 304, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311

Verts/ALE: Änderungsanträge 115, 322, 323, 326, 330, 331

Anträge auf gesonderte Abstimmung

ECR: Änderungsanträge 33, 93, 162, 246

Verts/ALE: Änderungsantrag 221

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung

ECR:

Änderungsantrag 63

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „Um solchen Situationen entgegenzuwirken, sollten öffentliche Mittel, die für staatliche Werbung, die von einer Behörde, einem staatlich kontrollierten oder staatseigenen Unternehmen an einen einzigen Mediendiensteanbieter, einen einzigen Anbieter einer Online-Plattform oder einen einzigen Anbieter einer Online-Suchmaschine zugewiesen werden, 15 % des Gesamtbetrags, der von dieser Behörde oder einem staatlich kontrollierten oder staatseigenen Unternehmen für die staatliche Werbung an die Gesamtheit der auf nationaler Ebene tätigen Mediendiensteanbieter zugewiesen wird, nicht überschreiten.“
2. Teil: diese Worte

Änderungsantrag 108

1. Teil: „Inhaftierung und Sanktionierung bzw. Durchsuchung und Beschlagnahme oder Untersuchung von Mediendiensteanbietern, ihren Beschäftigten oder, falls vorhanden, ihren Familienangehörigen oder anderen Personen, die ihrem beruflichen Beziehungsgeflecht angehören, einschließlich gelegentlicher Kontakte, bzw. ihrer Geschäfts- und Privaträume,“
2. Teil: „wenn eine solche Maßnahme zu einem Verstoß gegen das Recht führen könnte, ihre berufliche Tätigkeit auszuüben, und insbesondere wenn eine solche Maßnahme den Zugang zu Quellen von Journalisten betreffen könnte;“

Änderungsantrag 110

1. Teil: „Einsatz von Überwachungsmaßnahmen oder Überwachungstechnologien oder Anweisung privater Stellen zum Einsatz solcher Maßnahmen oder solcher Technologien in Geräten oder Maschinen, die von Mediendiensteanbietern oder, falls vorhanden, ihren Familienangehörigen, ihren Beschäftigten oder deren Familienangehörigen“ und „verwendet werden.“
2. Teil: „oder, falls vorhanden, von jeder anderen Person, die ihrem beruflichen Beziehungsgeflecht angehört, einschließlich gelegentlicher Kontakte,“

Änderungsantrag 152

1. Teil: „Das Gremium hat ein Sekretariat“
2. Teil: „und wird von der gemäß Artikel 11a eingerichteten Sachverständigengruppe beraten.“

Änderungsantrag 297

1. Teil: „Die Mitgliedstaaten achten zum Nutzen des öffentlichen Diskurses das Recht der breiten Öffentlichkeit auf Empfang einer Vielzahl von Mediendiensten, die unter Achtung der redaktionellen Freiheit der Mediendiensteanbieter erstellt werden.“
2. Teil: „Die breite Öffentlichkeit hat das Recht, zutreffende auf professionelle und objektive Art und Weise bereitgestellte Informationen zu erhalten.“
3. Teil: „Jede betroffene Partei hat das Recht auf Gegendarstellung und Zugang zu einem Rechtsbehelf, auch vor einem Gericht, wenn ihre Rechte durch einen Mediendiensteanbieter verletzt werden.“

The Left:

Änderungsantrag 114

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „ba und“
2. Teil: diese Worte

Verts/ALE:
Änderungsantrag 43

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „Um die Auswirkungen einer Aussetzung oder Beschränkung dieser Inhalte auf die Informationsfreiheit der Nutzer so gering wie möglich zu halten, sollten sehr große Online-Plattformen dem Mediendienstanbieter die Möglichkeit geben, innerhalb von 24 Stunden auf die Begründung zu reagieren, bevor die Beschränkung oder Aussetzung wirksam wird.“ und „Beabsichtigt ein Anbieter einer sehr großen Online-Plattform, die Aussetzung oder Beschränkung dennoch weiterhin anzuwenden, so sollte die zuständige Regulierungsbehörde oder -stelle oder die Stelle des Selbst- oder Koregulierungsmechanismus entscheiden, ob die beabsichtigte Aussetzung oder Beschränkung im Hinblick auf die spezifische Klausel in den Geschäftsbedingungen und insbesondere unter Berücksichtigung der Grundfreiheiten gerechtfertigt ist.“
2. Teil: diese Worte

Änderungsantrag 220

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „oder einzuschränken“ und „innerhalb von 24 Stunden vor dem Wirksamwerden der Aussetzung oder Beschränkung“
2. Teil: diese Worte

7. Einwand gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO: genetisch veränderter Mais der Sorte MON 89034 × 1507 × MIR162 × NK603 × DAS-40278-9 und neun Unterkombinationen

Entschließungsantrag: B9-0387/2023

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsantrag B9-0387/2023 (ENVI-Ausschuss)			
Entschließungsantrag	NA	+	418, 184, 13

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung
Verts/ALE: Schlussabstimmung

8. Einwand gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO: genetisch veränderter Mais der Sorte MIR162

Entschließungsantrag: B9-0388/2023

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsantrag B9-0388/2023 (ENVI-Ausschuss)			
Entschließungsantrag	NA	+	412, 175, 28

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung
Verts/ALE: Schlussabstimmung

9. Schaffung eines europäischen Verkehrswesens, das den Bedürfnissen von Frauen gerecht wird

Bericht: Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska (A9-0239/2023)

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsantrag	NA	+	551, 26, 29

10. Zusätzliche Informationen

Claudia Gamon, Lara Wolters (entschuldigt — Mutterschaft)

ANLAGE II

ERGEBNIS DER NAMENTLICHEN ABSTIMMUNGEN

1. Schutz der Arbeitnehmer vor Asbest — A9-0160/2023 — Véronique Trillet Lenoir — Vorläufige Einigung — Änd. 69***Ja-Stimmen: 614***

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Großelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazauntundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 2

ECR: Jurzyca

NI: de Graaff

Enthaltungen: 4

ECR: Ilčić

ID: Madison

NI: Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas

2. Wirtschaftlicher Zwang durch Drittländer — A9-0246/2022 — Bernd Lange — Vorläufige Einigung — Änd. 78

Ja-Stimmen: 578

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni

NI: Bay, Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Ștefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Chaibi, Gusmão, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 24

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

The Left: Daly, Flanagan, Georgiou, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Wallace

Enthaltungen: 19

ID: Beck, Buchheit, Fest, Limmer, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Buschmann, Donato

PPE: Hölvényi

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Demirel, Ernst, Konečná, Michels, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: de la Pisa Carrión

3. Intelligente Straßenverkehrssysteme — A9-0265/2022 — Rovana Plumb — Vorläufige Einigung — Änd. 63***Ja-Stimmen: 585***

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kaili, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Zdanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ćuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska,

Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 6

ECR: Hoogeveen

ID: Blaško

NI: de Graaff, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Uhrík

Enthaltungen: 26

ECR: Hakkarainen, Lundgren, Nissinen, Rooker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Beck, Buchheit, David, De Man, Fest, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Reil, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Kolakušić, Konstantinou

The Left: Botenga, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

4. Zwischenbericht über den Vorschlag für eine Halbzeitrevision des Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens 2021-2027 — A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 1 — Änd. 10

Ja-Stimmen: 110

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Fidanza, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Lundgren, Milazzo, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Stancanelli, Terheş, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, De Blasis, Donato, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Bellamy, Haga, Hortefeux, Lega, Lexmann, Morano, Skyttedal

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Toom, Wiesner

S&D: García Del Blanco

The Left: Hazekamp, Konečná

Nein-Stimmen: 466

ECR: Tošenovský

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Cozzolino, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kósa, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Collado Jiménez, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hübner, Jahr,

Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinze, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedron, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecker, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinälouma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedálová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grundenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 42

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fiochi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Rafalska, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

NI: Meuthen

PPE: Bernhuber, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, Didier, Mandl, Pollák, Sagartz, Sander, Schmiedtbauer, Thaler, Winzig

Renew: Karlsbro

The Left: Villumsen

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Tošenovský

5. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 2 — Änd. 2

Ja-Stimmen: 74

ID: Blaško, David, Haider, Mayer, Vilimsky

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

S&D: Agius Saliba, Bartolo, Beňová, Brglez, Cutajar, Hajšel, Heide, Regner, Roth Neveďalová, Schieder, Sidl, Vitanov

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Biteau, Carême, D'Amato, Gruffat, Herzberger-Fofana, Jakeliūnas, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Riba i Giner, Rivasí, Roose, Satouri, Solé

Nein-Stimmen: 451

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Madison, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Großelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti,

Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schuster, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Enthaltungen: 94

ECR: Rookmaker

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Juvín, Sinčić

Renew: Joveva

S&D: Dobrev, Engerer, Köster, Mebarek, Molnár, Rónai, Sant

The Left: Hazekamp, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Brimont, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Ripa, Ropé, Semsrott, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Mebarek

6. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — § 4 — Änd. 17

Ja-Stimmen: 407

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beigneux, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, David, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Lizzi, Mayer, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Vilimsky, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Bellamy, Casa, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, Didier, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Franssen, Halicki, Hetman, Hortefeux, Karas, Kelly, Kopacz, Markey, Morano, Radtke, Sander, Stavrou, Vandenkendelaere, Walsh, Wieland, Zdechovský

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 173

ECR: Bourgeois, Hoogeveen, Kanko, Rookens, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Zahradil

ID: Annemans, Beck, Blaško, Buchheit, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Limmer, Madison, Reil, Vandendriessche, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Deli, Deutsch, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Collado Jiménez, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Frankowski, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Hansen, Hava, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kokalari, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Azmani, Christensen, Groothuis, Huitema, Karleskind, Løkkegaard, Nagtegaal, Poulsen, Rinzema

Verts/ALE: Boeselager

Enthaltungen: 39

ECR: Fragkos, Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Androuët, Bardella, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rouge

NI: Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Uhrík

PPE: Haga, Liese

Renew: Beer, Eroglu, Glück, Hahn Svenja, Körner, Oetjen

S&D: Aguilera, Fuglsang, Schaldemose, Vind

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten**Nein-Stimmen:** Wieland**Enthaltungen:** Beigneux**7. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 4 — Änd. 18****Ja-Stimmen: 204****ECR:** Fragkos**NI:** Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uspaskich, Ždanoka**PPE:** Fourlas, Karas, Stavrou, Walsh**Renew:** Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsik, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou**S&D:** Clergeau, Dobrev, Durand, Glucksmann, Guillaume, Mebarek, Mikser, Molnár, Rónai**The Left:** Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace**Verts/ALE:** Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener**Nein-Stimmen: 369****ECR:** Aguilar, Berlatto, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Milazzo, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rooken, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Stancanelli, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahrádil**ID:** Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok**NI:** Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Konstantinou, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli**PPE:** Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, Legu, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska,

McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrači, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Christensen, Løkkegaard, Poulsen

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Enthaltungen: 48

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Moździanowska, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

NI: Juvin, Kolakušić, Meuthen

PPE: Bilčík, Niedermayer

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

S&D: Beňová, Hajšel, Roth Neveďalová

The Left: Botenga, Demirel, Georgiou, Kizilyürek, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

8. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 10 — Änd. 11

Ja-Stimmen: 94

ECR: Aguilar, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Kanko, Lundgren, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Terheș, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, Donato, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Kokalari, Lega, Polfjård, Skyttedal, Tobé, Warborn

Renew: Gozi

Nein-Stimmen: 501

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Beck

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Kaili, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Żdanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaïbi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ştefănuţă, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 26

ECR: Jurzyca

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Bernhuber, Haga, Mandl, Pollák, Sagartz, Schmiedtbauer, Thaler, Winzig

S&D: Fuglsang, Schaldemose, Vind

The Left: Hazekamp, Konečná, Villumsen

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Beck

Nein-Stimmen: Gozi

9. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — § 15

Ja-Stimmen: 468

ECR: Bourgeois, Kanko, Saryusz-Wolski, Van Overtveldt

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Pignedoli, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrači, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 135

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vilimsky, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Caspary, Hölvényi, Seekatz, Winkler

Renew: Canfin, Grudler, Rinzema

S&D: Beňová, Roth Nevedalová

The Left: Konečná, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Verts/ALE: Hautala

Enthaltungen: 17

ECR: Ruissen

ID: Annemans, De Man, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vistisen

NI: Donato, Juvin, Kolakušić, Pirbakas, Sinčić

PPE: Lexmann, Pollák

Renew: Chabaud

The Left: Botenga, Georgiou, Kizilyürek

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Canfin, Chabaud, Grudler, Hautala, Rinzema, Seekatz

Nein-Stimmen: Wieland

10. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — § 17/2

Ja-Stimmen: 535

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Kaili, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Duriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislariu, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinälouma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedaľová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Ernst, Flanagan, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ştefănuţă, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 49

ECR: Fragkos, Rookens, Roos

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Uhrík

The Left: Demirel, Hazekamp, Konečná, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Enthaltungen: 25

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Kanko, Lundgren, Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Madison

NI: Bay, Collard, Donato, Juvin, Kolakušić, Pirbakas, Sinčić

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

S&D: Cutajar, Hristov, Rónai, Sant

The Left: Botenga, Daly, Georgiou, Rego, Villanueva Ruiz

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Cutajar, Ghidoni, Rónai

Nein-Stimmen: Hoogeveen

Enthaltungen: Wallace

11. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 20 — Änd. 19

Ja-Stimmen: 198

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bay, Bocskor, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Zambelli

PPE: Dorfmann, Hölvényi, Kefalogiannis, Lega, Mandl, Millán Mon, Niedermayer, Polčák, Skyttedal, Šojdrová

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Balt, Clergeau, Dobrev, Glucksmann, Guillaume, Kaljurand, Kumpula-Natri, Mebarek, Mikser, Molnár, Rónai

Verts/ALE: Boeselager, Ropé

Nein-Stimmen: 387

ECR: Hoogeveen, Lundgren

ID: Androuët, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Cozzolino, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Juvin, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefaux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Flego

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kohut, Köster, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Matić, Maxová, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Matias, Mesure, Michels, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ştefănuţă, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 30

ECR: Fragkos, Nissinen, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Annemans, De Man, Madison, Vandendriessche

NI: Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Kolakušić

PPE: Bernhuber, Sagartz, Schmiedtbauer, Thaler, Winzig

Renew: Andrews, Joveva, Kelleher

S&D: Mavrides

The Left: Björk, Kizilyürek, Modig, Pelletier

Verts/ALE: Gregorová, Kolaja, Peksa

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Karas, Kokalari, Polfjärd, Tobé, Warborn, Zahradil

12. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 22 — Änd. 15

Ja-Stimmen: 151

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Bellamy, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, Didier, Fourlas, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Kefalogiannis, Morano, Sander, Spyraiki, Stavrou

The Left: Konečná

Verts/ALE: D'Amato, Pedicini

Nein-Stimmen: 448

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Pignedoli, Uspaskich

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bănescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Collado Jiménez, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pietikäinen, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O’Sullivan, Paulus, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 18

ID: Gancia

NI: Kaili

PPE: Kokalari, Lega, Lexmann, Niedermayer, Pieper, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Skyttedal, Tobé, Warborn

Renew: Karleskind

S&D: Fuglsang, Schaldemose, Vind

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Karleskind

13. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — § 25 — Änd. 4

Ja-Stimmen: 254

ECR: Kloc, Rafalska

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Kaili, Pignedoli, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Asimakopoulou, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kypouropoulos, Markey, Meimarakis, Spyraiki, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Arena, Balt, Bartolo, Benifei, Bischoff, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Clergeau, Covassi, De Castro, Durand, Engerer, García Del Blanco, Geier, Glucksmann, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Jongerius, Kohut, Köster, Laureti, Lucke, Mebarek, Moretti, Noichl, Picerno, Pisapia, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rondinelli, Rudner, Sant, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Wölken

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 353

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogetveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Chinnici, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Mato, Mažylis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vuolo, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Hlaváček, Ijabs, Knotek, Kovařík, Tolleret

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Belka, Benea, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Crețu, De Basso, Dobrev, Ecke, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, González, González Casares, Grapini, Hajšel, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Kaljurand, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picula, Plumb, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Roth Nevedalová, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Silva Pereira, Stanishev, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Konečná

Enthaltungen: 11

NI: Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pirbakas, Sinčić

PPE: Haga

Renew: Christensen, Løkkegaard, Poulsen

S&D: Agius Saliba, Cutajar

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Nemec, Tolleret

Enthaltungen: Charanzová

14. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 28 — Änd. 20

Ja-Stimmen: 236

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Rafalska, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Van Overtveldt, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Annemans, De Man, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vistisen

NI: Bay, Buschmann, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Gyöngyösi, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Ždanoka

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Duriš, Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Clergeau, Durand, Glucksmann, Guillaume, Mebarek

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Gusmão, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 303

ECR: Hakkarainen, Rookmaker, Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Blaško, David

NI: Bocskor, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Konstantinou, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini,

Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedálová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Björk, Hazekamp

Enthaltungen: 82

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Buxadé Villalba, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Jurzyca, Milazzo, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rooker, Roos, Stancanelli, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vilimsky, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Pignedoli, Uspaskich, Zambelli

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

The Left: Georgiou, Kizilyürek

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Hoogeveen

Enthaltungen: Zahradil

15. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — § 32 — Änd. 21

Ja-Stimmen: 210

ECR: Berlato, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Milazzo, Nesci, Nissinen, Procaccini, Ruohonen-Lerner, Stancanelli, Weimers

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé

NI: Bay, Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Pignedoli, Pirbakas

PPE: Fourlas, Kokalari, Lega, Niedermayer, Polfjärd, Skyttedal, Stavrou, Tobé, Warborn

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

The Left: Aubry, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 340

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fotyga, Fragkos, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, de la Pisa Carrión, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Blaško, De Man, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vistisen

NI: Bocskor, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Błaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Düpont, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gähler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Christensen, Grošelj, Løkkegaard

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorrinho

The Left: Gusmão, Konečná, Matias, Maurel, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Enthaltungen: 68

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Kanko, Ruissen, Van Overtveldt

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, David, Fest, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Mayer, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Vilimsky, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Buschmann, Kaili, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Haga

S&D: Bergkvist, De Basso, Fritzon, Heinäluoma, Incir, Kumpula-Natri, Ohlsson

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Michels, Modig, Papadimoulis, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Joveva

16. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 32 — Änd. 16/1

Ja-Stimmen: 180

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookan, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, De Blasis, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Adinolfi Isabella, Bellamy, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, De Meo, Dorfmann, Haga, Kokalari, Lega, Niedermayer, Peppucci, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Salini, Skyttedal, Tobé, Vuolo, Warborn

Renew: Azmani, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Charanzová, Danti, Eroglu, Glück, Groothuis, Hahn Svenja, Hlaváček, Huitema, Katainen, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Melchior, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Pekkarinen, Rinzema, Riquet

S&D: Bartolo, Benifei, Bresso, Covassi, De Castro, Laureti, Moretti, Picierno, Pisapia, Roberti, Rondinelli, Smeriglio, Toia

The Left: Ernst, Gusmão, Konečná, Matias, Michels, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Bloss, Gallée, O'Sullivan, Semsrott, Spurek

Nein-Stimmen: 424

ECR: Nissinen, Weimers

ID: David

NI: Bocskor, Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pollák, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Bijoux, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hayer, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Belka, Benea, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picula, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Flanagan, Georgiou, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Maurel, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivas, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Solé, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 16

ECR: Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Lundgren, Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Gancia

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Pignedoli

PPE: Bilčík

S&D: Agius Saliba

The Left: Hazekamp

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Bellamy, O'Sullivan, Spurek

17. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — § 37/2

Ja-Stimmen: 481

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Moźdzanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Van Overtveldt, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Uspaskich

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylys, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper,

Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtsov, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 107

ECR: Hakkarainen, Hoogveen, Jurzyca, Lundgren, Nissinen, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Berendsen, Bernhuber, Haga, Hölvényi, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Manders, Mandl, Pollák, Pospíšil, Sagartz, Schmiedtbauer, Skyttedal, Thaler, Winzig

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Azmani, Christensen, Eroglu, Groothuis, Huitema, Karlsbro, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Nagtegaal, Nart, Pekkarinen, Poulsen, Rinzeema, Wiesner

S&D: Bergkvist, De Basso, Fritzson, Fuglsang, Incir, Ohlsson, Santos, Schaldemose, Vind

The Left: Björk, Hazekamp, Villanueva Ruiz

Enthaltungen: 37

ECR: Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Zahrádil

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Bardella, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, David, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Konstantinou, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Zambelli

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

S&D: Heinäluoma, Kumpula-Natri

The Left: Villumsen

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Katainen, Kokalari, Polfjärd, Tobé, Warborn

18. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — § 38 — Änd. 5

Ja-Stimmen: 105

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Ferrara, Pignedoli, Ždanoka

PPE: Gahler

S&D: Brglez

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 438

ECR: Bourgeois, Fiocchi, Fragkos, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Lundgren, Nissinen, Rookens, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Terheș, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefaux, Hübner, Jahr, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Ștefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Björk, Hazekamp

Enthaltungen: 69

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, David, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: De Blasis, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli

S&D: Köster

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Nemec

Nein-Stimmen: Zahradil

Enthaltungen: Fidanza, Panza

19. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 40 — Änd. 6

Ja-Stimmen: 150

ID: Blaško, David

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

Renew: Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Canfin, Chabaud, Goerens, Guetta, Hayer, Keller Fabienne, Vedrenne, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Arena, Brglez, Clergeau, Cutajar, Durand, Engerer, Glucksmann, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Jongerius, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Larrourou, Mavrides, Mebarek, Papadakis Demetris, Regner, Reuten, Sant, Schieder, Sidl, Tang, Tax, Van Brempt, Vitanov

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 426

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Lizzi, Madison, Mayer, Panza, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Grošelj, Hahn Svenja, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Smedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Covassi, Crețu, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Ecke, Fernández, Fritzson, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Kaljurand, Kohut, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schuster, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Flanagan

Enthaltungen: 42

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Zimniok

NI: Juvin, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Sinčić, Uhrík

Renew: Amalric, Cicurel, Farreng, Grudler, Loiseau, Orville

S&D: Fuglsang, Schaldemose, Vind

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Nemec

Enthaltungen: Karleskind

20. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — nach § 40 — Änd. 7

Ja-Stimmen: 132

ID: David

NI: Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Ždanoka

Renew: Chabaud

S&D: Arena, Bartolo, Benifei, Beňová, Brglez, Clergeau, Durand, Engerer, Glucksmann, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Jongerius, Köster, Larrouturou, Laureti, Mebarek, Nemec, Noichl, Pisapia, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roth, Neved'alová, Schieder, Sidl, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Van Brempt

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 469

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Castaldo, Collard, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz,

Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Hahn Svenja, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Ecke, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Kaljurand, Kohut, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nica, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Plumb, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schuster, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Stanishev, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Flanagan

Enthaltungen: 20

ECR: Frangos

NI: Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Sinčić

PPE: Fourlas, Stavrou

Renew: Amalric, Bijoux, Canfin, Cicurel, Farreng, Grudler, Guetta, Hayer, Keller Fabienne, Loiseau, Orville, Vedrenne, Yenbou

The Left: Björk

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Cozzolino, Karleskind

Enthaltungen: Chabaud, Tolleret

21. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — § 48, Ziffer vii — Änd. 8

Ja-Stimmen: 50

ID: David

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, Pignedoli, Ždanoka

S&D: Arena, Cutajar, Dobrev, Engerer, Molnár, Rónai, Sant

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaïbi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Herzberger-Fofana, Paulus

Nein-Stimmen: 436

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Lundgren, Nissinen, Rooker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Konstantinou, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Błaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Hazekamp

Enthaltungen: 139

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Comín i Oliveres, De Blasis, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uspaskich, Zambelli

Renew: Karleskind

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

22. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — Änderung 2 — Änd. 9

Ja-Stimmen: 111

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, Pignedoli, Ždanoka

S&D: Arena, Dobrev, Molnár, Rónai

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 438

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Lundgren, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rooker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Konstantinou, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažyliš, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Ștefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Hazekamp

Enthaltungen: 74

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, David, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: De Blasis, Kaili, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Zambelli

PPE: Morano

Renew: Grudler, Tolleret

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Grudler, Morano, Tolleret

Enthaltungen: de la Pisa Carrión

23. A9-0273/2023 — Jan Olbrycht, Margarida Marques — Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)

Ja-Stimmen: 393

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Pignedoli, Uspaskich

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht,

Peppucci, Pereira Lída, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pollák, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Wieland, Winkler, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Pîcula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 136

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Van Overtveldt, Waszykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Złotowski

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Bernhuber, Caspary, Hölvényi, Kokalari, Lega, Mandl, Niebler, Polfjård, Sagartz, Schmiedtbauer, Seekatz, Skyttedal, Thaler, Tobé, Warborn, Winzig, Zdechovský

Renew: Azmani, Eroglu, Groothuis, Huitema, Nagtegaal, Rinzeema

The Left: Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Georgiou, Hazekamp, Konečná, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Enthaltungen: 92

ECR: Berlato, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fragkos, Gemma, Milazzo, Nesci, Procaccini, Stancanelli, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Zahradil, Zile

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Buschmann, Pirbakas, Zambelli

PPE: Bellamy, Berendsen, Colin-Oesterlé, Didier, Haga, Hortefeux, Lenaers, Manders, Morano, Pospíšil, Sander, Weiss

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Christensen, Hlaváček, Karlsbro, Katainen, Knotek, Kovařík, Løkkegaard, Pekkarinen, Poulsen, Torvalds, Wiesner

S&D: Bergkvist, De Basso, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Heinäluoma, Incir, Kumpula-Natri, Ohlsson, Schaldemose, Vind

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Ernst, Flanagan, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Scholz, Villumsen

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Caspary, Niebler

24. Europäisches Medienfreiheitsgesetz — A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmung — Änd. 98

Ja-Stimmen: 564

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estarès Ferragut, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Fransen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lidia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzeema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon,

Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedálová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Kokkalis, Modig, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 34

NI: Bocskor, Buschmann, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Băsescu

Renew: Knotek, Wiezik

The Left: Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Scholz, Villumsen

Enthaltungen: 21

ECR: Hoogeveen, Nissinen, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Uspaskich

PPE: Falcă, Hölvényi, Vincze

Renew: Hlaváček, Kovařík

The Left: Pelletier

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Zahradil

25. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmung — Änd. 99

Ja-Stimmen: 584

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Großel, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuğlsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laroutturo, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grundenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 14

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Băsescu

Enthaltungen: 20

ECR: Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Sinčić

PPE: Hölvényi, Vincze

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

26. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmung — Änd. 109

Ja-Stimmen: 595

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookan, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlan, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislariu, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Smedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroň, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand ,

Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 13

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

S&D: López Aguilar

Enthaltungen: 11

ECR: Hoogeveen, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: David

NI: Sinčić

PPE: Hölvényi

Renew: Azmani, Groothuis, Huitema, Nagtegaal, Rinzema

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: López Aguilar

27. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmung — Änd. 111

Ja-Stimmen: 600

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Moźdzanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karlaskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginell, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Koulougou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 12

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

Enthaltungen: 11

ECR: Hoogveen, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: David

NI: Sinčić

PPE: Hölvényi

Renew: Azmani, Groothuis, Huitema, Nagtegaal, Rinzema

28. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmung — Änd. 112

Ja-Stimmen: 588

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookan, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beck, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mayer, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirkakas, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Błaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hólvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Monserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska,

Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 12

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

Enthaltungen: 23

ECR: Hoogeveen, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Androuët, Bardella, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé

NI: Juvin

29. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmung — Änd. 113

Ja-Stimmen: 528

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Buxadé Villalba, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Stancanelli, Szydło, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bay, Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Konstantinou, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Smedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Tudorache, Vautmans, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neved'álová, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Flanagan, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Rego, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 61

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Fotyga, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Rafalska, Rookén, Rookmaker, Roos, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Beck, Buchheit, David, Fest, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Castaldo, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Wiesner

The Left: Georgiou, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Enthaltungen: 30

ECR: Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Fragkos, Lundgren, Van Overtveldt

ID: Annemans, Blaško, De Man, Haider, Limmer, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Collard, Kaili, Sinčić, Uspaskich

PPE: Hölvényi, Kanev

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík, Torvalds

The Left: Demirel, Ernst, Kizilyürek, Michels, Scholz

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Ernst

Enthaltungen: Kanko

30. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 2, § 1, Nummer 17 — Änd. 296S

Ja-Stimmen: 113

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, De Blasis, Donato, de Graaff, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Sinčić, Zambelli

PPE: Melo, Zdechovský

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Roberti

Nein-Stimmen: 498

ECR: Bourgeois, Dzhambazki, Kanko, Ruissen, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Zahradil

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Stefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinälouma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 10

ECR: Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Vistisen

NI: Collard, Kaili, Pirbakas, Uhrík

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Aguilera

31. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 3, § 1 — Änd. 306

Ja-Stimmen: 119

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, De Blasis, Donato, de Graaff, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli

S&D: López Aguilar

The Left: Konečná

Nein-Stimmen: 493

ECR: Jurzyca, Ruohonen-Lerner

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman,

Hohlmeier, Hólvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auker, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 9

ECR: Bourgeois, Kanko, Rooker, Roos, Ruissen, Van Overtveldt

ID: Gancia

NI: Kaili

The Left: Pelletier

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: López Aguilar

32. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 3, § 1 — Änd. 297/1***Ja-Stimmen: 125***

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, De Blasis, Juvin, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Sinčić, Zambelli

PPE: Haga, Tomc, Zver

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

The Left: Konečná

Nein-Stimmen: 475

ECR: Ruohonen-Lerner

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Konstantinou, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuğlsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginell, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár,

Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neved'álová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Chaïbi, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Rego, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grutenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 18

ID: David

NI: Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Pirbakas, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Hazekamp, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

33. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 3, § 1 — Änd. 297/2

Ja-Stimmen: 123

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni

NI: Bay, Collard, De Blasis, Donato, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Zambelli

PPE: Haga, Tomc, Zver

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

Nein-Stimmen: 484

ECR: Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Fest

NI: Bocskor, Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari,

Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Confín, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrago, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 15

ID: Beck, Buchheit, David, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Danzì, Ferrara, Kaili, Konstantinou, Pignedoli, Sinčić, Uspaskich

The Left: Botenga, Pelletier

34. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 3, § 1 — Änd. 297/3

Ja-Stimmen: 134

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Danzì, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Zambelli

PPE: Bogovič, Haga, Polčák, Tomc, Zver

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

Nein-Stimmen: 484

ECR: Ruohonen-Lerner

NI: Bocskor, Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Konstantinou, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Großel, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecker, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 6

NI: Kaili, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uspaskich

The Left: Botenga, Pelletier

35. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, § 2, einleitender Teil — Änd. 298

Ja-Stimmen: 154

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Fourlas, Haga, Stavrou, Tomc, Zver

Renew: Azmani, Groothuis, Huitema, Nagtegaal, Rinzema

S&D: Ciuhodaru, Matić, Schuster

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Hazekamp, Konečná, Modig, Pelletier, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Nein-Stimmen: 460

ID: David

NI: Bocskor, Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Štefanec, Terras, Tobé, Tomac, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Chaibi, Flanagan, Gusmão, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grundenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 8

ECR: Jurzyca, Procaccini

NI: Kaili

PPE: Polčák

The Left: Georgiou, Kizilyürek, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Matić

36. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, § 2, Buchstabe b — Änd. 108/1

Ja-Stimmen: 584

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Duriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ştefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 9

ECR: Hoogeveen, Nissinen, Weimers

NI: de Graaff, Uhrík

PPE: Hölvényi

S&D: Mebarek, Ruiz Devesa, Vitanov

Enthaltungen: 24

ECR: Hakkarainen

ID: Annemans, David, De Man, Haider, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vistisen

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Konstantinou, Kósa, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Mebarek

37. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, § 2, Buchstabe b — Änd. 108/2

Ja-Stimmen: 497

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Dzhabazki, Fragkos, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rooken, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Beck, Blaško, Haider, Mayer, Vilimsky

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Pignedoli, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzeema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 84

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Czarnecki, Fotyga, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: de Graaff, Juvin, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Uhrík, Zambelli

S&D: Mebarek

Enthaltungen: 42

ECR: Berlato, Bourgeois, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Kanko, Lundgren, Milazzo, Nesci, Procaccini, Rzońca, Stancanelli, Van Overtveldt

ID: Annemans, David, De Man, Limmer, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vistisen

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Konstantinou, Kósa, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Hölvényi

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Mebarek

Nein-Stimmen: Beck

38. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, § 2, Buchstabe c — Änd. 110/1

Ja-Stimmen: 582

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băscu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 22

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Konstantinou, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík

PPE: Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Kalniete, Pospíšil, Šojdrová

Renew: Botoș, Chastel, Vautmans

Enthaltungen: 16

ECR: Hakkarainen, Kanko, Nissinen

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, David, Gazzini, Lizzi

NI: Donato, Sinčić, Uspaskich

PPE: Hölvényi

Renew: Azmani, Groothuis, Huitema, Nagtegaal, Rinzema

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Kanko, Lizzi, Nissinen

39. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, § 2, Buchstabe c — Änd. 110/2

Ja-Stimmen: 561

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Fest, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefaux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz

Nein-Stimmen: 37

ECR: Hoogveen, Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Androuët, Bardella, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Konstantinou, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík

Enthaltungen: 20

ECR: Hakkarainen, Jurzyca

ID: Annemans, David, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Donato, Sinčić, Uspaskich

PPE: Hölvényi

Renew: Azmani, Groothuis, Huitema, Nagtegaal, Rinzema

40. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, nach § 2 — Änd. 114/1

Ja-Stimmen: 510

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Buxadé Villalba, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fragkos, Jurzyca, Milazzo, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Ruissen, Stancanelli, Szydło, Zahradil

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Pignedoli, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arlukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsik, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishchev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Hazekamp, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 76

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Czarnecki, Fotyga, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Rafalska, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Beck, Buchheit, David, Fest, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík

PPE: Collado Jiménez, Hölvényi, Manders, Radev, Sagartz

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Azmani, Groothuis, Huitema, Katainen, Nagtegaal, Poptcheva, Rinzema, Wiesner

The Left: Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Matias, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Enthaltungen: 31

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Kanko, Lundgren, Nissinen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Van Overtveldt, Weimers

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Limmer, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Collard, Donato, Kaili, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uspaskich

Renew: Christensen, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík, Poulsen, Torvalds

The Left: Botenga

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Botenga, Katainen

Nein-Stimmen: Zahradil

Enthaltungen: Løkkegaard

41. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, nach § 2 — Änd. 114/2**Ja-Stimmen: 421**

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Jurzyca, Kanko, Milazzo, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Ruissen, Stancanelli, Van Overtveldt, Zahradil

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Cozzolino, De Blasis, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsik, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedálová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Ernst, Pelletier

Verts/ALE: Delbos-Corfield

Nein-Stimmen: 169

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Czarnecki, Fotyga, Fragkos, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Beck, Buchheit, David, Fest, Limmer, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

PPE: Hölvényi

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Azmani, Groothuis, Huitema, Melchior, Nagtegaal, Rinzema, Semedo, Wiesner

S&D: Biedroń, Larrouturou

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Vllumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, D'Amato, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 31

ECR: Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Lundgren, Nissinen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Donato, Kaili, Konstantinou, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uspaskich

Renew: Christensen, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík, Løkkegaard, Poulsen, Torvalds

Verts/ALE: Dalunde, Holmgren, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Ernst, Maxová, Zahradil

42. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, nach § 2 — Änd. 115

Ja-Stimmen: 384

ECR: Berlato, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Jurzyca, Milazzo, Nesci, Procaccini, Stancanelli

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bay, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Ștefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsik, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Mavrides, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Nein-Stimmen: 212

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Fotyga, Fragkos, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, de la Pisa Carrión, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Androuët, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Gál, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Andrews, Bilbao Barandica, Kelleher, Melchior, Rafaela, Semedo, Thun und Hohenstein, Wiesner

S&D: Agius Saliba, Biedroń, Borzan, Cutajar, Dobrev, Engerer, Jongerius, Larroustourou, Matić, Maxová, Molnár, Picula, Reuten, Rónai, Tang, Tax, Van Brempt

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 28

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Kanko, Lundgren, Nissinen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Van Overtveldt, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Blaško, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Collard, Kaili, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uspaskich

PPE: Hölvényi

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

Verts/ALE: Lagodinsky

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: in 't Veld

43. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, nach § 2 — Änd. 116

Ja-Stimmen: 469

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookan, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Ries, Rinze, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luen, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Mavrides, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Michels, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Andresen, Auken, Peter-Hansen, Ropé, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 133

ECR: Hoogveen, Nissinen, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Borchia, David, Gazzini

NI: Bocskor, Comín i Oliveres, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

PPE: Bănescu, Hölvényi, Kovatchev, Mureșan

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Bilbao Barandica, Flego, Knotek, Melchior, Rafaela, Semedo, Wiesner

S&D: Agius Saliba, Balt, Biedroń, Borzan, Cutajar, Dobrev, Engerer, Larroustourou, Matić, Maxová, Molnár, Picula, Rónai

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Konečná, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Modig, Omarjee, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz

Enthaltungen: 19

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hakkarainen, Lundgren, de la Pisa Carrión

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Sinčić, Uspaskich

Renew: Charanzová, Hlaváček, Kovařík

The Left: Kizilyürek

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Mureșan

Nein-Stimmen: in 't Veld, Rooken

44. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 4, nach § 2 — Änd. 301

Ja-Stimmen: 168

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Tomac, Tomc, Zver

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Carême

Nein-Stimmen: 434

NI: Comín i Oliveres, Giarrusso

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ştefănuţă, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 16

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Haga, Stavrou

Renew: Körner

The Left: Rego

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Carême, Körner, Stavrou

45. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 6, § 1, Buchstabe b — Änd. 308

Ja-Stimmen: 79

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Lundgren, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rookens, Roos, Stancanelli, Terheş, Weimers

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, De Blasis, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Haga, Stavrou

Nein-Stimmen: 539

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skytedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Āuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzeema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke,

Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 4

ECR: Rookmaker

NI: Donato, Kaili, Uspaskich

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Stavrou

46. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 6, § 2, nach Buchstabe b — Änd. 309

Ja-Stimmen: 131

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Moźdzanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Collard, De Blasis, Donato, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

The Left: Daly, Hazekamp, Wallace

Nein-Stimmen: 472

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Pignedoli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska,

McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazartundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ştefănuţă, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 15

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Haga

The Left: Pelletier, Villanueva Ruiz

47. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Kapitel III — Abschnitt 2 — Änd. 311S

Ja-Stimmen: 104

ECR: Aguilar, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rafalska, Rookens, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, Donato, de Graaff, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Sinčić, Uhrík, Zambelli

The Left: Konečná, Pereira Sandra

Verts/ALE: Andresen

Nein-Stimmen: 506

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Dzhabazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Jurzyca, Milazzo, Nesci, Procaccini, Stancanelli, Terheş, Van Overtveldt, Zalewska, Zile

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Smedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Mestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 8

ECR: Bourgeois, Fragkos, Ilčić, Kanko, Lundgren, Rookmaker

NI: Kaili, Uspaskich

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Andresen

48. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Kapitel III — Abschnitt 2 — Änd. 150

Ja-Stimmen: 386

ECR: Berlato, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Jurzyca, Milazzo, Nesci, Procaccini, Rookmaker, Ruohonen-Lerner, Stancanelli

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Konstantinou, Pignedoli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko

Renew: Cañas, Flego, Guetta, in 't Veld, Løkkegaard, Melchior, Nagtegaal, Nart, Pagazaurtundúa, Poptcheva, Semedo, Solís Pérez

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 200

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Fragkos, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rafalska, Rooker, Roos, Ruijsen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Asimakopoulou, Bogovič, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Hölvényi, Kelly, Kovatchev, Markey, Melo, Pietikäinen, Tomc, Walsh, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Ferrandino, Gheorghe, Groothuis, Grošelj, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, Joveva, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Knotek, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Paet, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Strugariu, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek

S&D: Hristov

The Left: Daly, Demirel, Flanagan, Konečná, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Pedicini

Enthaltungen: 36

ECR: Hakkarainen

NI: Donato, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uspaskich

PPE: Vincze

Renew: Amalric, Beer, Bijoux, Boyer, Canfin, Chabaud, Cicurel, Decerle, Eroglu, Farreng, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grudler, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Karleskind, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Oetjen, Orville, Riquet, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Vedrenne, Yenbou

The Left: Björk, Ernst, Georgiou, Hazekamp

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Fernandes, Vázquez Lázara

Nein-Stimmen: Løkkegaard, Nagtegaal

49. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 17 — Änd. 319S rev

Ja-Stimmen: 158

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Czarnecki, Fotyga, Hakkarainen, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Rafalska, Rookan, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Złotowski

ID: Beck, Blaško, Buchheit, David, Fest, Limmer, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, de Graaff, Juvin, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Zdanoka

PPE: Kokalari, Lega, Polfjärd, Skyttedal, Tobé, Warborn, Winkler

Renew: Andrews, Ansip, Azmani, Cseh, Groothuis, Huitema, Kelleher, Melchior, Nagtegaal, Paet, Rafaela, Rinzema, Semedo, Toom

S&D: Balt, Biedroń, Dobrev, Durand, Kumpula-Natri, Molnár, Rónai

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Matias, Omarjee, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 447

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Buxadé Villalba, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fragkos, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jurzyca, Lundgren, Milazzo, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Stancanelli, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vistisen, Zanni

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arlukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lidia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Ștefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Ijabs,

in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Lange, Larouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Björk, Chaibi, Konečná, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Scholz

Verts/ALE: Auken, Breyer, Peter-Hansen

Enthaltungen: 19

ECR: Bourgeois, Kanko, Van Overtveldt

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky

NI: Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uspaskich

Renew: Hojsík, Wiek

The Left: Ernst, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Modig

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Ernst

Nein-Stimmen: Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura

50. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 19, Titel — Änd. 320=328=

Ja-Stimmen: 215

ECR: Hakkarainen, Rooken, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Terheş

ID: Blaško, David

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Millán Mon

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Smedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Arena, Biedroń, Dobrev, Durand, García Del Blanco, Molnár, Rónai

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 390

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Moździanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Flego

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorrinho

Enthaltungen: 19

ECR: Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Nissinen, Rookmaker, Weimers

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Donato, Kaili, Sinčić, Uspaskich

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: García Del Blanco, Millán Mon

51. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Artikel 19, § 1 — Änd. 321=329=

Ja-Stimmen: 190

ECR: Hakkarainen, Rooker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

Renew: Andrews, Cseh, Decerle, Goerens, Hayer, Hojsík, in 't Veld, Kelleher, Melchior, Rafaela, Semedo, Toom, Vedrenne, Wiezik

S&D: Arena, Biedroń, Dobrev, Durand, Molnár, Nemec, Rónai

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 410

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Fragkos, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, de la Pisa Carrión, Rafalska, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahrádil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Beck, Buchheit, Fest, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Błaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák,

Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Danti, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkėvičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Mestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Enthaltungen: 22

ECR: Berlato, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Lundgren, Milazzo, Nesci, Nissinen, Procaccini, Rookmaker, Stancanelli, Weimers

NI: De Blasis, Donato, Kaili, Sinčić

S&D: Clergeau, Glucksmann, Guillaume, Mebarek

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Mariani

Nein-Stimmen: Hayer

52. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — nach Artikel 22 — Änd. 330 rev & 331

Ja-Stimmen: 184

ECR: Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Annemans, Beck

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Ferrara, Pignedoli, Uspaskich

PPE: Kanev, Kefalogiannis

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Andrews, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Ferrandino, Gheorghe, Glück, Grošelj, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Kelleher, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Rafaela, Ries, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Tudorache, Vautmans, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Arena, Balt, Biedroń, Clergeau, Dobrev, Durand, Glucksmann, Guillaume, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Mebarek, Molnár, Noichl, Rónai, Wölken

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 409

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kaili, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bășescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hólvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Ansip, Azmani, Flego, Groothuis, Huitema, Katainen, Nagtegaal, Paet, Rinzema, Torvalds, Wiesner

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luenä, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nica, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Daly, Konečná, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Enthaltungen: 24

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Jurzyca, de la Pisa Carrión

NI: Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Sinčić

PPE: Štefanec

Renew: Bijoux, Boyer, Christensen, Decerle, Farreng, Goerens, Gozi, Grudler, Hayer, Keller Fabienne, Løkkegaard, Orville, Poulsen, Riquet, Vedrenne

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Annemans, Beck

53. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — nach Erwägung 1 — Änd. 303**Ja-Stimmen: 132**

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoozevee, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

The Left: Daly, Konečná, Wallace

Nein-Stimmen: 465

ECR: Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Mariani

NI: Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Giarrusso

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 19

ECR: Jurzyca

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Fourlas, Haga, Stavrou

The Left: Pelletier, Villanueva Ruiz

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Mariani

54. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Erwägung 11 — Änd. 302

Ja-Stimmen: 180

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Danzì, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Gál, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adinolfi Isabella, Chinnici, De Meo, Peppucci, Salini, Vuolo

Renew: Ansip

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen, Wallace

Nein-Stimmen: 428

ID: Mariani

NI: Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Giarrusso, de Graaff

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luenä, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishchev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 12**ID:** David**NI:** Kaili**PPE:** Fourlas, Haga, Stavrou, Tomc, Zver**Renew:** Al-Sahlani, Torvalds, Wiesner**S&D:** Ciuhodaru**The Left:** Villanueva Ruiz**Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten****Ja-Stimmen:** Mariani**Nein-Stimmen:** Ansip**55. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — nach Erwägung 16 — Änd. 313=322=****Ja-Stimmen: 258**

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Blaško, David

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Clune, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Kelly, Markey, Stavrou, Walsh

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Gheorghe, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Arena, Biedroń, Durand, Nemec

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ştefănuţă, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 323

ECR: Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Azmani, Bilbao Barandica, Flego, Groothuis, Huitema, Nagtegaal, Rinzema

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Enthaltungen: 38

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hoozevee, Lundgren, de la Pisa Carrión

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Lizzi, Mayer, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Vilimsky, Zanni

NI: Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Zambelli

PPE: Haga

Renew: Decerle, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

56. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — nach Erwägung 16 — Änd. 314=323=

Ja-Stimmen: 272

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Fragkos, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Annemans, Beck, Blaško, Buchheit, David, De Man, Fest, Haider, Limmer, Mayer, Reil, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Clune, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Haga, Kelly, Markey, Stavrou, Walsh

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Arena, Balt, Biedroń, Engerer, Mavrides, Nemec, Papadakis Demetris

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 327

ECR: Fiocchi, Hakkarainen

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bocskor, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Mandl, Marinescu, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Azmani, Cicurel, Flego, Groothuis, Huitema, Joveva, Nagtegaal, Rinzema

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brgelez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia,

Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedálová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

Enthaltungen: 20

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Buxadé Villalba, Fidanza, Gemma, Hoogetveen, Jurzyca, Milazzo, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Stancanelli

NI: De Blasis, Kaili, Sinčić

Renew: Grošelj, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Cicurel, Joveva

Nein-Stimmen: Panza

57. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Erwägung 18 — Änd. 304

Ja-Stimmen: 124

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogetveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, De Blasis, Donato, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Monteiro de Aguiar

The Left: Konečná

Nein-Stimmen: 487

ECR: Bourgeois, Kanko, Van Overtveldt

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kósa, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari,

Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 8

ECR: Jurzyca, Ruissen

NI: Kaili

PPE: Haga

Renew: Eroglu

The Left: Daly, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Monteiro de Aguiar

58. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Erwägung 31 — Änd. 315S

Ja-Stimmen: 137

ECR: Hoogeven, Lundgren, Nissinen, Rooker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Terheş, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Beck, Blaško, Buchheit, Chagnon, David, De Man, Fest, Haider, Jalkh, Joron, Limmer, Mayer, Reil, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Danzi, Donato, Ferrara, de Graaff, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Fitzgerald

Renew: Andrews, Cseh, Kelleher, Melchior, Semedo, Toom

S&D: Biedroń, Dobrev, Incir, Molnár, Rónai

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Matias, Michels, Modig, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 477

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurzyca, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jamet, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cîrcel, Ciolos, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner,

Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pīslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Chaibi, Ernst, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Maurel, Measure, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier

Verts/ALE: Strik

Enthaltungen: 7

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Kanko, Van Overtveldt

NI: Pirbakas, Sinčić

The Left: Kountoura

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Ernst

Nein-Stimmen: Chagnon, Kountoura

59. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — nach Erwägung 37 — Änd. 316

Ja-Stimmen: 141

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hakkarainen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rooker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Terhes

ID: Annemans, Blaško, David, De Man, Haider, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Băsescu, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Fitzgerald, Šojdrová

Renew: Andrews, Kelleher, Melchior, Semedo

S&D: Arena, Biedroń, Durand, Nemec

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 416

ECR: Berg, Bielan, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Fragkos, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nissinen, Rafalska, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Jalkh, Madison

NI: Bocskor, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzeema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Papadimoulis

Enthaltungen: 66

ECR: Berlato, Bourgeois, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Kanko, Milazzo, Nesci, Procaccini, Rookmaker, Stancanelli, Van Overtveldt

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: De Blasis, Juvin, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Zambelli

S&D: Clergeau, Glucksmann, Guillaume, Hajšel, Mebarek

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Enthaltungen: Jalkh

60. A9-0264/2023 — Sabine Verheyen — Vorschlag der Kommission

Ja-Stimmen: 448

ECR: Fragkos, Jurzyca, Ruohonen-Lerner

NI: Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Pirbakas, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttdal, Šojdová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Großelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Chaibi, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Scholz

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Brimont, Carême, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak

Nein-Stimmen: 102

ECR: Bielan, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nissinen, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Złotowski

ID: Androuët, Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík

Renew: Rafaela

S&D: Ušakovs

The Left: Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Verts/ALE: Andresen, Gallée, Geese, Häusling, Neumann, von Cramon-Taubadel, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 75

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Kanko, Lundgren, Milazzo, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Stancanelli, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Zile

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Pignedoli, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Hölvényi, Zver

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Konečná, Matias, Modig, Rego, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Cavazzini, Lagodinsky, Waitz

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Flanagan, Rafaela

Enthaltungen: Ždanoka

**61. Einwand gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO: genetisch veränderter Mais der Sorte
MON 89034 × 1507 × MIR162 × NK603 × DAS-40278-9 und neun Unterkombinationen — B9-0387/2023 —
Entschließungsantrag**

Ja-Stimmen: 418

ECR: Bielan, Czarnecki, Dzhabazki, Fidanza, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Adinolfi Isabella, Arimont, Asimakopoulou, Bellamy, Bernhuber, Bogovič, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, Didier, Foulas, Haga, Hansen, Hohlmeier, Hólvényi, Hortefeux, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kypourou, Lexmann, Łukacijewska, Mandl, Meimarakis, Melo, Morano, Pietikäinen, Pospíšil, Radev, Ressler, Sagartz, Sander, Schmiedtbauer, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vincze, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Boyer, Canfin, Chabaud, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hayer, Hojsík, Joveva, Karleskind, Keller Fabienne, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Orville, Pislaru, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 184

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Fiocchi, Hakkarainen, Hoogeteen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Lundgren, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Roos, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Beck, Buchheit, Fest, Haider, Limmer, Madison, Mayer, Reil, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Donato

PPE: Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Bănescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Collado Jiménez, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, McAllister, Manders, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Melbārde, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polčák, Polfjärd, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Terras, Tobé, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Virkkunen, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Botoş, Cañas, Charanzová, Christensen, Glück, Groothuis, Hahn Svenja, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Rinzema, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner

S&D: Aguilera, Benea, Manda, Maxová, Negrescu, Nica, Plumb, Tudose

Enthaltungen: 13

ECR: Berg

ID: Annemans, De Man, Vandendriessche

NI: Meuthen

PPE: Coelho, Glavak, Hübner, Kovatchev, Niedermayer, Pollák, Zovko

S&D: De Castro

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Auštrevičius, Kalniete, Roos, Tolleret

Nein-Stimmen: Vautmans

62. Einwand gemäß Artikel 112 Absätze 2 und 3 GO: genetisch veränderter Mais der Sorte MIR162 — B9-0388/2023 — Entschließungsantrag

Ja-Stimmen: 412

ECR: Bielan, Czarnecki, Fidanza, Fotyga, Fragkos, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adinolfi Isabella, Arimont, Asimakopoulou, Bernhuber, Bogovič, Casa, Fourlas, Haga, Hansen, Hölvényi, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kypourouopoulos, Lexmann, Łukacijewska, Mandl, Meimarakis, Melo, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Schmiedtbauer, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Thaler, Tomac, Vincze, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Auštrevičius, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Boyer, Canfin, Chabaud, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hayer, Hojsík, Joveva, Karleskind, Keller Fabienne, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Orville, Pîslaru, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Tudorache, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 175

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Bourgeois, Buxadé Villalba, Fiocchi, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Lundgren, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Roos, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil

ID: Beck, Buchheit, Fest, Haider, Limmer, Madison, Mayer, Reil, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

PPE: Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Blaga, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Collado Jiménez, De Meo, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, McAllister, Manders, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Melbārde, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niebler, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Polfjärd, Radtke, Rangel, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Terras, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Virkkunen, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Andrews, Ansip, Azmani, Beer, Botoș, Cañas, Charanzová, Christensen, Glück, Groothuis, Hahn Svenja, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Rinzeema, Smedo, Solís Pérez, Toom, Torvalds, Vautmans, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner

S&D: Aguilera, Benea, Manda, Maxová, Negrescu, Nica, Plumb, Tudose

Enthaltungen: 28

ECR: Berg, Dzhambazki, Hakkarainen

ID: Annemans, De Man, Gancia, Vandendriessche

NI: Donato, Meuthen

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Bellamy, Bilčík, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, Didier, Glavak, Hortefeux, Hübner, Kovatchev, Morano, Niedermayer, Sander, Zovko

Renew: Goerens

S&D: De Castro

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Kalniete

Nein-Stimmen: Salini

63. Schaffung eines europäischen Verkehrswesens, das den Bedürfnissen von Frauen gerecht wird — A9-0239/2023 — Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska — Entschließungsantrag

Ja-Stimmen: 551

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Procaccini, Rafalska, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Androuët, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Vilinsky, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Donato, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lenaers, Lewandowski, Liese, Lins, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niebler, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Ochojska, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Großel, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazartundúa, Pekkarinen, Petersen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Beňová, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Hristov, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Regner, Repasi, Reuten, Roberti, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neved'alová, Rudner, Ruiz Devesa, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Stanishev, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Chaibi, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Delli, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Langensiepen, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropè, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 26

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos, Weimers

ID: Beck, Blaško, Buchheit, David, Fest, Limmer, Reil, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: de Graaff

PPE: Kokalari, Lega, Polfjärd, Skyttedal, Tobé, Warborn

Enthaltungen: 29

ECR: Dzhambazki, Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Ruissen

ID: Annemans, De Man, Madison, Vandendriessche

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Győri, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík

PPE: Šojdrová

—

Legende der verwendeten Zeichen

*	Konsultationsverfahren
***	Zustimmungsverfahren
***I	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, erste Lesung
***II	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, zweite Lesung
***III	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, dritte Lesung

(Das angegebene Verfahren entspricht der von der Kommission vorgeschlagenen Rechtsgrundlage.)

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
DEVE	Entwicklungsausschuss
INTA	Ausschuss für internationalen Handel
BUDG	Haushaltsausschuss
CONT	Haushaltskontrollausschuss
ECON	Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung
EMPL	Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten
ENVI	Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr
REGI	Ausschuss für regionale Entwicklung
AGRI	Ausschuss für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung
PECH	Fischereiausschuss
CULT	Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung
JURI	Rechtsausschuss
LIBE	Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres
AFCO	Ausschuss für konstitutionelle Fragen
FEMM	Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
SEDE	Unterausschuss Sicherheit und Verteidigung
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen
SANT	Unterausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit

Abkürzungen der Fraktionen

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen/Freie Europäische Allianz
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
ID	Fraktion Identität und Demokratie
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament – GUE/NGL
NI	Fraktionslos



PROTOKOLL DER SITZUNG VOM 4. OKTOBER 2023

(C/2024/5279)

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

SITZUNGSPERIODE 2023-2024

Sitzungen vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 2023

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PROTOKOLL DER SITZUNG VOM 4. OKTOBER 2023

VORSITZ: Othmar KARAS

Vizepräsident

1. Eröffnung der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 9.00 Uhr eröffnet.

2. Verhandlungen vor der ersten Lesung des Parlaments (Artikel 71 GO) (Weiterbehandlung)

Die Beschlüsse der Ausschüsse LIBE, IMCO, JURI und ITRE, interinstitutionelle Verhandlungen aufzunehmen, wurden am 2. Oktober 2023 bekannt gegeben (*Punkt 8 des Protokolls vom 2.10.2023*).

Von den Fraktionen ECR und ID wurde gemäß Artikel 71 Absatz 2 GO ein Antrag auf Abstimmung im Parlament über den Beschluss des LIBE-Ausschusses gestellt.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 8.3. des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

Da kein Antrag auf Abstimmung über die weiteren Beschlüsse gemäß Artikel 71 Absatz 2 GO gestellt wurde, konnten die zuständigen Ausschüsse nach Ablauf der festgesetzten Frist die Verhandlungen aufnehmen.

3. Notwendigkeit einer raschen Annahme des Asyl- und Migrationspakets (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Notwendigkeit einer raschen Annahme des Asyl- und Migrationspakets (2023/2873(RSP))

Pascual Navarro Ríos (amtierender Ratsvorsitzender) und Margaritis Schinas (Vizepräsident der Kommission) geben die Erklärungen ab.

Es sprechen Manfred Weber im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Gabriele Bischoff im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Malik Azmani im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Philippe Lamberts im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Nicola Procaccini im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Marco Zanni im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Manon Aubry, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Laura Ferrara, fraktionslos, Jeroen Lenaers, Pedro Marques, Sophia in 't Veld, Jordi Solé, Beata Szydło, die außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Łukasz Kohut antwortet, Jordan Bardella, Malin Björk, Kostas Papadakis, Paulo Rangel, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Fabienne Keller, Tineke Strik, Charlie Weimers, Jaak Madison, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Karen Melchior antwortet, Dimitrios Papadimoulis, Balázs Hidvéghi, Tomas Tobé und Birgit Sippel.

VORSITZ: Marc ANGEL

Vizepräsident

Es sprechen Jan-Christoph Oetjen, Erik Marquardt, Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Tom Vandendriessche, Sira Rego, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Rasa Juknevičienė, Pietro Bartolo, Hilde Vautmans, Sophia in 't Veld, um nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ eine Frage an Tom Vandendriessche und zu bestimmten seiner Äußerungen zu stellen (der Präsident teilt mit, dass er das Präsidium mit dieser Frage befassen wird), Tom Vandendriessche um auf die nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ gestellte Frage zu antworten, Damien Carême, Assita Kanko, Anders Vistisen, Gilbert Collard, Lena Düpont, Isabel

Santos, Guy Verhofstadt, Damian Boeselager, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Bogdan Rzońca antwortet, Patryk Jaki, Bernhard Zimmnick, Tatjana Ždanoka, Elissavet Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Pedro Silva Pereira, Adrián Vázquez Lázara, Rosa D'Amato, Ladislav Ilčík, Harald Vilimsky, Mislav Kolakušić (der Präsident erinnert den Redner an die Bestimmungen über die Verhaltensregeln), Dolores Montserrat, Matjaž Nemec, Barry Andrews, François-Xavier Bellamy, Thijs Reuten, Georgios Kyrtos, Francesca Peppucci, Cyrus Engerer, Abir Al-Sahlani, Gabriel Mato, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Loucas Furlas, Carina Ohlsson, Brando Benifei, Costas Mavrides und Alex Agius Saliba.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Tom Vandenkendelaere, Maria Grapini, Karen Melchior, Saskia Bricmont, Carlo Fidanza, Susanna Ceccardi, Özlem Demirel und Fabio Massimo Castaldo.

Es sprechen Margaritis Schinas und Pascual Navarro Ríos.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

(Die Sitzung wird für einige Augenblicke unterbrochen.)

VORSITZ: Roberta METSOLA

Präsidentin

4. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 11.48 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

5. Feierliche Sitzung — Ansprache des Präsidenten der Tschechischen Republik Petr Pavel

Die Präsidentin eröffnet die feierliche Sitzung anlässlich des Besuchs des Präsidenten der Tschechischen Republik Petr Pavel.

Petr Pavel hält seine Ansprache.

(Die Sitzung wird für einige Augenblicke unterbrochen.)

VORSITZ: Pedro SILVA PEREIRA

Vizepräsident

6. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 12.18 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

*
* *

Es sprechen Marcos Ros Sempere, Salvatore De Meo, Alessandra Moretti, Rosanna Conte und Anja Hazekamp.

7. Abstimmungsstunde

Die detaillierten Abstimmungsergebnisse (Änderungsanträge, gesonderte und getrennte Abstimmungen usw.) sind in der Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, die Ergebnisse der namentlichen Abstimmungen in der Anlage „Ergebnis der namentlichen Abstimmungen“ aufgeführt. Die beiden Anlagen sind diesem Protokoll beigelegt und auf der Website des Parlaments verfügbar.

7.1. Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen *I** (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen [COM(2022)0748 — C9-0433/2022 — 2022/0432(COD)] — Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit. Berichterstatterin: Maria Spyraiki (A9-0271/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORSCHLAG DER KOMMISSION und ÄNDERUNGSANTRÄGE

Gebilligt (P9_TA(2023)0340)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 1)

ANTRAG AUF RÜCKÜBERWEISUNG AN DEN AUSSCHUSS

Gebilligt

Wortmeldungen

Nach der Abstimmung über den Vorschlag der Kommission Maria Spyraiki (Berichterstatterin), um zu beantragen, den Gegenstand gemäß Artikel 59 Absatz 4 GO zwecks interinstitutioneller Verhandlungen an den zuständigen Ausschuss zurückzuüberweisen.

7.2. Inanspruchnahme des Solidaritätsfonds der Europäischen Union zur Leistung von Hilfe für Rumänien, Italien und die Türkei (Abstimmung)

Bericht über die Inanspruchnahme des Solidaritätsfonds der Europäischen Union zur Leistung von Hilfe für Rumänien und Italien im Zusammenhang mit Naturkatastrophen von 2022 und für die Türkei im Zusammenhang mit den Erdbeben von Februar 2023 [COM(2023)0381 — C9-0318/2023 — 2023/0297(BUD)] — Haushaltsausschuss. Berichterstatterin: Katalin Cseh (A9-0269/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0341)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 2)

Wortmeldungen

Vor der Abstimmung Katalin Cseh (Berichterstatterin), um eine Erklärung auf der Grundlage von Artikel 159 Absatz 4 GO abzugeben.

7.3. Segregation und Diskriminierung von Roma-Kindern im Bildungswesen (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsantrag B9-0394/2023 (2023/2840(RSP))

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0342)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 3)

7.4. Harmonisierung der Rechte von Menschen mit Autismus (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht gemäß Artikel 227 Absatz 2 GO von Dolors Montserrat, im Namen des PETI-Ausschusses, zur Harmonisierung der Rechte von Menschen mit Autismus (2023/2728(RSP)) (B9-0390/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen durch einzige Abstimmung (P9_TA(2023)0343)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 4)

7.5. Standardmaße für Handgepäck (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht gemäß Artikel 227 Absatz 2 GO von Dolors Montserrat, im Namen des PETI-Ausschusses, zu Standardmaßen für Handgepäck (2023/2774(RSP)) (B9-0391/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen durch einzige Abstimmung (P9_TA(2023)0344)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 5)

7.6. Beziehungen EU-Schweiz (Abstimmung)

Bericht über die Beziehungen EU-Schweiz [2023/2042(INI)] — Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten.
Berichterstatter: Lukas Mandl (A9-0248/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0345)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 6)

7.7. Usbekistan (Abstimmung)

Bericht über Usbekistan [2022/2195(INI)] — Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten. Berichterstatter: Ilhan Kyuchyuk (A9-0227/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

ENTSCHLIESSUNGSANTRAG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0346)
(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 7)

(Die Sitzung wird um 12.43 Uhr unterbrochen.)

VORSITZ: Heidi HAUTALA

Vizepräsidentin

8. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 12.46 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

9. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung

Das Protokoll der vorangegangenen Sitzung wird genehmigt.

10. Angemessener Wohnraum für alle (Aussprache über ein aktuelles Thema)

Es spricht Pedro Marques zur Einführung in die von der S&D-Fraktion vorgeschlagene Aussprache.

Es sprechen Pascual Navarro Ríos (amtierender Präsident des Rates) und Nicolas Schmit (Mitglied der Kommission).

Es sprechen Cindy Franssen im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Elisabetta Gualmini im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Nicola Danti im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Kim Van Sparrentak im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Jorge Buxadé Villalba im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Jaak Madison im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Martin Schirdewan, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Sabrina Pignedoli, fraktionslos, José Manuel Fernandes, Gabriele Bischoff, Katalin Cseh, Mounir Satouri, Beata Kempa, Dominique Bilde, Nikolaj Villumsen, Kostas Papadakis, Loucas Fourlas, Alex Agius Saliba, Irena Joveva, Ciarán Cuffe, Ladislav Ilčić, Guido Reil, Eugenia Rodríguez Palop, Livia Járóka, Seán Kelly, Hélène Fritzton, Eva Maria Poptcheva, Ana Miranda, Beata Mazurek, José Gusmão, Maria Angela Danzi, Helmut Geuking, Marc Angel, Billy Kelleher, Francisco Guerreiro und Stelios Kypourouropoulos.

VORSITZ: Pina PICIERNO

Vizepräsidentin

Es sprechen Agnes Jongerius, Engin Eroglu, Antonius Manders, Jonás Fernández, Valter Flego, Lídia Pereira, Patrizia Toia, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Krzysztof Hetman, Dan Nica, Maria Walsh, Robert Biedroń, Andreas Schieder, Costas Mavrides, Ibán García Del Blanco, Matjaž Nemec, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė und Alicia Homs Ginell.

Es sprechen Nicolas Schmit und Pascual Navarro Ríos.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

11. Europäische grüne Anleihen ***I (Aussprache)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über europäische grüne Anleihen [COM(2021)0391 — C9-0311/2021 — 2021/0191(COD)] — Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung. Berichterstatter: Paul Tang (A9-0156/2022)

Paul Tang erläutert den Bericht.

Es spricht Mairead McGuinness (Mitglied der Kommission).

Es sprechen José Manuel Fernandes (Verfasser der BUDG-Stellungnahme), Ville Niinistö (Verfasser der ENVI-Stellungnahme), Christophe Hansen im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Jonás Fernández im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Gilles Boyer im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Mikuláš Peksa im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Michiel Hoogeveen im Namen der ECR-Fraktion und France Jamet im Namen der ID-Fraktion.

VORSITZ: Roberts ZĪLE

Vizepräsident

Es sprechen José Gusmão, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Hervé Juvin, fraktionslos, Ralf Seekatz, Niels Fuglsang, Martin Hlaváček, Johan Nissinen, Marcel de Graaff, Sirpa Pietikäinen, Eugen Jurzyca, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Alfred Sant und Dorien Rookmaker.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Billy Kelleher, Mick Wallace und João Pimenta Lopes.

Es sprechen Mairead McGuinness und Paul Tang.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 8.7 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023

12. Vorschlag für die Verlängerung der Zulassung von Glyphosat in der EU (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Vorschlag für die Verlängerung der Zulassung von Glyphosat in der EU (2023/2874(RSP))

Pascual Navarro Ríos (amtierender Präsident des Rates) und Stella Kyriakides (Mitglied der Kommission) geben die Erklärungen ab.

Es sprechen Peter Liese im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Mohammed Chahim im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Pascal Canfin im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Jutta Paulus im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Mazaly Aguilar im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Rosanna Conte im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Anja Hazekamp, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Maxette Pirbakas, fraktionslos, Herbert Dorfmann, Clara Aguilera, Elsi Katainen, Benoît Biteau, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Aurélia Beigneux, Manon Aubry, Marc Tarabella, Norbert Lins, Christophe Clergeau, Jérémy Decerle, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Manon Aubry antwortet, Tilly Metz, Sylvia Limmer, Christine Schneider, Günther Sidl, Martin Häusling, Daniel Buda, Milan Brglez, Sara Matthieu, Franc Bogovič, Daniela Rondinelli, Thomas Waitz und Jessica Polfjärd.

VORSITZ: Pina PICIERNO

Vizepräsidentin

Es sprechen Grace O'Sullivan, Sara Skytvedal, Manuela Ripa, Anne Sander, Michèle Rivasi, Jiří Pospíšil, Salvatore De Meo und Michaela Šojdrová.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Peter Jahr, Isabel Carvalhais, Irène Tolleret, Mick Wallace und Clare Daly.

Es spricht Stella Kyriakides.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

13. Vertrag über die Energiecharta — nächste Schritte (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Vertrag über die Energiecharta — nächste Schritte (2023/2875(RSP))

Kadri Simson (Mitglied der Kommission) gibt im Namen der Kommission die Erklärung ab.

Es sprechen Anna Cavazzini, die auf die Abwesenheit des Rates hinweist (die Präsidentin gibt nähere Erläuterungen ab), Maria da Graça Carvalho im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Inma Rodríguez-Piñero im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Anna Cavazzini im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Markus Buchheit im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Marisa Matias im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Enikő Győri, fraktionslos, Ivan Štefanec, Bernd Lange, Saskia Bricmont, Silvia Modig und Jiří Pospíšil.

(Fortsetzung der Aussprache: Punkt 15 des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023)

(Die Sitzung wird aufgrund einer Evakuierungsübung um 17.32 Uhr unterbrochen.)

14. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 17.56 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

15. Vertrag über die Energiecharta — nächste Schritte (Fortsetzung der Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Vertrag über die Energiecharta — nächste Schritte (2023/2875(RSP))

(Anfang der Aussprache: Punkt 13 des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023)

Es sprechen Kathleen Van Brempt, Petros Kokkalis, Robert Hajšel, Carlos Zorrinho und Pedro Silva Pereira.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Seán Kelly und Billy Kelleher.

VORSITZ: Katarina BARLEY

Vizepräsidentin

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Mick Wallace, Clare Daly und Helmut Scholz.

Es spricht Kadri Simson (Mitglied der Kommission).

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

16. Notwendigkeit des Abschlusses neuer Handelsabkommen für nachhaltiges Wachstum, Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und die strategische Autonomie der EU (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Notwendigkeit des Abschlusses neuer Handelsabkommen für nachhaltiges Wachstum, Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und die strategische Autonomie der EU (2023/2876(RSP))

Kadri Simson (Mitglied der Kommission) gibt die Erklärung ab im Namen der Kommission.

Es sprechen Jörgen Warborn im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Marek Belka im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Samira Rafaela im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Saskia Bricmont im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Geert Bourgeois im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Marco Campomenosi im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Helmut Scholz, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Enikő Győri, fraktionslos, Anna-Michelle Asimakopoulou, Inma Rodríguez-Piñero, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Anna Cavazzini, Michiel Hoogeveen, Maximilian Krah, Emmanuel Maurel, Antoni Comín i Oliveres, Seán Kelly, Bernd Lange, Jordi Cañas, Pär Holmgren, Eugen Jurzyca, Thierry Mariani, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Marie-Pierre Vedrenne antwortet, Francisco José Millán Mon, Kathleen Van Brempt, Catharina Rinzema, Thomas Waitz, Adam Bielan, Alessandro Panza, Frances Fitzgerald, Pedro Silva Pereira, Svenja Hahn und Benoît Lutgen.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Gabriel Mato, Billy Kelleher, Diana Riba i Giner, Manon Aubry und Mick Wallace.

Es spricht Kadri Simson.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

17. Verbreitung von Gesetzesentwürfen „gegen LGBTIQ-Propaganda“ durch populistische Parteien und Regierungen in Europa (Aussprache)

Erklärungen des Rates und der Kommission: Verbreitung von Gesetzesentwürfen „gegen LGBTIQ-Propaganda“ durch populistische Parteien und Regierungen in Europa (2023/2892(RSP))

Johannes Hahn (Mitglied der Kommission) gibt die Erklärung ab im Namen des Kommission.

Es sprechen Maria Walsh im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Marc Angel im Namen der S&D-Fraktion und Pierre Karleskind im Namen der Renew-Fraktion.

VORSITZ: Rainer WIELAND

Vizepräsident

Es sprechen Kim Van Sparrentak im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Jorge Buxadé Villalba im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Isabella Tovaglieri im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Malin Björk, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Tiziana Beghin, fraktionslos, Vladimír Bilčík, Łukasz Kohut, Moritz Körner, Diana Riba i Giner, Vincenzo Sofo, Jean-Paul Garraud, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Pierre Karleskind antwortet, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Vera Tax, Karen Melchior, Rasmus Andresen, Angel Dzhambazki, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Karen Melchior antwortet, Jiří Pospíšil, Cyrus Engerer, Adrián Vázquez Lázara, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Angel Dzhambazki antwortet, Alexandra Geese, Ladislav Ilčić, der außerdem auf die Fragen nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Evin Incir antwortet, Moritz Körner und Pierre Karleskind, Carina Ohlsson, Samira Rafaela, Sandro Gozi und Billy Kelleher, der außerdem auf die Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ von Ladislav Ilčić antwortet.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Seán Kelly, Ana Miranda (der Präsident weist die Rednerin auf die Verhaltensregeln hin und entzieht ihr das Wort) und Susanna Ceccardi.

Es spricht Johannes Hahn.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

18. Aussprachen über Fälle von Verletzungen der Menschenrechte, der Demokratie und der Rechtsstaatlichkeit (Aussprache)

(Titel und Verfasser der Entschließungsanträge siehe Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023)

18.1. Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter

Entschließungsanträge B9-0395/2023, B9-0401/2023, B9-0403/2023, B9-0406/2023, B9-0409/2023, B9-0412/2023 (2023/2881(RSP))

Seán Kelly, Carina Ohlsson, Petras Auštrevičius, Tineke Strik, Carlo Fidanza und Marisa Matias erläutern die Entschließungsanträge ihrer Fraktionen.

Es sprechen Jiří Pospíšil im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Dietmar Köster im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Nathalie Loiseau im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Hannah Neumann im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Ryszard Czarnecki im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Anna Bonfrisco im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Evin Incir, Karen Melchior, Karen Melchior, Bernhard Zimniok, Mónica Silvana González und María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos.

VORSITZ: Marc ANGEL

Vizepräsident

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Eugen Tomac und Susanna Ceccardi.

Es spricht Johannes Hahn (Mitglied der Kommission).

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 8.4 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

18.2. Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien

Entschließungsanträge B9-0415/2023, B9-0416/2023, B9-0418/2023, B9-0419/2023, B9-0421/2023 (2023/2882(RSP))

Michaela Šojdrová, Pina Picierno, Bernard Guetta, Sergey Lagodinsky und Ryszard Czarnecki erläutern die Entschließungsanträge ihrer Fraktionen.

Es sprechen Eugen Tomac im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Maximilian Krah im Namen der ID-Fraktion und Seán Kelly.

Es spricht nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Stanislav Polčák.

Es spricht Johannes Hahn (Mitglied der Kommission).

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 8.5 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

18.3. Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hisham Kassem

Entschließungsanträge B9-0396/2023, B9-0398/2023, B9-0413/2023, B9-0414/2023, B9-0422/2023, B9-0423/2023 (2023/2883(RSP))

Matjaž Nemec, Jan-Christoph Oetjen, Hannah Neumann und Idoia Villanueva Ruiz erläutern die Entschließungsanträge ihrer Fraktionen.

Es sprechen Thierry Mariani im Namen der ID-Fraktion und Maximilian Krah.

Es spricht Johannes Hahn (Mitglied der Kommission).

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 8.6 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023

19. Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen ***I (kurze Darstellung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 978/2012 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 25. Oktober 2012 über ein Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen und zur Aufhebung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 732/2008 des Rates [COM(2023)0426 — C9-0226/2023 — 2023/0252(COD)] — Ausschuss für internationalen Handel. Berichterstatterin: Heidi Hautala (A9-0267/2023)

Heidi Hautala gibt die Erläuterung ab.

Es spricht nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Jordi Cañas.

Es spricht Johannes Hahn (Mitglied der Kommission).

Der Punkt ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 8.8 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023

20. Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Mündliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen — Bericht Maria Spyra — A9-0271/2023

Michaela Šojdrová, Stanislav Polčák

Segregation und Diskriminierung von Roma-Kindern im Bildungswesen — B9-0394/2023

Michaela Šojdrová, Stanislav Polčák

Beziehungen EU-Schweiz — Bericht Lukas Mandl — A9-0248/2023

Michaela Šojdrová, Stanislav Polčák

Schriftliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Schriftliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung gemäß Artikel 194 GO werden auf die den Mitgliedern vorbehaltenen Seiten auf der Website des Parlaments aufgenommen.

21. Tagesordnung der nächsten Sitzung

Die Tagesordnung für die nächste Sitzung ist festgelegt (Dokument „Tagesordnung“ PE 753.923/OJ).

22. Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung

Gemäß Artikel 202 Absatz 3 GO wird das Protokoll dieser Sitzung dem Parlament zu Beginn der Nachmittagssitzung des nächsten Sitzungstags zur Genehmigung unterbreitet.

23. Schluss der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 21.55 Uhr geschlossen.

Alessandro Chiocchetti
Generalsekretär

Marc Angel
Vizepräsident

**VERZEICHNIS DER DOKUMENTE, DIE DEN BERATUNGEN UND BESCHLÜSSEN DES PARLAMENTS
ZUGRUNDE LIEGEN**

1. Aussprache über Fälle von Verletzungen der Menschenrechte, der Demokratie und der Rechtsstaatlichkeit (Bekanntgabe der eingereichten Entschließungsanträge)

Folgende Mitglieder oder Fraktionen haben gemäß Artikel 144 GO für folgende Entschließungsanträge Anträge auf eine Aussprache gestellt:

I. Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter (2023/2881(RSP))

- Marisa Matias, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, zum Thema „Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter“ (B9-0395/2023);
- Tineke Strik, Francisco Guerreiro, Hannah Neumann, Erik Marquardt, Ignazio Corrao, Mounir Satouri, Bronis Ropé, Malte Gallée, Alviina Alametsä, Heidi Hautala, im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, zum Thema „Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter“ (B9-0401/2023);
- Pedro Marques, Evin Incir, im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, zum Thema „Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter“ (B9-0403/2023);
- Petras Auštrevičius, Nicola Beer, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Olivier Chastel, Katalin Cseh, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Svenja Hahn, İlhan Kyuchyuk, Nathalie Loiseau, Karen Melchior, Javier Nart, Jan-Christoph Oetjen, Urmas Paet, Dragoș Pîslaru, Samira Rafaela, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Ramona Strugariu, Dragoș Tudorache, Hilde Vautmans, Salima Yénbou, im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, zum Thema „Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter“ (B9-0406/2023);
- Željana Zovko, Seán Kelly, David McAllister, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Isabel Wiseler-Lima, Vladimír Bilčík, Tomáš Zdechovský, Ivan Štefanec, Andrey Kovatchev, Janina Ochojska, Michaela Šojdrová, David Lega, Jiří Pospíšil, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Inese Vaidere, im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, zum Thema „Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter“ (B9-0409/2023);
- Anna Fotyga, Karol Karski, Ryszard Czarnecki, Bogdan Rzońca, Elżbieta Rafalska, Elżbieta Kruk, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Assita Kanko, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Eugen Jurzyca, Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Beata Kempa, Anna Zalewska, Adam Bielan, Waldemar Tomaszewski, im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, zum Thema „Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter“ (B9-0412/2023).

II. Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien (2023/2882(RSP))

- Sergey Lagodinsky, Francisco Guerreiro, Ignazio Corrao, Hannah Neumann, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Malte Gallée, Bronis Ropé, Viola von Cramon-Taubadel, Jordi Solé, Alviina Alametsä, Heidi Hautala, im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, zum Thema „Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien“ (B9-0415/2023);
- Pedro Marques, Pina Picierno, im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, zum Thema „Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien“ (B9-0416/2023);
- Bernard Guetta, Petras Auštrevičius, Malik Azmani, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Vlad Gheorghe, Klemen Grošelj, Svenja Hahn, İlhan Kyuchyuk, Nathalie Loiseau, Karen Melchior, Javier Nart, Dragoș Pîslaru, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Ramona Strugariu, Dragoș Tudorache, Hilde Vautmans, im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, zum Thema „Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien“ (B9-0418/2023);
- Željana Zovko, Janina Ochojska, David McAllister, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Isabel Wiseler-Lima, Vladimír Bilčík, Tomáš Zdechovský, Ivan Štefanec, Andrey Kovatchev, Michaela Šojdrová, David Lega, Jiří Pospíšil, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Seán Kelly, Inese Vaidere, im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, zum Thema „Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien“ (B9-0419/2023);

- Anna Fotyga, Karol Karski, Angel Dzhambazki, Ryszard Czarnecki, Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska, Veronika Vrecionová, Assita Kanko, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Alexandr Vondra, Waldemar Tomaszewski, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Bogdan Rzońca, Elżbieta Rafalska, im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, zum Thema „Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien“ (B9-0421/2023).

III. Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem (2023/2883(RSP))

- Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Miguel Urbán Crespo, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, zum Thema „Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem“ (B9-0396/2023);
- Mounir Satouri, Francisco Guerreiro, Ignazio Corrao, Hannah Neumann, Erik Marquardt, Malte Gallée, Tineke Strik, Bronis Ropé, Viola von Cramon-Taubadel, Alviina Alametsä, Heidi Hautala, im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, zum Thema „Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem“ (B9-0398/2023);
- Pedro Marques, Matjaž Nemec, im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, zum Thema „Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem“ (B9-0413/2023);
- Jan Christoph Oetjen, Petras Auštrevičius, Malik Azmani, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Olivier Chastel, Nicola Beer, Katalin Cseh, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Svenja Hahn, Moritz Körner, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Karen Melchior, Javier Nart, Dragoș Pislaru, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Ramona Strugariu, Dragoș Tudorache, Hilde Vautmans, im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, zum Thema „Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem“ (B9-0414/2023);
- Tomáš Zdechovský, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Isabel Wiseler Lima, Ivan Štefanec, Vladimír Bilčík, Andrey Kovatchev, Janina Ochojska, Michaela Šojdřová, Jiří Pospíšil, Seán Kelly, Inese Vaidere, im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, zum Thema „Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem“ (B9-0422/2023);
- Anna Fotyga, Karol Karski, Angel Dzhambazki, Ryszard Czarnecki, Elżbieta Kruk, Elżbieta Rafalska, Veronika Vrecionová, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Alexandr Vondra, Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska, Assita Kanko, Anna Zalewska, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Adam Bielan, Waldemar Tomaszewski, Eugen Jurzyca, im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, zum Thema „Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem“ (B9-0423/2023).

Die Redezeit wird gemäß Artikel 171 GO aufgeteilt.

2. Eingereichte Entschließungsanträge

Segregation und Diskriminierung von Roma-Kindern im Bildungswesen

Zum Abschluss der Aussprache gemäß Artikel 136 Absatz 5 GO eingereichter Entschließungsantrag:

- zu der Segregation und Diskriminierung von Roma-Kindern im Bildungswesen (2023/2840(RSP)) (B9-0394/2023)

Peter Pollák
im Namen der PPE-Fraktion

Petra Kammerevert, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė
im Namen der S&D-Fraktion

Salima Yenbou
im Namen der Renew-Fraktion

Romeo Franz
im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion

Elżbieta Kruk
im Namen der ECR-Fraktion

Niyazi Kizilyürek, José Gusmão, Marisa Matias
im Namen der Fraktion The Left

3. Durchführungsmaßnahmen (Artikel 112 GO)

Dem Parlament übermittelter Entwurf einer Durchführungsmaßnahme, die unter das Regelungsverfahren mit Kontrolle fällt

- Verordnung der Kommission zur Änderung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1099/2008 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Energiestatistik hinsichtlich der Durchführung von Aktualisierungen für die jährlichen, monatlichen und monatlich zu übermittelnden kurzfristigen Energiestatistiken (D091527/01 — 2023/2854(RPS))
— Frist: 13. Dezember 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend ITRE

4. Delegierte Rechtsakte (Artikel 111 Absatz 2 GO)

Dem Parlament übermittelte Entwürfe delegierter Rechtsakte

- Delegierter Beschluss der Kommission zur Berichtigung bestimmter Sprachfassungen der Entscheidung 2000/532/EG (C(2023)06037 — 2023/2851(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 12. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend ENVI
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Änderung der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2019/856 zur Ergänzung der Richtlinie 2003/87/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates in Bezug auf die Funktionsweise des Innovationsfonds (C(2023)06043 — 2023/2855(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 15. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend ENVI
mitberatend: ITRE (Artikel 57 GO)
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Ergänzung der Verordnung (EU) 2021/817 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates hinsichtlich der Einrichtung eines Überwachungs- und Evaluierungsrahmens für das Programm Erasmus+ (C(2023)06073 — 2023/2853(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 13. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend CULT
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Ergänzung der Verordnung (EU) 2021/888 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates hinsichtlich der Einrichtung eines Überwachungs- und Evaluierungsrahmens für das Europäische Solidaritätskorps (C(2023)06085 — 2023/2857(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 15. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend CULT
mitberatend: DEVE (Artikel 57 GO), EMPL (Artikel 57 GO)
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2021/821 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates in Bezug auf die Liste der Güter mit doppeltem Verwendungszweck (C(2023)06125 — 2023/2856(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 15. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend INTA
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Änderung der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2022/2202 der Kommission zur Ergänzung der Verordnung (EU) 2021/1153 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates durch die Erstellung einer Liste ausgewählter grenzüberschreitender Projekte im Bereich der erneuerbaren Energien (C(2023)06133 — 2023/2859(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 19. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend ITRE, TRAN

- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Änderung und Berichtigung der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2022/2292 hinsichtlich der Anforderungen an den Eingang in die Union von Honig, Fleisch, hochverarbeiteten Erzeugnissen, Gelatinekapseln und Fischereierzeugnissen sowie der Anforderungen an die private Bestätigung und zur Änderung der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/630 hinsichtlich der Anforderungen an die private Bestätigung für von den amtlichen Kontrollen an Grenzkontrollstellen ausgenommene zusammengesetzte Erzeugnisse (C(2023)06136 — 2023/2858(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 15. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend ENVI
mitberatend: AGRI (Artikel 57 GO)
- Delegierte Richtlinie der Kommission zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2009/43/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates in Bezug auf die Aktualisierung der Liste der Verteidigungsgüter in Übereinstimmung mit der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der Europäischen Union vom 20. Februar 2023 (C(2023)06149 — 2023/2871(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 3 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 27. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend IMCO
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Änderung der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2020/256 hinsichtlich des Ad-hoc-Themas der Erhebung von Daten für den Bereich Arbeitskräfte im Jahr 2026 (C(2023)06222 — 2023/2887(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 28. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend EMPL
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Änderung und Berichtigung der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) Nr. 134/2014 hinsichtlich bestimmter Verweise auf die Regelungen der Wirtschaftskommission der Vereinten Nationen für Europa (UNECE) und der Verfügbarkeit bestimmter reiner Gase (C(2023)06388 — 2023/2870(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 27. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend IMCO
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Änderung des Anhangs II der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 1233/2011 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Anwendung bestimmter Leitlinien auf dem Gebiet der öffentlich unterstützten Exportkredite (C(2023)06424 — 2023/2885(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 2 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 28. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend INTA
- Delegierte Verordnung der Kommission zur Ergänzung der Verordnung (EU) 2020/1503 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates durch technische Regulierungsstandards zur Festlegung von Vorschriften für die Kreditbewertung bei Schwarmfinanzierungsprojekten, die Preisfestsetzung bei Schwarmfinanzierungsangeboten sowie Risikomanagementregelungen und -verfahren (C(2023)06442 — 2023/2889(DEA))

Frist für Einwände: 3 Monate nach dem Tag des Eingangs, dem 29. September 2023
Ausschussbefassung: federführend ECON

5. Mittelübertragungen und Haushaltsbeschlüsse

Gemäß Artikel 30 Absatz 3 der Haushaltsordnung hat der Haushaltsausschuss beschlossen, die Mittelübertragungen der Europäischen Kommission DEC 10/2023 und DEC 11/2023 — Einzelplan III — Kommission — zu billigen.

Gemäß Artikel 31 Absatz 6 der Haushaltsordnung hat der Rat der Europäischen Union beschlossen, die Mittelübertragungen der Europäischen Kommission DEC 10/2023 und DEC 11/2023 — Einzelplan III — Kommission — zu billigen.

6. Vorlage von Dokumenten

Folgende Dokumente sind eingegangen:

- Vorschlag für eine Mittelübertragung INF 3/2023 — Einzelplan VII — Ausschuss der Regionen (N9-0055/2023 — C9-0347/2023 — 2023/2193(GBD))
Ausschussbefassung: federführend BUDG

- Vorschlag für eine Mittelübertragung INF 4/2023 — Einzelplan VII — Ausschuss der Regionen (N9-0056/2023 — C9-0348/2023 — 2023/2194(GBD))
Ausschussbefassung: federführend BUDG
 - Vorschlag für eine Mittelübertragung DEC 1/2023 — Einzelplan VII — Ausschuss der Regionen (N9-0057/2023 — C9-0349/2023 — 2023/2195(GBD))
Ausschussbefassung: federführend BUDG
 - Vorschlag für eine Mittelübertragung DEC 13/2023 — Einzelplan III — Kommission (N9-0058/2023 — C9-0350/2023 — 2023/2197(GBD))
Ausschussbefassung: federführend BUDG
 - Vorschlag für eine Mittelübertragung DEC 14/2023 — Einzelplan III — Kommission (N9-0059/2023 — C9-0351/2023 — 2023/2198(GBD))
Ausschussbefassung: federführend BUDG
-

ANWESENHEITSLISTE

Anwesend:

Adamowicz Magdalena, Ademov Asim, Adinolfi Isabella, Adinolfi Matteo, Agius Saliba Alex, Aguilar Mazaly, Aguilera Clara, Alametsä Alviina, Albuquerque João, Alexandrov Yordanov Alexander, Alfonsi François, Alieva-Veli Atidzhe, Al-Sahlan Abir, Amalric Catherine, Ameriks Andris, Andresen Rasmus, Andrews Barry, Androuët Mathilde, Angel Marc, Annemans Gerolf, Ansip Andrus, Arena Maria, Arias Echeverría Pablo, Arimont Pascal, Arlukowicz Bartosz, Asimakopoulou Anna-Michelle, Aubry Manon, Auken Margrete, Auštrevičius Petras, Azmani Malik, Ballarín Cereza Laura, Balt Marek Paweł, Bardella Jordan, Barley Katarina, Bartolo Pietro, Băsescu Traian, Basso Alessandra, Bauzá Díaz José Ramón, Bay Nicolas, Beck Gunnar, Beer Nicola, Beghin Tiziana, Beigneux Aurélia, Belka Marek, Bellamy François-Xavier, Benea Adrian-Dragoș, Benifei Brando, Benjumea Benjumea Isabel, Beňová Monika, Bentele Hildegard, Berendsen Tom, Berg Lars Patrick, Berger Stefan, Bergkvist Erik, Berlato Sergio, Bernhuber Alexander, Biedroń Robert, Bielan Adam, Bijoux Stéphane, Bilbao Barandica Izaskun, Bilčík Vladimír, Bilde Dominique, Bischoff Gabriele, Biseau Benoît, Björk Malin, Blaga Vasile, Blaško Hynek, Blinkievičiūtė Vilija, Bloss Michael, Bocskor Andrea, Boeselager Damian, Bogdan Ioan-Rareș, Bogovič Franc, Bonfrisco Anna, Borchia Paolo, Borzan Biljana, Botenga Marc, Botoș Vlad-Marius, Bourgeois Geert, Boyer Gilles, Braunsberger-Reinhold Karolin, Bresso Mercedes, Breyer Patrick, Brglez Milan, Brimont Saskia, Brudziński Joachim Stanisław, Bruna Annika, Buchheit Markus, Buda Daniel, Bullmann Udo, Buschmann Martin, Bușoi Cristian-Silviu, Buxadé Villalba Jorge, Campomenosi Marco, Cañas Jordi, Canfin Pascal, Carême Damien, Carvalhais Isabel, Carvalho Maria da Graça, Casa David, Casanova Massimo, Caspary Daniel, Castaldo Fabio Massimo, del Castillo Vera Pilar, Cavazzini Anna, Ceccardi Susanna, Cerdas Sara, Chabaud Catherine, Chagnon Patricia, Chahim Mohammed, Charanzová Dita, Chastel Olivier, Chinnici Caterina, Christensen Asger, Cicurel Ilana, Cimoszewicz Włodzimierz, Ciocca Angelo, Ciołoș Dacian, Cuihodaru Tudor, Clergeau Christophe, Clune Deirdre, Coelho Carlos, Colin-Oesterlé Nathalie, Collado Jiménez Ana, Collard Gilbert, Comín i Oliveres Antoni, Conte Rosanna, Cormand David, Corrao Ignazio, Covassi Beatrice, Cozzolino Andrea, Cseh Katalin, Cuffe Ciarán, Cutajar Josianne, Czarnecki Ryszard, Dalunde Jakop G., Daly Clare, D'Amato Rosa, Danjean Arnaud, Danti Nicola, Danzi Maria Angela, Da Re Gianantonio, Dauchy Marie, David Ivan, De Blasis Elisabetta, De Basso Ilan, De Castro Paolo, Decerle Jérémy, Delbos-Corfield Gwendoline, Deli Andor, De Man Filip, De Meo Salvatore, Demirel Özlem, Deparnay-Grunenberg Anna, Deutsch Tamás, Didier Geoffroy, Dobrev Klára, Doleschal Christian, Donato Francesca, Dorfmann Herbert, Duda Jarosław, Düpont Lena, Durand Pascal, Ďuriš Nicholsonová Lucia, Dzhambazki Angel, Ecke Matthias, Ehler Christian, Eickhout Bas, Engerer Cyrus, Ernst Cornelia, Eroglu Engin, Estaràs Ferragut Rosa, Falcă Gheorghe, Farreng Laurence, Ferber Markus, Fernandes José Manuel, Fernández Jonás, Ferrandino Giuseppe, Ferrara Laura, Fest Nicolaus, Fidanza Carlo, Fiocchi Pietro, Fitzgerald Frances, Flanagan Luke Ming, Flego Valter, Fotyga Anna, Fourlas Loucas, Frankowski Tomasz, Franssen Cindy, Franz Romeo, Freund Daniel, Fritzon Hélène, Fuglsang Niels, Gahler Michael, Gál Kinga, Gallée Malte, Gálvez Muñoz Lina, Gancia Gianna, García Del Blanco Ibán, García Muñoz Isabel, Gardiazabal Rubial Eider, Garraud Jean-Paul, Gazzini Matteo, Geese Alexandra, Geier Jens, Gemma Chiara, Georgiou Giorgos, Geuking Helmut, Gheorghe Vlad, Ghidoni Paola, Giarrusso Dino, Gieseke Jens, Glavak Sunčana, Glück Andreas, Glucksmann Raphaël, Goerens Charles, González Mónica Silvana, Gozi Sandro, de Graaff Marcel, Grapini Maria, Gregorová Markéta, Griset Catherine, Groothuis Bart, Grošelj Klemen, Grudler Christophe, Gruffat Claude, Gualmini Elisabetta, Guerreiro Francisco, Guetta Bernard, Guillaume Sylvie, Gusmão José, Gyöngyösi Márton, Györi Enikő, Gyürk András, Haga Anja, Hahn Svenja, Haider Roman, Hajšel Robert, Hakkarainen Teuvo, Halicki Andrzej, Hansen Christophe, Häusling Martin, Hautala Heidi, Hava Mircea-Gheorghe, Hayer Valérie, Hazekamp Anja, Heide Hannes, Heinäluoma Eero, Herzberger-Fofana Pierrette, Hetman Krzysztof, Hidvéghi Balázs, Hlaváček Martin, Hohlmeier Monika, Hojsík Martin, Holmgren Pär, Hólvényi György, Homs Ginel Alicia, Hoogeveen Michiel, Hortefeux Brice, Hübner Danuta Maria, Huitema Jan, Ijabs Ivars, Ilčić Ladislav, Incir Evin, in 't Veld Sophia, Jahr Peter, Jakeliūnas Stasys, Jaki Patryk, Jalkh Jean-François, Jamet France, Járóka Lívia, Jongerius Agnes, Joron Virginie, Joveva Irena, Juknevičienė Rasa, Jurgiel Krzysztof, Jurzyca Eugen, Juvin Hervé, Kaili Eva, Kalinowski Jarosław, Kaljurand Marina, Kalniete Sandra, Kanev Radan, Kanko Assita, Karas Othmar, Karleskind Pierre, Karlsbro Karin, Karski Karol, Katainen Elsi, Kefalogiannis Manolis, Kelleher Billy, Keller Fabienne, Keller Ska, Kelly Seán, Kempa Beata, Kizilyürek Niyazi, Kloc Izabela-Helena, Knotek Ondřej, Kohut Lukáš, Kokalari Arba, Kokkalis Petros, Kolaja Marcel, Kolakušić Mislav, Konečná Kateřina, Konstantinou Athanasios, Kopacz Ewa, Kopcińska Joanna, Körner Moritz, Kósa Ádám, Köster Dietmar, Kouloglou Stelios, Kountoura Elena, Kovařík Ondřej, Kovatchev Andrey, Krah Maximilian, Krasnodebski Zdzisław, Kruk Elżbieta, Kubilius Andrius, Kuhnke Alice, Kuhs Joachim, Kumpula-Natri Miapetra, Kuźmiuk Zbigniew, Kypouropoulos Stelios, Kyrtos Georgios, Kyuchyuk Ilhan, Lacapelle Jean-Lin, Lagodinsky Sergey, Lancini Danilo Oscar, Lange Bernd, de Lange Esther, Larrourou Pierre, Laureti Camilla, Lebreton Gilles, Lega David, Leitão-Marques Maria-Manuel, Lenaers Jeroen, Lewandowski Janusz, Lexmann Miriam, Liese Peter, Limmer Sylvia, Lins Norbert, Lizzi Elena, Loiseau Nathalie, Løkkegaard Morten, López Javi, López Aguilar Juan Fernando, López Gil Leopoldo, López-Istúriz White Antonio, Lucke Karsten, Luena César, Łukacijewska Elżbieta Katarzyna, Lundgren Peter, Lutgen Benoît, McAllister David, Madison Jaak, Maestre Martín De Almagro Cristina, Maldeikienė Aušra, Manda Claudiu, Manders Antonius, Mandl Lukas, Mariani Thierry, Marinescu Marian-Jean, Markey Colm, Marquardt Erik, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Martusciello Fulvio, Matias Marisa, Matić Predrag Fred, Mato Gabriel, Matthieu Sara, Maurel Emmanuel,

Mavrides Costas, Maxová Radka, Mayer Georg, Mazurek Beata, Mažylis Liudas, Mebarek Nora, Meimarakis Vangelis, Melbārde Dace, Melchior Karen, Melo Nuno, Measure Marina, Metsola Roberta, Metz Tilly, Meuthen Jörg, Michels Martina, Mihaylova Iskra, Mikser Sven, Milazzo Giuseppe, Millán Mon Francisco José, Miller Leszek, Minardi Eric, Miranda Ana, Mituța Alin, Modig Silvia, Molnár Csaba, Monteiro de Aguiar Cláudia, Montserrat Dolors, Morano Nadine, Moreno Sánchez Javier, Moretti Alessandra, Mortler Marlene, Motreanu Dan-Ștefan, Możdżanowska Andżelika Anna, Mureșan Siegfried, Nagtegaal Caroline, Nart Javier, Negrescu Victor, Nemec Matjaž, Nesci Denis, Neumann Hannah, Nica Dan, Niedermayer Luděk, Niinistö Ville, Nikolaou-Alavanos Lefteris, Nissinen Johan, Nistor Gheorghe-Vlad, Noichl Maria, Novak Ljudmila, Oetjen Jan-Christoph, Ohlsson Carina, Olbrycht Jan, Olekas Juozas, Olivier Philippe, Omarjee Younous, Orville Max, O'Sullivan Grace, Paet Urmas, Pagazaurtundúa Maite, Panza Alessandro, Papadakis Demetris, Papadakis Kostas, Papadimoulis Dimitrios, Papandreu Nikos, Paulus Jutta, Pedicini Piernicola, Pekkarinen Mauri, Peksa Mikuláš, Pelletier Anne-Sophie, Penkova Tsvetelina, Peppucci Francesca, Pereira Sandra, Pereira Lídia, Peter-Hansen Kira Marie, Petersen Morten, Picierno Pina, Picula Tonino, Pieper Markus, Pietikäinen Sirpa, Pignedoli Sabrina, Pimenta Lopes João, Pineda Manu, Pirbakas Maxette, de la Pisa Carrión Margarita, Pisapia Giuliano, Pislaru Dragoș, Plumb Rovana, Polčák Stanislav, Polfjård Jessica, Pollák Peter, Poptcheva Eva Maria, Poręba Tomasz Piotr, Pospíšil Jiří, Poulsen Erik, Puigdemont i Casamajó Carles, Radev Emil, Radtke Dennis, Rafaela Samira, Rafalska Elżbieta, Rangel Paulo, Rasmussen Bergur Løkke, Rego Sira, Reil Guido, Repasi René, Ressler Karlo, Reuten Thijs, Riba i Giner Diana, Ries Frédérique, Rinaldi Antonio Maria, Rinzeema Catharina, Ripa Manuela, Riquet Dominique, Rivasi Michèle, Rivière Jérôme, Roberti Franco, Rodríguez-Piñero Inma, Rodríguez Palop Eugenia, Rodríguez Ramos María Soraya, Rónai Sándor, Rondinelli Daniela, Rooker Rob, Rookmaker Dorien, Roos Robert, Rose Caroline, Ropé Bronis, Ros Sempere Marcos, Rossi Maria Veronica, Roth Neveďalová Katarína, Rougé André, Rudner Thomas, Ruissen Bert-Jan, Ruohonen-Lerner Pirkko, Rzońca Bogdan, Sagartz Christian, Salini Massimiliano, Sánchez Amor Nacho, Sander Anne, Sant Alfred, Santos Isabel, Sardone Silvia, Sarvamaa Petri, Saryusz-Wolski Jacek, Satouri Mounir, Schaldemose Christel, Schaller-Baross Ernő, Schieder Andreas, Schmiedtbauer Simone, Schneider Christine, Scholz Helmut, Schuster Joachim, Schwab Andreas, Seekatz Ralf, Semedo Monica, Semsrott Nico, Sidl Günther, Silva Pereira Pedro, Simon Sven, Sinčić Ivan Vilibor, Sippel Birgit, Skyttedal Sara, Smeriglio Massimiliano, Sofo Vincenzo, Šojdrová Michaela, Sokol Tomislav, Solé Jordi, Solís Pérez Susana, Spurek Sylwia, Spyraiki Maria, Stancanelli Raffaele, Stanishev Sergei, Ștefanec Ivan, Ștefănuță Nicolae, Strik Tineke, Strugariu Ramona, Szydło Beata, Tang Paul, Tarabella Marc, Tardino Annalisa, Tax Vera, Terheș Cristian, Terras Riho, Thaler Barbara, Thun und Hohenstein Róza, Tinagli Irene, Tobé Tomas, Tobiszowski Grzegorz, Toia Patrizia, Tolleret Irène, Tomac Eugen, Tomc Romana, Toom Jana, Torvalds Nils, Tošenovský Evžen, Tóth Edina, Toussaint Marie, Tovaglieri Isabella, Trócsányi László, Tudorache Dragoș, Tudose Mihai, Uhrík Milan, Ujhelyi István, Urtasun Ernest, Ušakovs Nils, Uspaskich Viktor, Vaidere Inese, Vana Monika, Van Brempt Kathleen, Vandendriessche Tom, Vandenkendelaere Tom, Van Overtveldt Johan, Van Sparrentak Kim, Variati Achille, Vautmans Hilde, Vedrenne Marie-Pierre, Verheyen Sabine, Verhofstadt Guy, Vilimsky Harald, Villanueva Ruiz Idoia, Villumsen Nikolaj, Vincze Loránt, Vind Marianne, Virkkunen Henna, Vistisen Anders, Vitanov Petar, von Cramon-Taubadel Viola, Vondra Alexandr, Voss Axel, Vozemberg-Vrionidi Elissavet, Vrecionová Veronika, Vuolo Lucia, Vázquez Lázara Adrián, Waitz Thomas, Wallace Mick, Walsh Maria, Walsmann Marion, Warborn Jörgen, Waszczykowski Witold Jan, Weimers Charlie, Weiss Pernille, Wieland Rainer, Wiener Sarah, Wiesner Emma, Wiek Michal, Winkler Iuliu, Winzig Angelika, Wiseler-Lima Isabel, Wiśniewska Jadwiga, Wölken Tiemo, Yoncheva Elena, Zahradil Jan, Zalewska Anna, Zambelli Stefania, Zarzalejos Javier, Zdechovský Tomáš, Zile Roberts, Zimniok Bernhard, Złotowski Kosma, Zoido Álvarez Juan Ignacio, Zorinho Carlos, Zovko Željana, Zver Milan, Ždanoka Tatjana

Entschuldigt:

Avram Carmen, Brunet Sylvie, Chaibi Leila, Furore Mario, Gamon Claudia, Kammerevert Petra, Lalucq Aurore, MacManus Chris, Patriciello Aldo, Schreijer-Pierik Annie, Wolters Lara, Yon-Courtin Stéphanie

ANLAGE I

ERGEBNISSE DER ABSTIMMUNGEN

Erklärung der Abkürzungen und Symbole

+	angenommen
-	abgelehnt
↓	hinfällig
Z	zurückgezogen
NA (... , ... , ...)	namentliche Abstimmung (Ja-Stimmen, Nein-Stimmen, Enthaltungen)
EA (... , ... , ...)	elektronische Abstimmung (Ja-Stimmen, Nein-Stimmen, Enthaltungen)
getr.	getrennte Abstimmung
ges.	gesonderte Abstimmung
Änd.	Änderungsantrag
K	Kompromissänderungsantrag
entspr.	entsprechender Teil
S	Streichung
=	identische Änderungsanträge
§	Absatz/Ziffer/Nummer
Art.	Artikel
Erw.	Erwägung
Entschl. antr.	Entschließungsantrag
gem. Entschl. antr.	gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag
1/20	niedrige Schwelle (1/20 der Mitglieder)
1/10	mittlere Schwelle (1/10 der Mitglieder)
1/5	hohe Schwelle (1/5 der Mitglieder)
geh.	geheime Abstimmung

1. Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen ***I

Bericht: Maria Spyraiki (A9-0271/2023)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — Abstimmung en bloc	1-4, 6-22, 33-36, 39-52, 54-61, 63, 66-67, 69-80, 82-86, 91-93, 95-100	Ausschuss		+	

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmungen	62	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
	64	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
	65	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
Artikel 1 Absatz 1 Nummer 4 Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Artikel 5 § 3	111S	Mitglieder	NA	-	146, 463, 8
	23-31	Ausschuss		+	
	115	Mitglieder	NA	-	213, 386, 18
	106	Renew		+	
	32	Ausschuss		↓	
Artikel 1 Absatz 1 Nummer 6 Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Artikel 9 § 3	105	ECR	NA	-	171, 445, 7
	38	Ausschuss	EA	+	396, 221, 4
Artikel 1 Absatz 1 Nummer 12 Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Artikel 30 § 1	112	Mitglieder	NA	-	161, 462, 3
Artikel 1 Absatz 1 Nummer 18 Buchstabe b Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Artikel 37 § 2 Unterabsatz 1	101	PPE, S&D Verts/ALE		+	
	53	Ausschuss		↓	
Artikel 1 Absatz 1 Nummer 23 Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Artikel 48 nach § 2	68	Ausschuss	NA	-	7, 477, 139
	102	PPE, S&D The Left Verts/ALE Renew		+	
Artikel 1 Absatz 1 nach Nummer 29 Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 nach Artikel 54	81	Ausschuss	EA	-	300, 311, 11
	113	Mitglieder	NA	-	121, 478, 18
	116	Mitglieder	EA	+	318, 293, 12
Anhang I — Absatz 1 — Nummer 2 Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Anhang I Teil 1 Abschnitt 1.2.1.4 Tabelle 1.3	109S	ID		-	
	114	Mitglieder	NA	-	137, 483, 6
	87-90	Ausschuss		+	
Anhang I Absatz 1 Nummer 3 Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Anhang I Teil 1 Abschnitt 1.2.1.5	108S	ID		-	
Anhang II Absatz 1, nach Nummer 1 Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Anhang II Teil 3 Abschnitt 3.1.1.1	94	Ausschuss	EA	+	338, 275, 13
	103	PPE		↓	
	107	Renew		↓	
Erwägung 4	104	ECR	NA	-	158, 451, 15
	5	Ausschuss		+	
Erwägung 10	110	Mitglieder	NA	-	148, 465, 1
Vorschlag der Kommission			NA	+	519, 99, 8

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung
ECR: Änderungsanträge 104, 105, 110, 111S, 112, 113, 114, 115
Verts/ALE: Änderungsanträge 111S, 112, 114
ID: Änderungsanträge 68, 112, 114

Anträge auf gesonderte Abstimmung
ID: Änderungsanträge 62, 64, 65

Verschiedenes
Änderungsantrag 37 wurde annulliert.

2. Inanspruchnahme des Solidaritätsfonds der Europäischen Union zur Leistung von Hilfe für Rumänien, Italien und die Türkei

Bericht: Katalin Cseh (A9-0269/2023)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Anhang Artikel 1 Buchstabe c	§	ursprünglicher Text	ges.	+	
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)			NA	+	593, 11, 22

Anträge auf gesonderte Abstimmung
ID: Anhang Artikel 1 Buchstabe c

3. Segregation und Diskriminierung von Roma-Kindern im Bildungswesen

Entschließungsanträge: B9-0394/2023

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsantrag B9-0394/2023 (PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, ECR, The Left)					
§ 1	6	ECR		-	
§ 3	7	ECR		-	
§ 4	8	ECR		-	
§ 5	9	ECR		-	
§ 8	10	ECR		-	
§ 9	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
§ 10	11	ECR		-	
§ 13	12	ECR		-	
Nach § 20	13	ECR	NA	-	152, 468, 9
§ 21	§	ursprünglicher Text	ges.	+	
§ 22	§	ursprünglicher Text	ges.	+	

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Erwägung C	1	ECR		-	
Erwägung F	§	ursprünglicher Text	ges.	+	
Erwägung J	2	ECR		-	
Erwägung K	3	ECR		-	
Erwägung N	4	ECR		-	
Erwägung P	5	ECR		-	
Erwägung Q	§	ursprünglicher Text	ges.	+	
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)				+	

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung
ECR: Änderungsantrag 13

Anträge auf gesonderte Abstimmung
ECR: §§ 21, 22; Erwägungen F, Q

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung
ECR:
§ 9
1. Teil: „fordert die Mitgliedstaaten auf, ihre Bemühungen um die Beseitigung struktureller und systemischer Diskriminierung zu verstärken, auch im Bildungsbereich,“
2. Teil: „der neben der grundlegenden politischen, sozialen, wirtschaftlichen und historischen Dimension auch bestimmte Normen, Routinen, Einstellungen und Verhaltensweisen aufweist, die rassistischer Natur sein könnten und Hindernisse für die Verwirklichung einer echten Gleichstellung und Chancengleichheit schaffen;“

4. Harmonisierung der Rechte von Menschen mit Autismus

Entschließungsantrag: B9-0390/2023

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsantrag B9-0390/2023 (PETI-Ausschuss)			
Entschließungsantrag		+	

5. Standardmaße für Handgepäck

Entschließungsantrag: B9-0391/2023

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsantrag B9-0391/2023 (PETI-Ausschuss)			
Entschließungsantrag		+	

6. Beziehungen EU-Schweiz

Bericht: Lukas Mandl (A9-0248/2023)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Nach § 48	1	Berichterstatter		+	
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)			NA	+	538, 42, 43

7. Usbekistan

Bericht: Ilhan Kyuchyuk (A9-0227/2023)

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsantrag	NA	+	505, 9, 76

8. Zusätzliche Informationen

Claudia Gamon, Leïla Chaïbi, Lara Wolters (entschuldigt — Mutterschaft)

ANLAGE II

ERGEBNIS DER NAMENTLICHEN ABSTIMMUNGEN

1. Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Stoffen und Gemischen — A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyraiki — Artikel 1, Absatz 1, Nummer 4, Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008, Artikel 5, § 3 — Änd. 1115

Ja-Stimmen: 146

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Roos, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirkakas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Chinnici, De Meo, Dorfmann, Hölvényi, Kanev, Kovatchev, Peppucci, Radev, Salini, Vuolo

Renew: Auštrevičius, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

S&D: Silva Pereira

Verts/ALE: Cuffe

Nein-Stimmen: 463

ECR: Ruissen

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Uspaskich, Zdanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Doleschal, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 8

ECR: Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Lundgren, Nissinen, Rookmaker, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

NI: Sinčić

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Adinolfi Isabella, Cuffe

2. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyra — Artikel 1, Absatz 1, Nummer 4, Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Artikel 5, § 3 — Änd. 115

Ja-Stimmen: 213

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Focchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Gál, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bogovič, Buda, Buşoi, del Castillo Vera, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Hansen, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Kanev, Kokalari, Kovatchev, Lega, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Marinescu, Mato, Millán Mon, Monserrat, Morano, Motreanu, Peppucci, Polfjärd, Radev, Salini, Sander, Schwab, Skyttedal, Tobé, Tomc, Vincze, Vuolo, Warborn, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Bauzá Díaz, Bilbao Barandica, Cañas, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík, Kyuchyuk, Mihaylova, Nart, Pagazaurtundúa, Poptcheva, Rodríguez Ramos, Solís Pérez, Vázquez Lázara

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Ballarín Cereza, Benea, Ciuhodaru, De Castro, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, González Casares, Grapini, Hajšel, Homs Ginel, López Aguilar, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Moreno Sánchez, Negrescu, Nica, Penkova, Plumb, Ros Sempere, Sánchez Amor, Tudose, Vitanov, Yoncheva

The Left: Maurel

Nein-Stimmen: 386

ECR: Jurzyca, Lundgren, Ruissen

ID: Annemans, Blaško, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bilčík, Blaga, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Markey, Martusciello, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Monteiro de Aguiar, Mortler, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Zdechovský, Zovko

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Beer, Bijoux, Botoş, Boyer, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Miţu, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzeema, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Wiesner, Wiczik

S&D: Albuquerque, Angel, Arena, Balt, Barley, Belka, Bergkvist, Biedron, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Clergeau, De Basso, Dobrev, Durand, Ecker, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Heinälouma, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Laroutturo, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Picierno, Picula, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Vind, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ştefănuţă, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 18

ECR: Nissinen, Rookmaker, Weimers

NI: Cozzolino, Giarrusso, Uspaskich

Renew: Danti

S&D: Bartolo, Benifei, Bresso, Covassi, Cutajar, Laureti, Moretti, Pisapia, Rondinelli, Toia, Variati

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten**Ja-Stimmen:** Chinnici, Fernández**Nein-Stimmen:** Adinolfi Isabella**3. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyra — Artikel 1, Absatz 1, Nummer 6, Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008
Artikel 9, § 3 — Änd. 105****Ja-Stimmen: 171****ECR:** Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski**ID:** Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Zanni, Zimniok**NI:** Bay, Bocskor, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uspaskich, Zambelli**PPE:** Arias Echeverría, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berger, Braunsberger-Reinhold, del Castillo Vera, Collado Jiménez, Doleschal, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Ferber, Gahler, Gieseke, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Jahr, Kanev, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Marinescu, Mato, Millán Mon, Montserrat, Mortler, Radtke, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Verheyen, Voss, Walsmann, Wieland, Zarzalejos**Renew:** Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík**S&D:** Aguilera**Nein-Stimmen: 445****ECR:** Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers**ID:** Blaško, Haider, Mayer, Vilimsky**NI:** Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Kaili, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Ždanoka**PPE:** Adamowicz, Adinolfi Isabella, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Geuking, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hortefeux, Hübner, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Markey, Martusciello, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Monteiro de Aguiar, Morano, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Maldeikienė, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver**Renew:** Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Nevedálová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 7

ID: Vistisen

NI: Konstantinou, Uhrík

PPE: Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Kovatchev, Radev

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Caspari

4. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyraiki — Artikel 1, Absatz 1, Nummer 12, Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 Artikel 30, § 1 — Änd. 112

Ja-Stimmen: 161

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Moźdzanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Chinnici, De Meo, Dorfmann, Kovatchev, Peppucci, Radev, Salini, Vuolo

Renew: Danti, Eroglu

S&D: Benea, Ciuhodaru, González Casares, Grapini, Köster, Manda, Negrescu, Nica, Plumb, Roth Nevedalová, Tudose

The Left: Demirel

Nein-Stimmen: 462

ECR: Rookmaker

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogović, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Doleschal, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyrychuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Vers/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 3

NI: Sinčić

PPE: Kanev

S&D: Hajšel

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Adinolfi Isabella

**5. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyraکی — Artikel 1, Absatz 1, Nummer 23, Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008
Artikel 48, nach § 2 — Änd. 68**

Ja-Stimmen: 7

ID: Blaško

NI: Cozzolino, Donato, Gyöngyösi, Juvin

PPE: Haga

The Left: Konečná

Nein-Stimmen: 477

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivièrre, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraکی, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Miţuţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Fuglsang, Maxová, Schaldemose, Vind

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 139

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Kanko, Rookmaker, Van Overtveldt

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Giarrusso, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Sinčić, Tarabella, Uspaskich

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vitanov, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Pelletier

6. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyraiki — Artikel 1, Absatz 1, nach Nummer 29, Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008, nach Artikel 54 — Änd. 113

Ja-Stimmen: 121

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Focchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradič, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, David, De Man, Gancia, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Lizzi, Madison, Mayer, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adinolfi Isabella, Chinnici, De Meo, Dorfmann, Peppucci, Salini, Vuolo

S&D: Benea, Grapini, Manda, Negrescu, Nica, Plumb, Tudose

Nein-Stimmen: 478

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Ruissen, Weimers

ID: Bardella, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Juvin, Kaili, Konstantinou, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Doleschal, Duda, Dupont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Duriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González Casares, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Vers/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 18

ID: Beck, Buchheit, Fest, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Gyöngyösi, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas

PPE: Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Kanev, Kovatchev, Radev

S&D: Ciuhodaru

The Left: Konečná

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Adinolfi Isabella

**7. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyraکی — Anhang I, Absatz 1, Nummer 2, Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008
Anhang I, Teil 1, Abschnitt 1.2.1.4, Tabelle 1.3 — Änd. 114**

Ja-Stimmen: 137

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Žile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kósa, Meuthen, Riviére, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Chinnici, De Meo, Dorfmann, Kanev, Peppucci, Radtke, Salini, Vuolo

Renew: Bilbao Barandica, Danti, Eroglu

S&D: Grapini, Manda, Negrescu, Nica, Plumb

Nein-Stimmen: 483

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Beck, Blaško, Buchheit, David, Fest, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Doleschal, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraکی, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farrang, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Smedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 6

ECR: Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Rookmaker

NI: Gyöngyösi, Pirbakas

S&D: Ciuhodaru

8. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyra — Erwägung 4 — Änd. 104

Ja-Stimmen: 158

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich

PPE: Bentele, Berger, Caspary, Doleschal, Ferber, Gahler, Jahr, Lins, Marinescu, Mortler, Pieper, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Verheyen, Voss, Walsmann, Wieland

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík, Rinzema

S&D: Benea, Ciuhodaru, Grapini, Manda, Negrescu, Nica, Plumb, Tudose

Nein-Stimmen: 451

ID: Blaško

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Kaili, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bănescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Maldeikienė, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Vincze, Virkkunen, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hojsik, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinälouma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 15

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas

PPE: Kanev

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Rinzema

9. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyraiki — Erwägung 10 — Änd. 110

Ja-Stimmen: 148

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Chinnici, De Meo, Dorfmann, Kanev, Peppucci, Radev, Radtke, Salini, Vuolo

S&D: Roth Neveďalová

Nein-Stimmen: 465

ECR: Hoogeven, Lundgren, Rookmaker

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

PPE: Adinolfi Isabella, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bănescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogović, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Duda, Düpont, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pollák, Pospíšil, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Heinälouma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sámuel, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 1

S&D: Hajšel

10. A9-0271/2023 — Maria Spyraiki — Vorschlag der Kommission

Ja-Stimmen: 519

ECR: Aguilar, Ruissen

ID: Bardella, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rouge

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kaili, Konstantinou, Kósa, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivièrre, Schaller-Baross, Tarabella, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbärde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Monserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mița, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez,

Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Nevedálová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivas, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 99

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Focchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beck, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Krah, Kuhs, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mayer, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: De Blasis, de Graaff, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Sinčić, Uhrík

S&D: Chahim, López

Enthaltungen: 8

ECR: Bourgeois, Hakkarainen, Kanko, Ruohonen-Lerner, Van Overtveldt

NI: Donato, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Chahim

11. Inanspruchnahme des Solidaritätsfonds der Europäischen Union zur Leistung von Hilfe für Rumänien, Italien und die Türkei — A9-0269/2023 — Katalin Cseh — Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)

Ja-Stimmen: 593

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Focchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Bardella, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tarabella, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uspaskich, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Monserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Duriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislariu, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brgelez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivas, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 11

ECR: Hakkarainen, Lundgren, Nissinen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Annemans, De Man, Vandendriessche, Vistisen

NI: de Graaff, Kolakušić

Enthaltungen: 22

ECR: Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos

ID: Beck, Buchheit, David, Fest, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Madison, Mayer, Reil, Vilimsky, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, Juvin, Rivière, Uhrík

12. Segregation und Diskriminierung von Roma-Kindern im Bildungswesen — B9-0394/2023 — nach § 20 — Änd. 13

Ja-Stimmen: 152

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rooken, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruuhonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Zlotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Bardella, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Buchheit, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Sardone, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Gál, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Trócsányi, Uhrík, Uspaskich, Zambelli

PPE: Haga, Kanev, Lexmann, Peppucci, Tomc, Zdechovský, Zver

Renew: Rodríguez Ramos, Solís Pérez

S&D: Roth Nevedalová

Nein-Stimmen: 468

NI: Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Kaili, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Błaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zovko

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzon, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 9

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Danzi, Ferrara, Pignedoli, Sinčić

PPE: Bilčík

Renew: Eroglu

S&D: Hajšel

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Šojdrová

Nein-Stimmen: Rodríguez Ramos, Solís Pérez

13. Beziehungen EU-Schweiz — A9-0248/2023 — Lukas Mandl — Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)

Ja-Stimmen: 538

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Moźdzanowska, Nesci, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kósa, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tarabella, Tóth, Trócsányi, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman,

Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Ressler, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pîslaru, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fritzton, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Vind, Vitanov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Measure, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Biteau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz

Nein-Stimmen: 42

ECR: Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Buchheit, Chagnon, Dauchy, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Donato, de Graaff, Juvin, Kolakušić, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Rivière, Ždanoka

PPE: Motreanu

The Left: Botenga, Daly, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Wallace

Enthaltungen: 43

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hoogeveen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rookens, Rookmaker, Roos

ID: Annemans, Blaško, David, De Man, Haider, Madison, Mayer, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Buschmann, Collard, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Uhrík, Uspaskich

The Left: Björk, Demirel, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Matias, Maurel, Michels, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz

14. Usbekistan — A9-0227/2023 — Ilhan Kyuchyuk — Entschließungsantrag***Ja-Stimmen: 505***

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Brudziński, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kruk, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Milazzo, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Stancanelli, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Casanova, Ceccardi, Ciocca, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rossi, Sardone, Tardino, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Donato, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Járóka, Kaili, Kósa, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Schaller-Baross, Tarabella, Tóth, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Berendsen, Berger, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hansen, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hölvényi, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kalinowski, Kalniete, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, McAllister, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Novak, Olbrycht, Peppucci, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pollák, Pospíšil, Radev, Radtke, Rangel, Sagartz, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schmiedtbauer, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Maldeikienė, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Sokol, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomc, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Virkkunen, Voss, Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Winzig, Wiseler-Lima, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zovko, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chabaud, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Ferrandino, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Hojsík, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Paet, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislariu, Poptcheva, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vautmans, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Arena, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Benea, Benifei, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Clergeau, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Dobrev, Durand, Ecke, Fernández, Fritzson, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, Glucksmann, González, González Casares, Grapini, Gualmini, Guillaume, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Laureti, Leitão-Marques, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mavrides, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Nica, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Plumb, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Nevedalová, Santos, Schaldemose, Schieder, Schuster, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Tang, Tax, Tinagli, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Van Brempt, Vind, Vitinov, Wölken, Yoncheva, Zorinho

The Left: Björk, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Modig, Papadimoulis, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bateau, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Eickhout, Franz, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Jakeliūnas, Keller Ska, Kolaja, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, Niinistö, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Ștefănuță, Strik, Toussaint, Urtasun, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz

Nein-Stimmen: 9

ID: Krah

NI: de Graaff, Juvin, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Sinčić, Uhrík

The Left: Demirel, Hazekamp

Enthaltungen: 76

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Rooker, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Bardella, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Kuhs, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Mayer, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Buschmann, Collard, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Rivière, Uspaskich, Ždanoka

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Legende der verwendeten Zeichen

*	Konsultationsverfahren
***	Zustimmungsverfahren
***I	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, erste Lesung
***II	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, zweite Lesung
***III	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, dritte Lesung

(Das angegebene Verfahren entspricht der von der Kommission vorgeschlagenen Rechtsgrundlage.)

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
DEVE	Entwicklungsausschuss
INTA	Ausschuss für internationalen Handel
BUDG	Haushaltsausschuss
CONT	Haushaltskontrollausschuss
ECON	Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung
EMPL	Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten
ENVI	Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr
REGI	Ausschuss für regionale Entwicklung
AGRI	Ausschuss für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung
PECH	Fischereiausschuss
CULT	Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung
JURI	Rechtsausschuss
LIBE	Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres
AFCO	Ausschuss für konstitutionelle Fragen
FEMM	Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
SEDE	Unterausschuss Sicherheit und Verteidigung
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen
SANT	Unterausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit

Abkürzungen der Fraktionen

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen/Freie Europäische Allianz
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
ID	Fraktion Identität und Demokratie
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament – GUE/NGL
NI	Fraktionslos



PROTOKOLL DER SITZUNG VOM 5. OKTOBER 2023

(C/2024/5280)

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

SITZUNGSPERIODE 2023-2024

Sitzungen vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 2023

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PROTOKOLL DER SITZUNG VOM 5. OKTOBER 2023

VORSITZ: Rainer WIELAND

Vizepräsident

1. Eröffnung der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 9.00 Uhr eröffnet.

2. Im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge (Aussprache)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2011/83/EU in Bezug auf im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge und zur Aufhebung der Richtlinie 2002/65/EG [COM(2022)0204 — C9-0175/2022 — 2022/0147(COD)] — Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz. Berichterstatterin: Arba Kokalari (A9-0097/2023)

Arba Kokalari erläutert den Bericht.

Es spricht Dubravka Šuica (Vizepräsident der Kommission).

Es sprechen Ivan Štefanec im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Biljana Borzan im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Billy Kelleher im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Claude Gruffat im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Dorien Rookmaker im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Alessandra Basso im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Kateřina Konečná, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Deirdre Clune, Jonás Fernández, Vlad-Marius Botoș, René Repasi und Maria Grapini.

Es spricht Dubravka Šuica.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: Punkt 8.8 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023

3. Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser (Aussprache)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser (Neufassung) [COM(2022)0541 — C9-0363/2022 — 2022/0345(COD)] — Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit. Berichterstatter: Nils Torvalds (A9-0276/2023)

Nils Torvalds erläutert den Bericht.

Es spricht Dubravka Šuica (Vizepräsident der Kommission).

Es sprechen Deirdre Clune im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Max Orville im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Margrete Auken im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Pietro Fiocchi im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Danilo Oscar Lancini im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Nikolaj Villumsen, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Maria Angela Danzi, fraktionslos, Christian Doleschal, Milan Brglez, Ondřej Knotek, Malte Gallée, Alexandr Vondra, Aurélia Beigneux, Pernille Weiss, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Emma Wiesner, Johan Nissinen, Sylvia Limmer, João Pimenta Lopes, Günther Sidl, Veronika Vrecionová, Matteo Adinolfi, Beatrice Covassi, Sara Cerdas, Marek Paweł Balt im Namen der S&D-Fraktion und Eugenia Rodríguez Palop.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar und Maria Grapini.

Es sprechen Dubravka Šuica und Nils Torvalds.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 8.9 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

4. Antrag auf Aufhebung der Immunität

Die zuständigen portugiesischen Behörden haben der Präsidentin im Rahmen eines beim Tribunal Judicial da Comarca de Braga anhängigen Verfahrens einen Antrag auf Aufhebung der Immunität von José Manuel Fernandes und Paulo Rangel übermittelt.

Der Antrag wird gemäß Artikel 9 Absatz 1 GO an den zuständigen Ausschuss, den JURI-Ausschuss, überwiesen.

5. Folgemaßnahmen nach einem Beschluss des Parlaments über die Immunität

Unter Bezugnahme auf den Beschluss des Europäischen Parlaments vom 30. März 2023, die Immunität von Anna Júlia Donáth im Rahmen eines vor dem Bezirksgericht Kecskemét anhängigen Verfahrens aufzuheben (*Punkt 5.1 des Protokolls vom 30.3.2023*), haben die zuständigen ungarischen Behörden das Parlament gemäß Artikel 9 Absatz 10 GO davon in Kenntnis gesetzt, dass die Strafverfolgung eingestellt worden ist.

6. Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) (Aussprache)

Anfrage zur mündlichen Beantwortung O-000030/2023 von Sabine Verheyen, im Namen des CULT-Ausschuss, an die Kommission: Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) (B9-0029/2023)

Sabine Verheyen erläutert die Anfrage.

Dubravka Šuica (Vizepräsident der Kommission) beantwortet die Anfrage.

VORSITZ: Dita CHARANZOVÁ

Vizepräsidentin

Es sprechen Asim Ademov im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Alex Agius Saliba im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Laurence Farreng im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Diana Riba i Giner im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Margarita de la Pisa Carrión im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Catherine Griset im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Niyazi Kizilyürek, im Namen der Fraktion The Left, Dino Giarrusso, fraktionslos, Tomasz Frankowski, Victor Negrescu, Vlad-Marius Botoș, Patrick Breyer, Adam Bielan, Aurélia Beigneux, Marc Tarabella, Ewa Kopacz, Patrizia Toia, Maite Pagazaurtundúa, Kim Van Sparrentak, Chiara Gemma, Michaela Šojdrová, Marcos Ros Sempere, Karen Melchior, Javier Zarzalejos, Paul Tang, Seán Kelly, Sara Skyttedal, Caterina Chinnici und Jarosław Duda.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Ljudmila Novak, Laura Ballarín Cereza, Beata Mazurek, Maria Grapini und Miapetra Kumpula-Natri.

Es spricht Dubravka Šuica.

Zum Abschluss der Aussprache gemäß Artikel 136 Absatz 5 GO eingereichte Entschließungsanträge: *Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Abstimmung: *Punkt 8.13 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023*

(Die Sitzung wird um 11.36 Uhr unterbrochen.)

VORSITZ: Othmar KARAS

Vizepräsident

7. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 12.00 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

8. Abstimmungsstunde

Die detaillierten Abstimmungsergebnisse (Änderungsanträge, gesonderte und getrennte Abstimmungen usw.) sind in der Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, die Ergebnisse der namentlichen Abstimmungen in der Anlage „Ergebnis der namentlichen Abstimmungen“ aufgeführt. Die beiden Anlagen sind diesem Protokoll beigelegt und auf der Website des Parlaments verfügbar.

8.1. Zustimmung zur Ernennung von Wopke Hoekstra als Mitglied der Europäischen Kommission (Abstimmung)

ERNENNUNG VON WOPKE HOEKSTRA

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

(Geheime Abstimmung (Artikel 10 der Anlage VII und Artikel 191 GO))

Gebilligt (P9_TA(2023)0347)

(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 1)

Die Liste der Mitglieder, die an der Abstimmung teilgenommen haben, ist diesem Protokoll beigelegt (Anlage 1 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023)

8.2. Billigung der Zuweisung neuer Zuständigkeiten des Exekutiv-Vizepräsidenten der Kommission Maroš Šefčovič (Abstimmung)

ZUWEISUNG NEUER ZUSTÄNDIGKEITEN AN MAROŠ ŠEFČOVIČ

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

(Geheime Abstimmung (Artikel 10 der Anlage VII und Artikel 191 GO))

Gebilligt (P9_TA(2023)0348)

(„Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 2)

Die Liste der Mitglieder, die an der Abstimmung teilgenommen haben, ist diesem Protokoll beigelegt (Anlage 2 des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023).

8.3. Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2016/399 über einen Unionskodex für das Überschreiten der Grenzen durch Personen (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2016/399 über einen Unionskodex für das Überschreiten der Grenzen durch Personen [COM(2021)0891 — C9-0473/2021 — 2021/0428(COD)] — Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres. Berichterstatterin: Sylvie Guillaume (A9-0280/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

BESCHLUSS ÜBER DIE AUFNAHME VON INTERINSTITUTIONELLEN VERHANDLUNGEN (Artikel 71 GO)

Das Parlament billigt den Beschluss im Wege einer von den Fraktionen ID und ECR beantragte NA (370 Ja-Stimmen, 163 Nein-Stimmen, 31 Enthaltungen).

Wortmeldungen

Vor der Abstimmung gemäß Artikel 71 Absatz 2 Unterabsatz 2 GO Jean-Paul Garraud gegen den Beschluss des LIBE-Ausschusses und Sylvie Guillaume (Berichterstatlerin) für diesen Beschluss.

8.4. Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsanträge (2023/2881(RSP)) RC-B9-0395/2023 (Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023), B9-0395/2023, B9-0401/2023, B9-0403/2023, B9-0406/2023, B9-0409/2023, B9-0412/2023 (Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

GEMEINSAMER ENTSCHEIDUNGSANTRAG RC-B9-0395/2023

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0349)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 3)

8.5. Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsanträge (2023/2882(RSP)) RC-B9-0415/2023 (Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023), B9-0415/2023, B9-0416/2023, B9-0418/2023, B9-0419/2023, B9-0421/2023 (Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

GEMEINSAMER ENTSCHEIDUNGSANTRAG RC-B9-0415/2023

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0350)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 4)

8.6. Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hisham Kassem (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsanträge (2023/2883(RSP)) RC-B9-0396/2023 (Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 5.10.2023), B9-0396/2023, B9-0398/2023, B9-0413/2023, B9-0414/2023, B9-0422/2023, B9-0423/2023 (Punkt I des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente, die den Beratungen und Beschlüssen des Parlaments zugrunde liegen, des Protokolls vom 4.10.2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

GEMEINSAMER ENTSCHEIDUNGSANTRAG RC-B9-0396/2023

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0351)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 5)

(Die Entschließungsanträge B9-0422/2023 und B9-0423/2023 sind hinfällig.)

8.7. Europäische grüne Anleihen ***I (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über europäische grüne Anleihen [COM(2021)0391 — C9-0311/2021 — 2021/0191(COD)] — Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung. Berichterstatter: Paul Tang (A9-0156/2022)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORLÄUFIGE EINIGUNG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0352)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 6)

Damit ist die erste Lesung des Parlaments abgeschlossen.

8.8. Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen ***I (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 978/2012 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 25. Oktober 2012 über ein Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen und zur Aufhebung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 732/2008 des Rates [COM(2023)0426 — C9-0226/2023 — 2023/0252(COD)] — Ausschuss für internationalen Handel. Berichterstatterin: Heidi Hautala (A9-0267/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORSCHLAG DER KOMMISSION

In einziger Abstimmung angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0353)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 7)

Damit ist die erste Lesung des Parlaments abgeschlossen.

8.9. Im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge ***I (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2011/83/EU in Bezug auf im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge und zur Aufhebung der Richtlinie 2002/65/EG [COM(2022)0204 — C9-0175/2022 — 2022/0147(COD)] — Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz. Berichterstatterin: Arba Kokalari (A9-0097/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORLÄUFIGE EINIGUNG

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0354)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 8)

Damit ist die erste Lesung des Parlaments abgeschlossen.

8.10. Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser ***I (Abstimmung)

Bericht über den Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser (Neufassung) [COM(2022)0541 — C9-0363/2022 — 2022/0345(COD)] — Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit. Berichterstatter: Nils Torvalds (A9-0276/2023)

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

VORSCHLAG DER KOMMISSION und ÄNDERUNGSANTRÄGE

Gebilligt (P9_TA(2023)0355)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 9)

ANTRAG AUF RÜCKÜBERWEISUNG AN DEN AUSSCHUSS

Gebilligt

Wortmeldungen

Nach der Abstimmung über den Vorschlag der Kommission Nils Torvalds (Berichterstatter), um zu beantragen, den Gegenstand gemäß Artikel 59 Absatz 4 GO zwecks interinstitutioneller Verhandlungen an den zuständigen Ausschuss zurückzuüberweisen.

8.11. Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidshans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsanträge (2023/2879(RSP)) RC-B9-0393/2023, B9-0393/2023, B9-0397/2023, B9-0399/2023, B9-0400/2023, B9-0402/2023, B9-0404/2023, B9-0405/2023

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

GEMEINSAMER ENTSCHEIDUNGSANTRAG RC-B9-0393/2023

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0356)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 10)

(Der Entschließungsantrag B9-0399/2023 ist hinfällig.)

8.12. Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsanträge (2023/2879(RSP)) RC-B9-0408/2023, B9-0407/2023, B9-0408/2023, B9-0410/2023, B9-0411/2023, B9-0417/2023, B9-0420/2023

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

GEMEINSAMER ENTSCHEIDUNGSANTRAG RC-B9-0408/2023

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0357)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 11)

(Der Entschließungsantrag B9-0407/2023 ist hinfällig.)

8.13. Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) (Abstimmung)

Entschließungsantrag (2023/2670(RSP)) B9-0386/2023

ENTSCHEIDUNGSANTRAG B9-0386/2023

(Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen erforderlich)

Angenommen (P9_TA(2023)0358)

(Anlage „Ergebnisse der Abstimmungen“, Punkt 12)

(Die Sitzung wird um 12.27 Uhr unterbrochen.)

VORSITZ: Marc ANGEL

Vizepräsident

9. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 15.00 Uhr wieder aufgenommen.

10. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung

Das Protokoll der vorangegangenen Sitzung wird genehmigt.

11. Unzulängliche Hygienebedingungen, niedriges Sicherheitsniveau und zu wenig Parkplätze auf Rastplätzen für Lkw-Fahrer (Aussprache)

Erklärung der Kommission: Unzulängliche Hygienebedingungen, niedriges Sicherheitsniveau und zu wenig Parkplätze auf Rastplätzen für Lkw-Fahrer (2023/2872(RSP))

Johannes Hahn (Mitglied der Kommission) gibt die Erklärung ab.

Es sprechen Marian-Jean Marinescu im Namen der PPE-Fraktion, Thomas Rudner im Namen der S&D-Fraktion, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica im Namen der Renew-Fraktion, Francisco Guerreiro im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion, Angel Dzhambazki im Namen der ECR-Fraktion, Joachim Kuhs im Namen der ID-Fraktion, Andor Deli, fraktionslos, Karolin Braunsberger-Reinhold und Vlad Gheorghe.

Es sprechen nach dem Verfahren für spontane Wortmeldungen Jiří Pospíšil, Mick Wallace, Seán Kelly und Clare Daly.

Es spricht Johannes Hahn.

Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

12. Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Mündliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Europäische grüne Anleihen — Bericht Paul Tang — A9-0156/2022

Seán Kelly, Clare Daly

Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen — Bericht Heidi Hautala — A9-0267/2023

Seán Kelly

Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser — Bericht Nils Torvalds — A9-0276/2023

Seán Kelly, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Mick Wallace

Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien — RC-B9-0393/2023

Angel Dzhambazki, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly, Jiří Pospíšil, Tatjana Ždanoka

Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU — RC-B9-0408/2023

Angel Dzhambazki, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly, Jiří Pospíšil, Vlad Gheorghe

Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) — B9-0386/2023

Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Jiří Pospíšil, Luke Ming Flanagan, Angel Dzhambazki

Schriftliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung

Schriftliche Erklärungen zur Abstimmung gemäß Artikel 194 GO werden auf die den Mitgliedern vorbehaltenen Seiten auf der Website des Parlaments aufgenommen.

13. Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung und Übermittlung der angenommenen Texte

Gemäß Artikel 202 Absatz 3 GO wird das Protokoll dieser Sitzung dem Parlament zu Beginn der nächsten Sitzung zur Genehmigung unterbreitet.

Die im Laufe dieser Tagung angenommenen Texte werden mit Zustimmung des Parlaments nun an die jeweiligen Empfänger übermittelt.

14. Zeitpunkt der nächsten Sitzungen

Die nächsten Sitzungen finden vom 16. Oktober 2023 bis zum 19. Oktober 2023 statt.

15. Schluss der Sitzung

Die Sitzung wird um 16.01 Uhr geschlossen.

16. Unterbrechung der Sitzungsperiode

Die Sitzungsperiode des Europäischen Parlaments ist unterbrochen.

Alessandro Chiocchetti
Generalsekretär

Roberta Metsola
Präsidentin

VERZEICHNIS DER DOKUMENTE, DIE DEN BERATUNGEN UND BESCHLÜSSEN DES PARLAMENTS ZUGRUNDE LIEGEN

1. Eingereichte Entschließungsanträge

Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter

Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht gemäß Artikel 144 Absatz 5 und Artikel 132 Absatz 4 GO, zu der Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere der Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter (2023/2881(RSP)) (RC-B9-0395/2023) (ersetzt die Entschließungsanträge B9-0395/2023, B9-0401/2023, B9-0403/2023, B9-0406/2023, B9-0409/2023, B9-0412/2023)

Željana Zovko, Seán Kelly, David McAllister, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Isabel Wiseler Lima, Vladimír Bilčík, Tomáš Zdechovský, Ivan Štefanec, Andrey Kovatchev, Janina Ochojska, Michaela Šojdrová, David Lega, Jiří Pospíšil, Antonio López Istúriz White, Inese Vaidere, Radosław Sikorski
im Namen der PPE-Fraktion

Pedro Marques, Carina Ohlsson, Evin Incir
im Namen der S&D-Fraktion

Petras Auštrevičius, Nicola Beer, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Olivier Chastel, Katalin Cseh, Klemen Grošelj, Svenja Hahn, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Nathalie Loiseau, Karen Melchior, Javier Nart, Jan Christoph Oetjen, Urmas Paet, Dragoș Pîslaru, Samira Rafaela, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Ramona Strugariu, Dragoș Tudorache, Hilde Vautmans, Salima Yenbou
im Namen der Renew-Fraktion

Tineke Strik, Hannah Neumann
im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion

Anna Fotyga, Karol Karski, Angel Dzhambazki, Ryszard Czarnecki, Assita Kanko, Eugen Jurzyca, Elżbieta Kruk, Adam Bielan, Waldemar Tomaszewski, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Bogdan Rzońca, Elżbieta Rafalska, Carlo Fidanza, Anna Zalewska
im Namen der ECR-Fraktion

Marisa Matias
im Namen der Fraktion The Left

Fabio Massimo Castaldo

Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien

Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht gemäß Artikel 144 Absatz 5 und Artikel 132 Absatz 4 GO, zu dem Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien (2023/2882(RSP)) (RC-B9-0415/2023) (ersetzt die Entschließungsanträge B9-0415/2023, B9-0416/2023, B9-0418/2023, B9-0419/2023, B9-0421/2023)

Željana Zovko, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Isabel Wiseler Lima, Vladimír Bilčík, Tomáš Zdechovský, Ivan Štefanec, Andrey Kovatchev, David McAllister, Janina Ochojska, Michaela Šojdrová, David Lega, Jiří Pospíšil, Antonio López Istúriz White, Seán Kelly, Inese Vaidere
im Namen der PPE-Fraktion

Pedro Marques, Pina Picierno
im Namen der S&D-Fraktion

Bernard Guetta, Petras Auštrevičius, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Vlad Gheorghe, Klemen Grošelj, Svenja Hahn, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Karen Melchior, Javier Nart, Dragoș Pîslaru, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Ramona Strugariu, Dragoș Tudorache, Hilde Vautmans
im Namen der Renew-Fraktion

Sergey Lagodinsky
im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion

Anna Fotyga, Karol Karski, Angel Dzhambazki, Ryszard Czarnecki, Assita Kanko, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Bogdan Rzońca, Elżbieta Rafalska, Eugen Jurzyca, Carlo Fidanza, Adam Bielan, Anna Zalewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Veronika Vrecionová, Alexandr Vondra, Waldemar Tomaszewski
im Namen der ECR-Fraktion

Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Nikolaj Villumsen, Malin Björk

Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem

Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht gemäß Artikel 144 Absatz 5 und Artikel 132 Absatz 4 GO, zu Ägypten, insbesondere zur Verurteilung von Hischam Kassem (2023/2883(RSP)) (RC-B9-0396/2023) (ersetzt die Entschließungsanträge B9-0396/2023, B9-0398/2023, B9-0413/2023, B9-0414/2023)

Pedro Marques, Matjaž Nemec
im Namen der S&D-Fraktion

Petras Auštrevičius, Nicola Beer, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Olivier Chastel, Katalin Cseh, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Svenja Hahn, Moritz Körner, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Karen Melchior, Jan Christoph Oetjen, Dragoș Pîslaru, Frédérique Ries, Ramona Strugariu, Dragoș Tudorache, Hilde Vautmans, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos
im Namen der Renew-Fraktion

Mounir Satouri, Hannah Neumann
im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz
im Namen der Fraktion The Left

Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Assita Kanko

Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien

Zum Abschluss der Aussprache gemäß Artikel 132 Absatz 2 GO eingereichte Entschließungsanträge:

- zur Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (2023/2879(RSP)) (B9-0393/2023)

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Stelios Kouloglou
im Namen der Fraktion The Left

- zu der Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und den anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (2023/2879(RSP)) (B9-0397/2023)

Pedro Marques, Tonino Picula, Marina Kaljurand, Evin Incir
im Namen der S&D-Fraktion

- zur Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und den anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (2023/2879(RSP)) (B9-0399/2023)

Jean-Lin Lacapelle
im Namen der ID-Fraktion

- zu der Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und den anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (2023/2879(RSP)) (B9-0400/2023)

Markéta Gregorová, Viola von Cramon Taubadel, Jordi Solé, François Alfonsi, Damien Carême, Anna Cavazzini, David Cormand, Ignazio Corrao, Malte Gallée, Jakop G. Dalunde, Alice Kuhnke, Pär Holmgren, Bronis Ropé, Mounir Satouri, Francisco Guerreiro, Michèle Rivasi, Saskia Bricmont, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Tineke Strik
im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion

- zur Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und den anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (2023/2879(RSP)) (B9-0402/2023)

Nathalie Loiseau, Abir Al Sahlani, Petras Auštrevičius, Nicola Beer, Dita Charanzová, Olivier Chastel, Katalin Cseh, Vlad Gheorghe, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Karen Melchior, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Ramona Victoria Strugariu, Marie Pierre Vedrenne, Hilde Vautmans, Salima Yenbou
im Namen der Renew-Fraktion

- zur Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und den anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (2023/2879(RSP)) (B9-0404/2023)

Anna Fotyga, Alexandr Vondra, Veronika Vrecionová, Assita Kanko, Adam Bielan, Waldemar Tomaszewski, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Anna Zalewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska
im Namen der ECR-Fraktion

- zur Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und den anhaltenden Bedrohungen Armeniens (2023/2879(RSP)) (B9-0405/2023)

Željana Zovko, Andrey Kovatchev, Michael Gahler, Rasa Juknevičienė, David McAllister, Paulo Rangel, Andrius Kubilius, Isabel Wiseler Lima, François Xavier Bellamy, Vladimír Bilčík, Loucas Fourlas, Anja Haga, Andrzej Halicki, Sandra Kalniete, David Lega, Miriam Lexmann, Sven Simon, Michaela Šojdrová, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Tomáš Zdechovský
im Namen der PPE-Fraktion

Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht gemäß Artikel 132 Absätze 2 und 4 der Geschäftsordnung, zur Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien (2023/2879(RSP)) (B9-0393/2023) (ersetzt die Entschließungsanträge B9-0393/2023, B9-0397/2023, B9-0400/2023, B9-0402/2023, B9-0404/2023, B9-0405/2023)

Željana Zovko, Andrey Kovatchev, Michael Gahler, Rasa Juknevičienė, David McAllister, Paulo Rangel, Andrius Kubilius, Isabel Wiseler Lima, François Xavier Bellamy, Vladimír Bilčík, Loucas Fourlas, Anja Haga, Andrzej Halicki, Sandra Kalniete, David Lega, Miriam Lexmann, Sven Simon, Michaela Šojdrová, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Tomáš Zdechovský
im Namen der PPE-Fraktion

Pedro Marques, Tonino Picula, Marina Kaljurand, Isabel Santos, Sylvie Guillaume, Evin Incir
im Namen der S&D-Fraktion

Nathalie Loiseau, Abir Al Sahlani, Petras Auštrevičius, Nicola Beer, Olivier Chastel, Katalin Cseh, Vlad Gheorghe, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Moritz Körner, Karen Melchior, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Ramona Strugariu, Marie Pierre Vedrenne, Hilde Vautmans, Salima Yenbou
im Namen der Renew-Fraktion

Markéta Gregorová, François Alfonsi, Mounir Satouri
im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion

Angel Dzhambazki, Charlie Weimers, Assita Kanko, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Anna Zalewska, Adam Bielan, Elżbieta Kruk, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Beata Kempa, Bert Jan Ruissen
im Namen der ECR-Fraktion

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz
im Namen der Fraktion The Left

Fabio Massimo Castaldo

Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU

Zum Abschluss der Aussprache gemäß Artikel 132 Absatz 2 GO eingereichte Entschließungsanträge:

- zur Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP)) (B9-0407/2023)

Emmanuel Maurel
im Namen der Fraktion The Left

- zur Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP)) (B9-0408/2023)

Pedro Marques, Tonino Picula, Thijs Reuten
im Namen der S&D-Fraktion

- zur Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP)) (B9-0410/2023)

Viola von Cramon-Taubadel, Markéta Gregorová, Ignazio Corrao, Jakop G. Dalunde, Alice Kuhnke, Pär Holmgren, Malte Gallée, Francisco Guerreiro, Bronis Ropé, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Tineke Strik
im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion

- zur Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP)) (B9-0411/2023)

Siegfried Mureșan, Andrzej Halicki, Michael Gahler, Rasa Juknevičienė, David McAllister, Vangelis Meimarakis, Andrius Kubilius, Isabel Wiseler Lima, Traian Băsescu, Vladimír Bilčík, Vasile Blaga, Ioan Rareș Bogdan, Daniel Buda, Cristian Silviu Bușoi, Gheorghe Falcă, Mircea Gheorghe Hava, Danuta Maria Hübner, Sandra Kalniete, Andrey Kovatchev, David Lega, Miriam Lexmann, Lukas Mandl, Marian Jean Marinescu, Dan Ștefan Motreanu, Gheorghe Vlad Nistor, Radosław Sikorski, Eugen Tomac, Loránt Vincze, Iuliu Winkler
im Namen der PPE-Fraktion

- zur Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP)) (B9-0417/2023)

Dragoș Tudorache, Abir Al Sahlani, Petras Auštrevičius, Nicola Beer, Dita Charanzová, Katalin Cseh, Olivier Chastel, Dacian Ciolos, Vlad Gheorghe, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Nathalie Loiseau, Karen Melchior, Javier Nart, Urmas Paet, Nicolae Dragoș Pîslaru, Frédérique Ries, Ramona Victoria Strugariu, Hilde Vautmans
im Namen der Renew-Fraktion

- zur Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP)) (B9-0420/2023)

Anna Fotyga, Bogdan Rzońca, Elżbieta Rafalska, Elżbieta Kruk, Jacek Saryusz Wolski, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Veronika Vrecionová, Alexandr Vondra, Andželika Anna Moździanowska, Anna Zalewska, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Adam Bielan, Eugen Jurzyca
im Namen der ECR-Fraktion

Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag, eingereicht gemäß Artikel 132 Absätze 2 und 4 der Geschäftsordnung, zur Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU (2023/2838(RSP)) (B9-0408/2023) (ersetzt die Entschließungsanträge B9-0408/2023, B9-0410/2023, B9-0411/2023, B9-0417/2023, B9-0420/2023)

Siegfried Mureșan, Andrzej Halicki, Michael Gahler, Rasa Juknevičienė, David McAllister, Vangelis Meimarakis, Andrius Kubilius, Isabel Wiseler Lima, Traian Băsescu, Vladimír Bilčík, Vasile Blaga, Ioan Rareș Bogdan, Daniel Buda, Cristian Silviu Bușoi, Gheorghe Falcă, Mircea Gheorghe Hava, Danuta Maria Hübner, Sandra Kalniete, Andrey Kovatchev, David Lega, Miriam Lexmann, Lukas Mandl, Marian Jean Marinescu, Dan Ștefan Motreanu, Gheorghe Vlad Nistor, Radosław Sikorski, Eugen Tomac, Loránt Vincze, Iuliu Winkler
im Namen der PPE-Fraktion

Pedro Marques, Tonino Picula, Thijs Reuten, Juozas Olekas, Victor Negrescu
im Namen der S&D-Fraktion

Dragoș Tudorache, Abir Al Sahlani, Petras Auštrevičius, Nicola Beer, Dita Charanzová, Katalin Cseh, Olivier Chastel, Dacian Ciolos, Vlad Gheorghe, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Nathalie Loiseau, Karen Melchior, Javier Nart, Dragoș Pîslaru, Frédérique Ries, Ramona Victoria Strugariu, Hilde Vautmans
im Namen der Renew-Fraktion

Viola von Cramon Taubadel
im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion

Anna Fotyga, Angel Dzhambazki, Ryszard Czarnecki, Assita Kanko, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński, Jacek Saryusz Wolski, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Bogdan Rzońca, Elżbieta Rafalska, Eugen Jurzyca, Adam Bielan, Elżbieta Kruk, Anna Zalewska, Carlo Fidanza, Alexandr Vondra, Veronika Vrecionová
im Namen der ECR-Fraktion

Fabio Massimo Castaldo

Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+)

Zum Abschluss der Aussprache gemäß Artikel 136 Absatz 5 GO eingereichter Entschließungsantrag:

— zu der neuen europäischen Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+) (2023/2670(RSP)) (B9-0386/2023)

Sabine Verheyen
im Namen des CULT-Ausschusses

2. Petitionen

Gemäß Artikel 226 Absätze 9 und 10 GO wurden die Petitionen Nr. 0846-23 bis 0924-23 am 28. September 2023 in das Register eingetragen und an den zuständigen Ausschuss überwiesen.

Die Präsidentin hat am 28. September 2023 gemäß Artikel 226 Absatz 15 GO beim Europäischen Parlament eingegangene Petitionen von natürlichen oder juristischen Personen, die weder Bürger der Europäischen Union sind noch ihren Wohnort oder satzungsmäßigen Sitz in einem Mitgliedstaat haben, an den zuständigen Ausschuss übermittelt.

3. Änderungen von Ausschussbefassungen

Änderungen von Ausschussbefassungen (Artikel 56 GO)

INTA-Ausschuss

— Standardessentielle Patente und Änderung der Verordnung (EU)2017/1001 (COM(2023)0232 — C9-0147/2023 — 2023/0133(COD))
Ausschussbefassung: federführend JURI
mitberatend: ITRE, IMCO, INTA (Artikel 57 GO)

4. Assoziierte Ausschüsse

Assoziierte Ausschüsse (Artikel 57 GO)

(Beschluss der Konferenz der Präsidenten vom 14. September 2023)

JURI-Ausschuss

— Standardessentielle Patente und Änderung der Verordnung (EU)2017/1001 (COM(2023)0232 — C9-0147/2023 — 2023/0133(COD))
(mitberatend: INTA (Artikel 57 GO), ITRE, IMCO)

- Zwangslizenzierung zur Krisenbewältigung und Änderung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 816/2006 (COM(2023)0224 — C9-0151/2023 — 2023/0129(COD))
(mitberatend: DEVE, INTA (Artikel 57 GO), ENVI, ITRE, IMCO)

(Beschluss der Konferenz der Präsidenten vom 28. September 2023)

ENVI-Ausschuss

- Detergenzien und Tenside, Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2019/1020 und Aufhebung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 648/2004 (COM(2023)0217 — C9-0154/2023 — 2023/0124(COD))
(mitberatend: ITRE, IMCO (Artikel 57 GO))

5. Beschlüsse zur Anwendung des gemeinsamen Ausschussverfahrens

Beschlüsse zur Anwendung des gemeinsamen Ausschussverfahrens (Artikel 58 GO)

(Beschluss der Konferenz der Präsidenten vom 28. September 2023)

- Änderung der Richtlinie 2012/29/EU über Mindeststandards für die Rechte, die Unterstützung und den Schutz von Opfern von Straftaten sowie zur Ersetzung des Rahmenbeschlusses 2001/220/JI des Rates (COM(2023)0424 — C9-0303/2023 — 2023/0250(COD))
Ausschüsse: LIBE, FEMM (Artikel 58 GO)
(mitberatend: JURI)

6. Vorlage von Dokumenten

Folgende Dokumente sind eingegangen:

- 1) von anderen Organen
 - Turnusmäßiger Wechsel eines Teils der Mitglieder des Rechnungshofs — der belgische Bewerber (13436/2023 — C9-0355/2023 — 2023/0812(NLE))
Ausschussbefassung: federführend CONT
- 2) von Mitgliedern
 - Gianantonio Da Re. Entschließungsantrag zur Durchführung von Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der akademischen Leistungen von Schülern in der Europäischen Union (B9-0361/2023)
Ausschussbefassung: federführend CULT

—

ANWESENHEITSLISTE

Anwesend:

Adamowicz Magdalena, Ademov Asim, Adinolfi Isabella, Adinolfi Matteo, Agius Saliba Alex, Aguilar Mazaly, Aguilera Clara, Alametsä Alviina, Albuquerque João, Alexandrov Yordanov Alexander, Alfonsi François, Alieva-Veli Atidzhe, Al-Sahlan Abir, Amalric Catherine, Ameriks Andris, Andresen Rasmus, Andrews Barry, Angel Marc, Annemans Gerolf, Ansip Andrus, Arena Maria, Arias Echeverría Pablo, Arimont Pascal, Arłukowicz Bartosz, Asimakopoulou Anna-Michelle, Auken Margrete, Auštrevičius Petras, Azmani Malik, Ballarín Cereza Laura, Balt Marek Paweł, Barley Katarina, Bartolo Pietro, Băescu Traian, Basso Alessandra, Bauzá Díaz José Ramón, Bay Nicolas, Beck Gunnar, Beer Nicola, Beghin Tiziana, Beigneux Aurélie, Belka Marek, Bellamy François-Xavier, Benea Adrian-Dragoș, Benjumea Benjumea Isabel, Bentele Hildegard, Berendsen Tom, Berg Lars Patrick, Bergkvist Erik, Berlato Sergio, Bernhuber Alexander, Biedroń Robert, Bielan Adam, Bijoux Stéphane, Bilbao Barandica Izaskun, Bilčík Vladimír, Bilde Dominique, Bischoff Gabriele, Björk Malin, Blaga Vasile, Blaško Hynek, Blinkevičiūtė Vilija, Bloss Michael, Bocskor Andrea, Boeselager Damian, Bogdan Ioan-Rareș, Bogovič Franc, Bonfrisco Anna, Borchia Paolo, Borzan Biljana, Botenga Marc, Botoș Vlad-Marius, Bourgeois Geert, Boyer Gilles, Braunsberger-Reinhold Karolin, Bresso Mercedes, Breyer Patrick, Brglez Milan, Bricmont Saskia, Brudziński Joachim Stanisław, Bruna Annika, Buda Daniel, Bullmann Udo, Buschmann Martin, Buxadé Villalba Jorge, Campomenosi Marco, Cañas Jordi, Canfin Pascal, Carême Damien, Carvalhais Isabel, Carvalho Maria da Graça, Casa David, Caspary Daniel, Castaldo Fabio Massimo, del Castillo Vera Pilar, Cavazzini Anna, Ceccardi Susanna, Cerdas Sara, Chagnon Patricia, Chahim Mohammed, Charanzová Dita, Chastel Olivier, Chinnici Caterina, Christensen Asger, Cicurel Ilana, Cimoszewicz Włodzimierz, Ciolos Dacian, Ciuhodaru Tudor, Clune Deirdre, Coelho Carlos, Colin-Oesterlé Nathalie, Collado Jiménez Ana, Collard Gilbert, Comi Lara, Comín i Oliveres Antoni, Conte Rosanna, Cormand David, Corrao Ignazio, Covassi Beatrice, Cozzolino Andrea, Crețu Corina, Cuffe Ciarán, Cutajar Josianne, Czarnecki Ryszard, Dalunde Jakop G., Daly Clare, D'Amato Rosa, Danjean Arnaud, Danti Nicola, Danzi Maria Angela, Da Re Gianantonio, Dauchy Marie, David Ivan, De Blasis Elisabetta, De Basso Ilan, De Castro Paolo, Decerle Jérémy, Delbos-Corfield Gwendoline, Deli Andor, De Man Filip, De Meo Salvatore, Demirel Özlem, Deparnay-Grunenberg Anna, Deutsch Tamás, Didier Geoffroy, Doleschal Christian, Dorfmann Herbert, Duda Jarosław, Düpont Lena, Durand Pascal, Ďuriš Nicholsonová Lucia, Dzambazki Angel, Ecke Matthias, Ehler Christian, Eickhout Bas, Engerer Cyrus, Ernst Cornelia, Eroglu Engin, Estaràs Ferragut Rosa, Falcă Gheorghe, Farreng Laurence, Ferber Markus, Fernandes José Manuel, Fernández Jonás, Ferrara Laura, Fest Nicolaus, Fidanza Carlo, Fiocchi Pietro, Fitzgerald Frances, Flanagan Luke Ming, Flego Valter, Fotyga Anna, Furlas Loucas, Frankowski Tomasz, Fransen Cindy, Freund Daniel, Fuglsang Niels, Gahler Michael, Gál Kinga, Gallée Malte, Gálvez Muñoz Lina, Gancia Gianna, García Del Blanco Ibán, García Muñoz Isabel, Gardiazabal Rubial Eider, Garraud Jean-Paul, Gazzini Matteo, Geese Alexandra, Geier Jens, Gemma Chiara, Georgiou Giorgos, Geuking Helmut, Gheorghe Vlad, Ghidoni Paola, Giarrusso Dino, Gieseke Jens, Glavak Sunčana, Glück Andreas, Goerens Charles, González Mónica Silvana, González Casares Nicolás, Gozi Sandro, de Graaff Marcel, Grapini Maria, Gregorová Markéta, Griset Catherine, Groothuis Bart, Grošelj Klemen, Grudler Christophe, Gruffat Claude, Guerreiro Francisco, Guetta Bernard, Guillaume Sylvie, Gusmão José, Gyöngyösi Márton, Győri Enikő, Gyürk András, Haga Anja, Hahn Svenja, Haider Roman, Hajšel Robert, Hakkarainen Teuvo, Halicki Andrzej, Häusling Martin, Hautala Heidi, Hava Mircea-Gheorghe, Hayer Valérie, Hazekamp Anja, Heide Hannes, Heinäluoma Eero, Herzberger-Fofana Pierrette, Hetman Krzysztof, Hidvéghi Balázs, Hlaváček Martin, Hohlmeier Monika, Holmgren Pär, Hölvényi György, Homs Ginel Alicia, Hoogeveen Michiel, Hortefeux Brice, Hübner Danuta Maria, Huitema Jan, Ijabs Ivars, Ilčić Ladislav, Incir Evin, in 't Veld Sophia, Jahr Peter, Jaki Patryk, Jalkh Jean-François, Jamet France, Jongerius Agnes, Joron Virginie, Joveva Irena, Jurgiel Krzysztof, Jurzyca Eugen, Juvin Hervé, Kaili Eva, Kaljurand Marina, Kanev Radan, Kanko Assita, Karas Othmar, Karleskind Pierre, Karlsbro Karin, Karski Karol, Katainen Elsi, Kelleher Billy, Keller Fabienne, Keller Ska, Kelly Seán, Kempa Beata, Kizilyürek Niyazi, Kloc Izabela-Helena, Knotek Ondřej, Kohut Łukasz, Kokalari Arba, Kokkalis Petros, Kolaja Marcel, Kolakušić Mislav, Konečná Kateřina, Konstantinou Athanasios, Kopacz Ewa, Kopcińska Joanna, Körner Moritz, Kósa Ádám, Köster Dietmar, Kouloglou Stelios, Kountoura Elena, Kovařík Ondřej, Kovatchev Andrey, Krah Maximilian, Krasnodębski Zdzisław, Kuhnke Alice, Kuhs Joachim, Kumpula-Natri Miapetra, Kuźmiuk Zbigniew, Kypouropoulos Stelios, Kyrtos Georgios, Kyuchyuk Ilhan, Lacapelle Jean-Lin, Lagodinsky Sergey, Lancini Danilo Oscar, Lange Bernd, de Lange Esther, Larrourou Pierre, Lebreton Gilles, Lega David, Leitão-Marques Maria-Manuel, Lenaers Jeroen, Lexmann Miriam, Liese Peter, Limmer Sylvia, Lins Norbert, Lizzi Elena, Loiseau Nathalie, Løkkegaard Morten, López Javi, López Aguilar Juan Fernando, López Gil Leopoldo, López-Istúriz White Antonio, Lucke Karsten, Luena César, Łukacijewska Elżbieta Katarzyna, Lundgren Peter, Lutgen Benoît, McAllister David, Madison Jaak, Maestre Martín De Almagro Cristina, Seibutyte Aušra, Manda Claudiu, Manders Antonius, Mandl Lukas, Mariani Thierry, Marinescu Marian-Jean, Markey Colm, Marquardt Erik, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Martusciello Fulvio, Matias Marisa, Matić Predrag Fred, Mato Gabriel, Matthieu Sara, Maurel Emmanuel, Maxová Radka, Mazurek Beata, Mažylis Liudas, Mebarek Nora, Meimarakis Vangelis, Melbārde Dace, Melchior Karen, Melo Nuno, Mesure Marina, Metsola Roberta, Metz Tilly, Meuthen Jörg, Michels Martina, Mihaylova Iskra, Mikser Sven, Millán Mon Francisco José, Miller Leszek, Minardi Eric, Miranda Ana, Mituța Alin, Modig Silvia,

Molnár Csaba, Monteiro de Aguiar Cláudia, Montserrat Dolors, Morano Nadine, Moreno Sánchez Javier, Moretti Alessandra, Mortler Marlene, Motreanu Dan-Ştefan, Możdżanowska Andżelika Anna, Mureşan Siegfried, Nagtegaal Caroline, Nart Javier, Negrescu Victor, Nemec Matjaž, Nesci Denis, Neumann Hannah, Niedermayer Luděk, Niinistö Ville, Nikolaou-Alavanos Lefteris, Nissinen Johan, Nistor Gheorghe-Vlad, Noichl Maria, Novak Ljudmila, Oetjen Jan-Christoph, Ohlsson Carina, Olbrycht Jan, Olekas Juozas, Olivier Philippe, Omarjee Younous, Orville Max, O'Sullivan Grace, Pagazaurtundúa Maite, Panza Alessandro, Papadakis Demetris, Papadakis Kostas, Papadimoulis Dimitrios, Papandreou Nikos, Paulus Jutta, Pedicini Piernicola, Pekkarinen Mauri, Peksa Mikuláš, Pelletier Anne-Sophie, Penkova Tsvetelina, Pereira Sandra, Pereira Lúcia, Peter-Hansen Kira Marie, Picula Tonino, Pieper Markus, Pietikäinen Sirpa, Pignedoli Sabrina, Pimenta Lopes João, Pineda Manu, Pirbakas Maxette, de la Pisa Carrión Margarita, Pisapia Giuliano, Pislaru Dragoş, Polčák Stanislav, Polfjård Jessica, Poręba Tomasz Piotr, Pospíšil Jiří, Poulsen Erik, Puigdemont i Casamajó Carles, Radev Emil, Radtke Dennis, Rafaela Samira, Rafalska Elżbieta, Rangel Paulo, Rasmussen Bergur Løkke, Rego Sira, Reil Guido, Repasi René, Reuten Thijs, Riba i Giner Diana, Ries Frédérique, Rinaldi Antonio Maria, Rinzeema Catharina, Ripa Manuela, Riquet Dominique, Rivasi Michèle, Rivière Jérôme, Rodríguez-Piñero Inma, Rodríguez Palop Eugenia, Rodríguez Ramos María Soraya, Rónai Sándor, Rondinelli Daniela, Rookmaker Dorien, Roos Robert, Roose Caroline, Ropé Bronis, Ros Sempere Marcos, Rossi Maria Veronica, Roth Neveďalová Katarína, Rougé André, Rudner Thomas, Ruissen Bert-Jan, Ruiz Devesa Domènec, Ruohonen-Lerner Pirkko, Rzońca Bogdan, Salini Massimiliano, Sánchez Amor Nacho, Sander Anne, Sant Alfred, Santos Isabel, Sarvamaa Petri, Saryusz-Wolski Jacek, Satouri Mounir, Schaldemose Christel, Schaller-Baross Ernő, Schneider Christine, Scholz Helmut, Schuster Joachim, Schwab Andreas, Seekatz Ralf, Semedo Monica, Semsrott Nico, Sidl Günther, Silva Pereira Pedro, Simon Sven, Sinčić Ivan Vilibor, Sippel Birgit, Skyttedal Sara, Smeriglio Massimiliano, Sofo Vincenzo, Šojdrová Michaela, Solé Jordi, Solís Pérez Susana, Spurek Sylwia, Spyra Maria, Stavrou Eleni, Štefanec Ivan, Strik Tineke, Strugariu Ramona, Szydło Beata, Tang Paul, Tarabella Marc, Tardino Annalisa, Tax Vera, Terheş Cristian, Terras Riho, Thaler Barbara, Thun und Hohenstein Róza, Tobé Tomas, Tobiszowski Grzegorz, Toia Patrizia, Tolleret Irène, Tomac Eugen, Tomc Romana, Toom Jana, Torvalds Nils, Tošenovský Evžen, Tóth Edina, Tovaglieri Isabella, Tudorache Dragoş, Tudose Mihai, Uhrík Milan, Ujhelyi István, Ušakovs Nils, Uspaskich Viktor, Vaidere Inese, Vana Monika, Van Brempt Kathleen, Vandendriessche Tom, Vandenkendelaere Tom, Van Overtveldt Johan, Van Sparrentak Kim, Variati Achille, Vautmans Hilde, Vedrenne Marie-Pierre, Verheyen Sabine, Verhofstadt Guy, Vilimsky Harald, Villumsen Nikolaj, Vincze Loránt, Vistisen Anders, von Cramon-Taubadel Viola, Vondra Alexandr, Voss Axel, Vrecionová Veronika, Vuolo Lucia, Vázquez Lázara Adrián, Waitz Thomas, Wallace Mick, Walsh Maria, Walsmann Marion, Warborn Jörgen, Waszczykowski Witold Jan, Weimers Charlie, Weiss Pernille, Wieland Rainer, Wiener Sarah, Wiesner Emma, Wiezik Michał, Winkler Iuliu, Wiśniewska Jadwiga, Wölken Tiemo, Yenbou Salima, Zahradil Jan, Zalewska Anna, Zambelli Stefania, Zarzalejos Javier, Zdechovský Tomáš, Zile Roberts, Zimniok Bernhard, Złotowski Kosma, Zoido Álvarez Juan Ignacio, Zorinho Carlos, Zovko Željana, Zver Milan, Ždanoka Tatjana

Entschuldigt:

Avram Carmen, Brunet Sylvie, Chaïbi Leila, Fritzton Helène, Furore Mario, Gamon Claudia, Lalucq Aurore, MacManus Chris, Patriciello Aldo, Schreyer-Pierik Annie, Wolters Lara, Yon-Courtin Stéphanie

ANLAGE I

ERGEBNISSE DER ABSTIMMUNGEN

Erklärung der Abkürzungen und Symbole

+	angenommen
-	abgelehnt
↓	hinfällig
Z	zurückgezogen
NA (... , ... , ...)	namentliche Abstimmung (Ja-Stimmen, Nein-Stimmen, Enthaltungen)
EA (... , ... , ...)	elektronische Abstimmung (Ja-Stimmen, Nein-Stimmen, Enthaltungen)
getr.	getrennte Abstimmung
ges.	gesonderte Abstimmung
Änd.	Änderungsantrag
K	Kompromissänderungsantrag
entspr.	entsprechender Teil
S	Streichung
=	identische Änderungsanträge
§	Absatz/Ziffer/Nummer
Art.	Artikel
Erw.	Erwägung
Entschl. antr.	Entschließungsantrag
gem. Entschl. antr.	gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag
1/20	niedrige Schwelle (1/20 der Mitglieder)
1/10	mittlere Schwelle (1/10 der Mitglieder)
1/5	hohe Schwelle (1/5 der Mitglieder)
geh.	geheime Abstimmung

1. Zustimmung zur Ernennung von Wopke Hoekstra als Mitglied der Europäischen Kommission

Vorschlag für einen Beschluss (12603/2023 — C9-0335/2023 — 2023/0809(NLE)) (geheime Abstimmung (Anlage VII Artikel 10 und Artikel 191 GO))

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Billigung der Ernennung von Wopke Hoekstra	geh.	+	279, 173, 33

2. Billigung der Zuweisung neuer Zuständigkeiten des Exekutiv-Vizepräsidenten der Kommission Maroš Šefčovič

Vorschlag für einen Beschluss (2023/2196(INS)) (geheime Abstimmung (Anlage VII Artikel 10 und Artikel 191 GO))

Gegenstand	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Billigung der Zuweisung neuer Zuständigkeiten von Maroš Šefčovič	geh.	+	322, 158, 37

3. Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter

Entschließungsanträge: RC-B9-0395/2023, B9-0395/2023, B9-0401/2023, B9-0403/2023, B9-0406/2023, B9-0409/2023, B9-0412/2023

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag RC-B9-0395/2023 (PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, ECR, The Left, Mitglieder)					
§ 7	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
Nach § 7	1	ECR	EA	+	268, 151, 131
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)			NA	+	519, 15, 18
Entschließungsanträge der Fraktionen					
B9-0395/2023		The Left		↓	
B9-0401/2023		Verts/ALE		↓	
B9-0403/2023		S&D		↓	
B9-0406/2023		Renew		↓	
B9-0409/2023		PPE		↓	
B9-0412/2023		ECR		↓	

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung
Renew: Schlussabstimmung

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung
ECR:
§ 7
1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „die Ausstellung von humanitären Visa“
2. Teil: diese Worte

4. Der Fall Sarema Musajewa in Tschetschenien

Entschließungsanträge: RC-B9-0415/2023, B9-0415/2023, B9-0416/2023, B9-0418/2023, B9-0419/2023, B9-0421/2023

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag RC-B9-0415/2023 (PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, ECR, Mitglieder)					
Nach § 4	1	ECR	NA	-	120, 255, 84
§ 5	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)			NA	+	502, 13, 28
Entschließungsanträge der Fraktionen					
B9-0415/2023		Verts/ALE		↓	
B9-0416/2023		S&D		↓	
B9-0418/2023		Renew		↓	
B9-0419/2023		PPE		↓	
B9-0421/2023		ECR		↓	

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung

ECR: Änderungsantrag 1

Verts/ALE, Renew: Schlussabstimmung

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung

ECR:

§ 5

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „gefährdeten Menschenrechtsverteidigern aus humanitären Gründen Visa zu gewähren“

2. Teil: diese Worte

5. Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hisham Kassem

Entschließungsanträge: RC-B9-0396/2023, B9-0396/2023, B9-0398/2023, B9-0413/2023, B9-0414/2023, B9-0422/2023, B9-0423/2023

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag RC-B9-0396/2023 (S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, The Left, Mitglieder)					
§ 4	1	The Left	getr.		
			1/EA	-	112, 299, 18
			2	↓	
Nach § 4	2	The Left		-	
Nach § 5	3	The Left		-	
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)			NA	+	379, 30, 31

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsanträge der Fraktionen					
B9-0396/2023		The Left		↓	
B9-0398/2023		Verts/ALE		↓	
B9-0413/2023		S&D		↓	
B9-0414/2023		Renew		↓	
B9-0422/2023		PPE		↓	
B9-0423/2023		ECR		↓	

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung
ID: Schlussabstimmung

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung
Verts/ALE:
Änderungsantrag 1
1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „der sehr begrenzten Fortschritte“
2. Teil: diese Worte

6. Europäische grüne Anleihen ***I

Bericht: Paul Tang (A9-0156/2022)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Vorläufige Einigung					
Vorläufige Einigung	2	Ausschuss	NA	+	418, 79, 72

7. Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen ***I

Bericht: Heidi Hautala (A9-0267/2023)

Gegenstand	NA etc.		Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Vorschlag der Kommission	NA		+	561, 5, 2

8. Im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge ***I

Bericht: Arba Kokalari (A9-0097/2023)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Vorläufige Einigung					
Vorläufige Einigung	54	Ausschuss	NA	+	548, 4, 14

9. Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser ***I

Bericht: Nils Torvalds (A9-0276/2023)

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — Abstimmung en bloc	1-6, 8-13, 16-18, 20-35, 37-50, 52-73, 75-81, 83-91, 94, 98-100, 102, 106-107, 110-136, 138-229, 231-236, 238-239, 242-252	Ausschuss		+	
Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmungen	7	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
	19	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/NA	+	330, 135, 101
	36	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/NA	+	330, 133, 102
	51	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
	74	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
	82	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
	92	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/NA	+	322, 224, 17
	93	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
	109	Ausschuss	NA	+	247, 208, 105
	230	Ausschuss	ges.	+	

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
	237	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/NA	+	291, 257, 19
	240	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	+	
	241	Ausschuss	ges.	+	
Artikel 7 nach § 4	253	ECR	getr.		
			1/NA	-	256, 298, 2
			2/NA	↓	
			3/NA	↓	
Artikel 8 § 1 Unterabsatz 1	95	Ausschuss	NA	+	396, 137, 12
Artikel 8 § 1 Unterabsatz 1	257	The Left, Verts/ALE		↓	
Artikel 8 § 1 Unterabsatz 2	96	Ausschuss	NA	+	421, 133, 11
Artikel 8 § 1 Unterabsatz 2	258	The Left, Verts/ALE		↓	
Artikel 8 § 2 Unterabsatz 1	259	The Left, Verts/ALE		-	
	97	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 8 § 2 nach Unterabsatz 2	260	The Left, Verts/ALE		-	
	101	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 8 § 4 Unterabsatz 1	261	The Left, Verts/ALE		-	
	103	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 8 § 4 Unterabsatz 2	262	The Left, Verts/ALE		-	
	104	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 8 § 4 nach Unterabsatz 2	263	The Left, Verts/ALE		-	
	105	Ausschuss		+	
Artikel 9 § 1 nach Unterabsatz 1	108	Ausschuss	NA	+	316, 225, 24
	264	S&D		↓	
Artikel 9 § 4 Unterabsatz 2 Buchstabe c	265	ID		-	
Artikel 11 nach § 2	267	Mitglieder	NA	+	274, 273, 15
	137	Ausschuss		↓	
Artikel 26 § 4	254S	PPE	EA	+	286, 266, 9

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Artikel 32 nach § 4	266	PPE		+	
Erwägung 11	14	Ausschuss		+	
	255	The Left, Verts/ALE		↓	
Erwägung 13	15	Ausschuss	getr.		
			1	+	
			2/NA	+	423, 129, 8
			3/NA	+	324, 154, 82
	256	The Left, Verts/ALE	NA	↓	
Vorschlag der Kommission			NA	+	420, 62, 84

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung

PPE: Änderungsanträge 92 (2. Teil), 95, 96, 108, 237 (2. Teil)

ECR: Änderungsantrag 253

The Left: Änderungsanträge 15 (2., 3. Teil), 19 (2. Teil), 36 (2. Teil), 108, 109, 253, 256, 267

Verts/ALE: Änderungsanträge 253, 267

Anträge auf gesonderte Abstimmung

ECR: Änderungsantrag 74

Verts/ALE: Änderungsanträge 51, 74, 82, 230

The Left: Änderungsanträge 51, 74, 82, 230, 241

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung

PPE:

Änderungsantrag 92

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „90 %“

2. Teil: diese Worte

Änderungsantrag 237

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „0,2“ und „93“

2. Teil: diese Worte

The Left:

Änderungsantrag 7

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne das Wort „etwa“

2. Teil: dieses Wort

Änderungsantrag 15

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „Um unbeabsichtigte Auswirkungen auf die Verfügbarkeit, Erschwinglichkeit und Zugänglichkeit lebenswichtiger Produkte zu begrenzen, sollte die Herstellerverantwortung durch nationale Mittel ergänzt werden, da die von der erweiterten Herstellerverantwortung erfassten Branchen von hohem gesellschaftlichem Wert sind.“ und „in Verbindung mit einem nationalen Beitrag“

2. Teil: „Um unbeabsichtigte Auswirkungen auf die Verfügbarkeit, Erschwinglichkeit und Zugänglichkeit lebenswichtiger Produkte zu begrenzen, sollte die Herstellerverantwortung durch nationale Mittel ergänzt werden, da die von der erweiterten Herstellerverantwortung erfassten Branchen von hohem gesellschaftlichem Wert sind.“
3. Teil: „in Verbindung mit einem nationalen Beitrag“

Änderungsantrag 19

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „zusammen mit der nationalen Finanzierung“
2. Teil: diese Worte

Änderungsantrag 36

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „in Verbindung mit nationalen Mitteln“
2. Teil: diese Worte

Änderungsantrag 93

1. Teil: „93 % des Gesamtphosphors und 80 % des Gesamtstickstoffs bis zum 31. Dezember 2040.“
2. Teil: „Tage, an denen die Abwassertemperatur unter 12 °C fällt, sind für die Berechnung der Stickstoffentfernung zu dem in Unterabsatz 1 genannten Zweck nicht relevant.“

Renew:

Änderungsantrag 253

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne die Worte „bis zum 31. Dezember 2049“ und „um höchstens das Fünffache“
2. Teil: „Bis zum 31. Dezember 2049“
3. Teil: „um höchstens das Fünffache“

The Left, Verts/ALE:

Änderungsantrag 240

1. Teil: Gesamter Text ohne das Wort „ungefähr“
2. Teil: dieses Wort

10. Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien

Entschließungsanträge: RC-B9-0393/2023, B9-0393/2023, B9-0397/2023, B9-0399/2023, B9-0400/2023, B9-0402/2023, B9-0404/2023, B9-0405/2023

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag RC-B9-0393/2023 (PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, ECR, The Left, Mitglieder)					
§ 10	3	The Left	NA	+	473, 46, 16
§ 11	4	The Left	NA	+	320, 182, 36
§ 12	2	The Left	getr.		
			1/NA	-	35, 416, 87
			2/NA	+	308, 174, 55
	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1/NA	↓	
			2/NA	↓	
Nach § 19	1	The Left	NA	+	364, 103, 71

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Erwägung L	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	+	
			2	-	
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)			NA	+	491, 9, 36
Entschließungsanträge der Fraktionen					
B9-0393/2023		The Left		↓	
B9-0397/2023		S&D		↓	
B9-0399/2023		ID		↓	
B9-0400/2023		Verts/ALE		↓	
B9-0402/2023		Renew		↓	
B9-0404/2023		ECR		↓	
B9-0405/2023		PPE		↓	

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung

The Left: § 12; Änderungsanträge 1, 2, 3, 4

Verts/ALE, Renew: Schlussabstimmung

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung

The Left:

§12

1. Teil: „fordert, dass die EU ihre Abhängigkeit von Gaseinfuhren aus Aserbaidschan verringert; ist sehr besorgt darüber, dass Aserbaidschan Gas aus Russland einführt und dann das in Aserbaidschan geförderte und aus Aserbaidschan in die EU ausgeführte Gas einen bedeutenden Anteil an Gas aus Russland enthält, was dem Ziel der EU zuwiderläuft, die Möglichkeiten Russlands zur Fortsetzung seines Angriffskriegs gegen die Ukraine dadurch zu schmälern, dass Russland geringere Einnahmen aus Öl- und Gasausfuhren in die EU erzielt; fordert die Kommission nachdrücklich auf, dem Verdacht nachzugehen, dass Aserbaidschan in Wahrheit Gas aus Russland in die EU ausführt; fordert, dass“ und „sämtliche Öl- und Gaseinfuhren aus Aserbaidschan in die EU ausgesetzt werden;“

2. Teil: „im Fall einer militärischen Aggression Aserbaidschans gegen die territoriale Unversehrtheit Armeniens oder erheblicher hybrider Angriffe auf die verfassungsmäßige Ordnung und die demokratischen Institutionen Armeniens“

Renew:

Änderungsantrag 2

1. Teil: Streichung der Worte „fordert, dass im Fall einer militärischen Aggression Aserbaidschans gegen die territoriale Unversehrtheit Armeniens oder erheblicher hybrider Angriffe auf die verfassungsmäßige Ordnung und die demokratischen Institutionen Armeniens sämtliche Öl- und Gaseinfuhren aus Aserbaidschan in die EU ausgesetzt werden;“

2. Teil: Hinzufügung der Worte „fordert angesichts der jüngsten Invasion Aserbaidschans in Bergkarabach die Aussetzung der Vereinbarung über eine strategische Partnerschaft im Energiebereich zwischen der Europäischen Union und Aserbaidschan;“

Erwägung L

1. Teil: „in der Erwägung, dass der Präsident des Europäischen Rates einen der drei Stränge der Friedensverhandlungen zwischen Armenien und Aserbaidschan eingerichtet hat“

2. Teil: „und am Rande der Europäischen Politischen Gemeinschaft am 5. Oktober 2023 in Granada das nächste hochrangige Treffen mit den beiden Spitzen der jeweiligen Exekutive ausrichten wird;“

11. Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU

Entschließungsanträge: RC-B9-0408/2023, B9-0407/2023, B9-0408/2023, B9-0410/2023, B9-0411/2023, B9-0417/2023, B9-0420/2023

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Gemeinsamer Entschließungsantrag RC-B9-0408/2023 (PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, ECR, Mitglieder)					
Entschließungsantrag			NA	+	448, 45, 43
Entschließungsanträge der Fraktionen					
B9-0407/2023		The Left		↓	
B9-0408/2023		S&D		↓	
B9-0410/2023		Verts/ALE		↓	
B9-0411/2023		PPE		↓	
B9-0417/2023		Renew		↓	
B9-0420/2023		ECR		↓	

Anträge auf namentliche Abstimmung
Renew: Schlussabstimmung

12. Die neue europäische Strategie für ein besseres Internet für Kinder (BIK+)

Entschließungsantrag: B9-0386/2023

Gegenstand	Änd. Nr.	Verfasser(in)	NA etc.	Abstimmung	NA/EA — Bemerkungen
Entschließungsantrag B9-0386/2023 (CULT-Ausschuss)					
Nach § 4	1	ID		-	
Nach § 5	2	ID		-	
§ 10	3	Verts/ALE	EA	+	267, 203, 11
	§	ursprünglicher Text	getr.		
			1	↓	
			2	↓	
			3	↓	
Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)				+	

Anträge auf getrennte Abstimmung
Verts/ALE:
§ 10

1. Teil: „begrüßt die Schaffung eines europäischen Standards für den Online-Altersnachweis bis 2024 und die kürzlich erfolgte Einsetzung der Sondergruppe für den EU-Verhaltenskodex für altersgerechte Gestaltung („Kodex“); erachtet es als wichtig, den Kodex rasch zu entwickeln, wobei sichergestellt werden sollte, dass er in vollem Einklang mit der Richtlinie über audiovisuelle Mediendienste und der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung steht; hält es für wichtig, die Zivilgesellschaft, die Wissenschaft und junge Menschen in die Ausarbeitung des Kodex einzubeziehen;“

2. Teil: „betont, dass die Plattformen der sozialen Medien wirksam unterbinden müssen, dass Kinder, die die Altersgrenze noch nicht erreicht haben, ein Konto einrichten;“
3. Teil: „fordert die Mitgliedstaaten auf, wirksame Methoden zur Altersüberprüfung wie etwa die europäische digitale Identität (eID) zu unterstützen;“

13. Zusätzliche Informationen

Bernard Guetta hat den gemeinsamen Entschließungsantrag RC-B9-0395/2023 ebenfalls unterstützt.

Victor Negrescu hat den gemeinsamen Entschließungsantrag RC-B9-0408/2023 ebenfalls unterstützt.

Claudia Gamon, Leïla Chaibi, Lara Wolters (entschuldigt — Mutterschaft)

ANLAGE II

ERGEBNIS DER NAMENTLICHEN ABSTIMMUNGEN

1. Änderung der Verordnung (EU) 2016/399 über einen Unionskodex für das Überschreiten der Grenzen durch Personen — A9-0280/2023 — Sylvie Guillaume — Beschluss über die Aufnahme interinstitutioneller Verhandlungen

Ja-Stimmen: 370

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Kaili, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Ždanoka

PPE: Adinolfi Isabella, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bilčík, Blaga, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Collado Jiménez, De Meo, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Düpont, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcá, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Hava, Hohlmeier, Jahr, Kanev, Karas, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Lutgen, McAllister, Manders, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Meimarakis, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Nistor, Novak, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Tobé, Tomac, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zoido Álvarez

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farrang, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Barley, Bartolo, Benea, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrousurou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Penkova, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorringho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Brimont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz

Nein-Stimmen: 163

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tóth, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arłukowicz, Bellamy, Colin-Oesterlé, Didier, Duda, Frankowski, Halicki, Hetman, Hortefeux, Juknevičienė, Kopacz, Kubilius, Lexmann, Łukacijewska, Maldeikienė, Mažylis, Melbārde, Morano, Sander, Šojdrová, Štefanec, Terras, Tomc, Vaidere, Zdechovský, Zver

Renew: Ijabs, Nart

S&D: Ameriks, Balt, Blinkevičiūtė, Olekas

The Left: Konečná, Rodríguez Palop

Enthaltungen: 31

ECR: Bourgeois, Kanko, Terheş, Van Overtveldt

ID: Gancia

NI: Pirbakas

PPE: Ademov, Bernhuber, Bogdan, Bogovič, Danjean, Kovatchev, Mandl, Melo, Niedermayer, Thaler

Renew: Auštrevičius, Charanzová, Kovařík

S&D: Belka, Biedroń, Kaljurand, Kohut, Mikser, Miller, Ušakovs

The Left: Georgiou, Kizilyürek

Verts/ALE: Lagodinsky, Ropé, Wiener

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Bogdan, Rodríguez Palop

Enthaltungen: Hlaváček, Knotek

2. Die Menschenrechtslage in Afghanistan und insbesondere die Verfolgung ehemaliger Regierungsbeamter — RC-B9-0395/2023 — Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)

Ja-Stimmen: 519

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Sinčić, Tarabella, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arlukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 15

ECR: Nissinen, Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Beck, Blaško, Fest, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Reil, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: de Graaff, Konstantinou

PPE: Fernandes, Melo

Enthaltungen: 18

ECR: Hakkarainen, Hoozevee, Roos

ID: Annemans, David, De Man, Haider, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky

NI: Bay, Collard, Juvin, Kolakušić, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Rivière, Uhrík

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Fernandes

Enthaltungen: Daly, Wallace

3. Der Fall Sarema Mussajewa in Tschetschenien — RC-B9-0415/2023 — nach § 4 — Änd. 1**Ja-Stimmen: 120**

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzymbazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, De Man, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Lizzi, Madison, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Zanni

NI: Comín i Oliveres, De Blasis, Gyöngyösi, Meuthen, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bogdan, Buda, del Castillo Vera, De Meo, Didier, Duda, Ehler, Falčá, Fourlas, Gahler, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hortefeux, Jahr, Kefalogiannis, Kypourou, Lexmann, Martusciello, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Polčák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Salini, Seekatz, Simon, Stavrou, Tomac, Verheyen

Renew: Rodríguez Ramos

S&D: Balt, Biedroń, Crețu, Incir, Kohut

The Left: Villumsen

Nein-Stimmen: 255

ID: Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Buschmann, Cozzolino, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Juvin, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Tarabella, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Bogovič, Buşoi, Carvalho, Caspary, Coelho, Ferber, Mortler, Motreanu, Pieper, Rangel, Schwab, Voss, Walsmann, Wieland, Zoido Álvarez

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Rinzeema, Riquet, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Leitão-Marques, López, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Enthaltungen: 84

ECR: Roos

ID: Annemans, Blaško, David, Vistisen

NI: Bay, Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Danzi, Ferrara, Kolakušić, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Rivière, Sinčić

PPE: Adinolfi Isabella, Colin-Oesterlé, Kelly, Kokalari, Lega, Lins, Lutgen, Polfjärd, Skyttedal, Tobé, Walsh, Warborn

Renew: Ries

S&D: Cimoszewicz

Verts/ALE: Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Gahler, Incir, Jahr, Rodríguez Ramos

Enthaltungen: Didier

4. RC-B9-0415/2023 — Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)

Ja-Stimmen: 502

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Minardi, Olivier, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Bentele, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kypouropoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Skyttedal, Šojdová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Ernst, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen

Vers/ALE: Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Brimont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Sauturi, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 13

ID: Blaško, David, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, de Graaff, Konstantinou, Rivière, Uhrík

Enthaltungen: 28

ECR: Dzhambazki, Hoogeveen, Roos, Szydło

ID: Annemans, Beck, De Man, Fest, Haider, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Buschmann, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Sinčić

The Left: Daly, Flanagan, Georgiou, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Schirdewan, Wallace

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Panza

5. Ägypten, insbesondere die Verurteilung von Hisham Kassem — RC-B9-0396/2023 — Entschließungsantrag (gesamter Text)

Ja-Stimmen: 379

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Poręba, Procaccini, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, David, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Buda, Carvalho, del Castillo Vera, Ehler, Hava, Hübner, Kokalari, Lega, Liese, Pietikäinen, Polfjärd, Radtke, Schwab, Skyttedal, Tobé, Warborn

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoș, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Smedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroutourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Mestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 30

ECR: Rafalska, Waszczykowski

ID: Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Mariani, Minardi, Reil, Rougé, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, de Graaff, Juvin, Konstantinou, Rivière

Enthaltungen: 31

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Roos, Weimers, Zile

ID: Annemans, Blaško, De Man, Haider, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Kolakušić, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Sinčić, Uhrík

PPE: Arimont, Ferber, Kanev, Kelly, Manders, Markey, Pospíšil, Walsh

Renew: Nart

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Enthaltungen: Smeriglio

6. Europäische grüne Anleihen — A9-0156/2022 — Paul Tang — Vorläufige Einigung — Änd. 2

Ja-Stimmen: 418

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Moździanowska, Nesci, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Castaldo, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Kaili, Kósa, Pignedoli, Schaller-Baross, Tarabella, Tóth, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouroupoloulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroutourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Mestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Daly, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Cormand, Gregorová, Peksa

Nein-Stimmen: 79

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hoozevee, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Roos, Terheş, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Buschmann, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, de Graaff, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivièrè, Sinčić, Uhrík

Renew: Eroglu

The Left: Aubry, Botenga, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Konečná, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz

Enthaltungen: 72

ECR: Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Ruohonen-Lerner, Zalewska

NI: Pirbakas

PPE: Pieper

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík, Wiesner

The Left: Björk, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Modig, Papadimoulis, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Breyer

7. Schema allgemeiner Zollpräferenzen — A9-0267/2023 — Heidi Hautala — Vorschlag der Kommission

Ja-Stimmen: 561

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Juvin, Kaili, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivièrè, Schaller-Baross, Tarabella, Tóth, Uhrík, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouroupolos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo,

Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazartundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Mestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Vers/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Brimont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivas, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 5

ID: Vistisen

NI: de Graaff, Kolakušić, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas

Enthaltungen: 2

ID: Kuhs

NI: Sinčić

8. Im Fernabsatz geschlossene Finanzdienstleistungsverträge — A9-0097/2023 — Arba Kokalari — Vorläufige Einigung — Änd. 54

Ja-Stimmen: 548

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Vandendriessche, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Juvin, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirkakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Sincić, Tarabella, Tóth, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Tolleret, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Sant, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 4

ECR: Hoogveen, Nissinen, Weimers

NI: de Graaff

Enthaltungen: 14

ECR: Bourgeois, Jurzyca, Kanko, Roos, Van Overtveldt

ID: David, Haider, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Uhrík

The Left: Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

9. Behandlung von kommunalem Abwasser — A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmungen — Änd. 19/2

Ja-Stimmen: 330

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Bay, Collard, De Blasis, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Sinčić, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Yenbou

S&D: Ameriks, Benea, Ciuhodaru, Creţu, Grapini, Heinäluoma, Kumpula-Natri, Manda, Maxová, Negrescu, Roth Neveďalová, Tudose, Ujhelyi

Nein-Stimmen: 135

ECR: Hoogeveen, Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: David

NI: Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, de Graaff, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Ždanoka

PPE: Haga

Renew: Flego

S&D: Barley, Bischoff, Brglez, Bullmann, Durand, Ecke, Fuglsang, Geier, Heide, Köster, Lange, Lucke, Noichl, Rudner, Schaldemose, Sidl, Sippel, Wölken

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 101

ECR: Hakkarainen, Roos, Terheş

ID: Annemans, Beck, De Man, Fest, Haider, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Madison, Reil, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Cozzolino, Giarrusso, Kaili, Tarabella

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Engerer, Fernández, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, González, González Casares, Guillaume, Hajšel, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Larouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Zorinho

The Left: Konečná

10. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmungen — Änd. 36/2

Ja-Stimmen: 330

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Moździanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Bay, Beghin, Collard, De Blasis, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Konstantinou, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Sinčić, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouroupoloulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo,

Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Yenbou

S&D: Ameriks, Benea, Ciuhodaru, Crețu, Gardiazabal Rubial, Grapini, Heinäluoma, Kumpula-Natri, Manda, Maxová, Negrescu, Roth Neveďalová, Tudose, Ujhelyi

Nein-Stimmen: 133

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: David

NI: Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzì, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Ždanoka

PPE: Haga, Polčák

S&D: Barley, Bischoff, Brglez, Bullmann, Durand, Ecke, Fuglsang, Geier, Heide, Köster, Lange, Lucke, Noichl, Rudner, Schaldemose, Sidl, Sippel, Wölken

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricomont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 102

ECR: Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Roos, Terheş

ID: Annemans, Beck, De Man, Fest, Haider, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Madison, Reil, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Cozzolino, Giarrusso, Kaili, Kolakušić, Tarabella

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Flego, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Bartolo, Belka, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Engerer, Fernández, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, González, González Casares, Guillaume, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Larroustou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Zorinho

The Left: Konečná

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Beghin

11. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmungen — Änd. 92/2

Ja-Stimmen: 322

ECR: Bielan, Czarnecki, Jurzyca, Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Sinčić, Tarabella, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Bellamy, Buşoi, Caspary, Haga, Hohlmeier, Hübner, Liese, Lutgen, Millán Mon, Pietikäinen, Sarvamaa, Schwab, Winkler, Zarzalejos

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorrinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 224

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beck, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, David, De Man, Fest, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Krah, Kuhs, Lancini, Limmer, Madison, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bocskor, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Meuthen, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Carvalho, Casa, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hortefeux, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polčák, Polfjård, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Schneider, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Charanzová

S&D: Ciuhodaru, Crețu, Grapini, Maxová, Negrescu

The Left: Konečná

Verts/ALE: Deparnay-Grunenberg

Enthaltungen: 17

ECR: Bourgeois, Kanko, Rookmaker, Terheș, Van Overtveldt

ID: Gancia

NI: Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Pirbakas

PPE: McAllister

Renew: Eroglu

S&D: Balt, Benea, Papadakis Demetris, Tudose

The Left: Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Caspary, Sarvamaa

12. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmungen — Änd. 109

Ja-Stimmen: 247

ECR: Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Krasnodębski, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Blaško

NI: Bay, Beghin, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivièrre, Sinčić, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo,

Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Groşelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Yenbou

S&D: Ameriks, Heinäluoma, Kumpula-Natri, Roth Neveďalová

Verts/ALE: Neumann

Nein-Stimmen: 208

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Bocskor, Buschmann, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Ždanoka

PPE: Haga

Renew: Charanzová

S&D: Benea, Brglez, Ciuhodaru, Creţu, Durand, Fuglsang, Grapini, Heide, Manda, Maxová, Negrescu, Noichl, Schaldemose, Sidl, Tudose

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 105

ECR: Bourgeois, Kanko, Terheş, Van Overtveldt

ID: Beck, Fest, Gancia, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Reil, Zimniok

NI: Cozzolino, Giarrusso, Tarabella

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Flego, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Engerer, Fernández, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Guillaume, Hajšel, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Lange, Larroustou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Comín i Oliveres, Neumann, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Zanni

13. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Änderungsanträge des federführenden Ausschusses — gesonderte Abstimmungen — Änd. 237/2

Ja-Stimmen: 291

ECR: Ruohonen-Lerner

ID: Blaško

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Sinčić, Tarabella, Zdanoka

PPE: Arimont, Haga, Hübner, Kubilius, Lutgen, Pietikäinen

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlan, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farréng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Covassi, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Nevedalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ujhelyi, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 257

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Riviére, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kypourou, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažyliš, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyra, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Charanzová

S&D: Benea, Ciuhodaru, Creţu, Grapini, Maxová, Negrescu, Tudose

The Left: Konečná

Enthaltungen: 19

ECR: Bourgeois, Jurzyca, Kanko, Krasnodębski, Rookmaker, Terheş, Van Overtveldt

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

Renew: Eroglu

S&D: Agius Saliba, Cutajar

The Left: Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

14. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Artikel 7, nach § 4 — Änd. 253/1**Ja-Stimmen: 256**

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivièrè, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Polčák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Šojdrová, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Wieland, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Charanzová, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

S&D: Benea, Ciuhodaru, Creţu, Grapini, Manda, Maxová, Negrescu, Tudose

The Left: Konečná

Verts/ALE: D'Amato, Ripa

Nein-Stimmen: 298

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Blaško, Haider, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Kaili, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Ždanoka

PPE: Haga, Kokalari, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Pietikäinen, Polfjärd, Skyttedal, Tobé, Warborn, Weiss, Winkler

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Canfin, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Āuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, Guillaume, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrousurou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Rivas, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 2**ECR:** Jurzyca**NI:** Sinčić**Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten****Nein-Stimmen:** Ripa**15. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Artikel 8, § 1, Unterabsatz 1 — Änd. 95****Ja-Stimmen: 396**

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Tobiszowski, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Zahradil, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, David, Fest, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Kuhs, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tarabella, Tóth, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypouropoulos, Lega, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkiviciūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Creţu, De Basso, De Castro, Ecke, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luen, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

Verts/ALE: Holmgren, Strik

Nein-Stimmen: 137**ECR:** Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers**ID:** Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vilimsky**NI:** Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Ferrara, de Graaff, Juvin, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Ždanoka**PPE:** Berendsen, Haga, de Lange, Lenaers, Pietikäinen, Polčák**Renew:** Cicurel, Decerle, Eroglu, Hayer, Ries, Rinzema**S&D:** Brglez, Durand, Engerer, Manda, Nemec, Noichl, Papadakis Demetris**The Left:** Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villumsen, Wallace**Verts/ALE:** Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener**Enthaltungen: 12****ECR:** Jurzyca, Terheş**ID:** De Man, Vandendriessche**NI:** Kolakušić, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas**PPE:** Manders**S&D:** Agius Saliba, Cutajar**The Left:** Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes**Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten****Ja-Stimmen:** Cicurel, Decerle, Hayer, Ries, Rinzema**Nein-Stimmen:** Holmgren**16. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Artikel 8, § 1, Unterabsatz 2 — Änd. 96****Ja-Stimmen: 421****ECR:** Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski**ID:** Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, David, Fest, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Krah, Kuhs, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni, Zimniok**NI:** Bay, Bocskor, Collard, Cozzolino, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Konstantinou, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Riviére, Schaller-Baross, Sinčić, Tarabella, Tóth, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arlukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Kypourouopoulos, Lega, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyrali, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Creţu, De Basso, De Castro, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matic, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Wölken, Zorinho

Nein-Stimmen: 133

ECR: Fiocchi, Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, De Man, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Madison, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Danzi, Ferrara, de Graaff, Juvin, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Ždanoka

PPE: Berendsen, Haga, de Lange, Lenaers, Polčák, Zdechovský

S&D: Brglez, Durand, Nemec

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Vers/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 11

ECR: Jurzyca, Terhes

NI: Kaili, Kolakušić, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas

PPE: Manders

S&D: Agius Saliba, Cutajar

The Left: Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

17. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Artikel 9, § 1, nach Absatz 1 — Änd. 108

Ja-Stimmen: 316

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodebski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Sinčić, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúcia, Pieper, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Yenbou

S&D: Heinäluoma, Kumpula-Natri, Maxová, Sippel

The Left: Konečná

Nein-Stimmen: 225

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Beck, David, Fest, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Reil, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bocskor, Buschmann, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Schaller-Baross, Tarabella, Tóth, Ždanoka

PPE: Haga, Pietikäinen, Polčák

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Lange, Larrousturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Vers/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Brimont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 24

ECR: Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jurzyca, Roos, Terhes

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky

NI: Bay, Collard, Kaili, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Pirbakas, Rivière

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Flego, Karlsbro, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Roth Neved'alová

18. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Artikel 11, nach § 2 — Änd. 267

Ja-Stimmen: 274

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Pořeba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Limmer, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Gyöngyösi, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Juvin, Kósa, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Adomov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Furlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polčák,

Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Beer, Bilbao Barandica, Danti, Glück, Hahn Svenja, Hlaváček, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Loiseau, Oetjen, Toom, Wiesner

S&D: Benea, Ciuhodaru, Crețu, Grapini, Manda, Maxová, Noichl, Repasi, Rudner, Tudose

The Left: Konečná

Nein-Stimmen: 273

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Annemans, De Man, Haider, Madison, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Ferrara, Giarrusso, de Graaff, Kaili, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Ždanoka

PPE: Lutgen, Weiss

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Bijoux, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grudler, Guetta, Hayer, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Nart, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkiewicz, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Covassi, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Guillaume, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Papadimoulis, Pelletier, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auke, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 15

ECR: Terhes

NI: Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Sinčić

Renew: Eroglu, Grošelj, Karlsbro

S&D: Agius Saliba, Cutajar, Engerer, Hajšel, Negrescu, Roth Nevedalová

The Left: Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

19. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Erwägung 13 — Änd. 15/2

Ja-Stimmen: 423

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Cozzolino, Danzì, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Meuthen, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Tarabella, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Konečná

Verts/ALE: Hautala

Nein-Stimmen: 129

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Beck, David, De Man, Fest, Haider, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Madison, Reil, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Buschmann, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Konstantinou, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Ždanoka

PPE: Haga

Renew: Séjourné

S&D: Durand, Fuglsang, Schaldemose

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 8

ECR: Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Terheş

NI: Kolakušić

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Séjourné

20. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Erwägung 13 — Änd. 15/3

Ja-Stimmen: 324

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: De Blasis, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Meuthen, Sinčić, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Polčák,

Polfjård, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Yenbou

S&D: Benea, Bergkvist, Ciuhodaru, Creţu, Grapini, Hajšel, Heinäluoma, Kumpula-Natri, Manda, Maxová, Negrescu, Roth Neveďalová, Tudose

The Left: Konečná

Nein-Stimmen: 154

ECR: Lundgren, Nissinen, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Beck, David, De Man, Fest, Haider, Krah, Kuhs, Limmer, Madison, Reil, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Bocskor, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Danzi, Deli, Deutsch, Ferrara, Gál, de Graaff, Győri, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Kaili, Konstantinou, Kósa, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Tóth, Ždanoka

PPE: Haga, Pietikäinen

S&D: Barley, Bischoff, Brglez, Bullmann, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fuglsang, Geier, Heide, Köster, Lange, Lucke, Noichl, Olekas, Rudner, Schaldemose, Sidl, Sippel, Van Brempt, Wölken

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 82

ECR: Hakkarainen, Jurzyca, Terheş

NI: Cozzolino, Giarrusso, Kolakušić, Pirbakas, Tarabella

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Flego, Wiesner, Wiezik

S&D: Agius Saliba, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Bartolo, Belka, Biedroń, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Covassi, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Fernández, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, González, González Casares, Guillaume, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Larrouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Ohlsson, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Silva Pereira, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Variati, Zorinho

21. A9-0276/2023 — Nils Torvalds — Vorschlag der Kommission

Ja-Stimmen: 420**ECR:** Ruohonen-Lerner**ID:** Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé**NI:** Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Sinčić, Tarabella, Ždanoka**PPE:** Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, del Castillo Vera, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, López-Istúriz White, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polfjård, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zoido Álvarez, Zver**Renew:** Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Miţuţa, Nagtegaal, Nart, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou**S&D:** Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Cuihodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Molnár, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rónai, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorringho**The Left:** Aubry, Daly, Kizilyürek, Maurel, Measure, Pelletier, Wallace**Verts/ALE:** Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener**Nein-Stimmen: 62****ECR:** Hoogeveen, Lundgren, Nissinen, Roos, Terheş, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Zahradil, Zile**ID:** Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, David, De Man, Fest, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Krah, Kuhs, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok**NI:** de Graaff, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: De Meo, Niedermayer, Zdechovský

Renew: Goerens

S&D: Maxová

The Left: Botenga, Konečná, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Rego

Enthaltungen: 84

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Karski, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Van Overtveldt, Waszykowski, Wiśniewska, Zalewska, Złotowski

ID: Beck

NI: Bay, Bocskor, Collard, De Blasis, Deli, Deutsch, Gál, Györi, Gyürk, Hidvéghi, Kósa, Meuthen, Rivière, Schaller-Baross, Tóth

PPE: Polčák, Pospíšil

Renew: Charanzová, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

The Left: Björk, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kokkalis, Kouloglou, Kountoura, Matias, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: De Meo, Goerens

Nein-Stimmen: Šojdrová

Enthaltungen: Kizilyürek, Niedermayer, Zile

22. Lage in Bergkarabach nach Aserbaidschans Angriff und die anhaltenden Bedrohungen gegen Armenien — RC-B9-0393/2023 — § 10 — Änd. 3

Ja-Stimmen: 473

ECR: Berlato, Bourgeois, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Gemma, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Kanko, Krasnodębski, Nesci, Nissinen, Procaccini, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Sofo, Van Overtveldt, Weimers

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, David, De Man, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Zanni

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Tarabella, Uhrík, Zambelli, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Gähler, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer,

Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúdia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Đuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Huitema, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Miţuţa, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pineda, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivas, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 46

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Bielan, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Dzhambazki, Fotyga, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kempa, Kopcińska, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Syzdo, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Fest, Krah, Kuhs, Madison, Reil

NI: de Graaff, Meuthen

PPE: Băsescu

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík, Kyuchyuk

Enthaltungen: 16

ECR: Hakkarainen, Roos, Terheş

ID: Beck, Haider, Limmer, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Kolakušić, Pirbakas, Sinčić

PPE: Geuking

Renew: Ijabs

S&D: Balt, Negrescu

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Loiseau

23. RC-B9-0393/2023 — § 11 — Änd. 4**Ja-Stimmen: 320**

ECR: Ilčić, Krasnodębski, Nissinen, Ruissen, Terheş, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Juvin, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Tarabella, Uhrík, Ždanoka

PPE: Bellamy, Casa, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, Didier, Ehler, Fourlas, Haga, Hortefeux, Lexmann, Morano, Sander, Stavrou

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Cioleş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtso, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Daly, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Konečná, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pineda, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasí, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 182

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Blaško, Madison

NI: De Blasis, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Meuthen, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Collado Jiménez, De Meo, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Liese, Lins, López Gil, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar,

Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Guetta, Kyuchyuk

S&D: Balt

Enthaltungen: 36

ECR: Hoogeveen

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, Fest, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Krah, Kuhs, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni

NI: Kolakušić, Sinčić

PPE: Lutgen

Renew: Ijabs

S&D: Negrescu, Roth Neved'alová

The Left: Ernst, Michels, Scholz

24. RC-B9-0393/2023 — § 12 — Änd. 2/1

Ja-Stimmen: 35

ECR: Ilčić

ID: Annemans, Blaško, De Man, Vandendriessche

NI: Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pirbakas, Ždanoka

PPE: Casa, Fourlas, Haga, Kokalari, Lega, Łukacijewska, Polfjärd, Skyttedal, Stavrou, Tobé, Warborn

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Orville, Wiesner

S&D: Balt, Brglez, Lange, Papadakis Demetris, Picierno

The Left: Botenga

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Miranda, Riba i Giner, Solé

Nein-Stimmen: 416

ECR: Bourgeois, Kanko, Nissinen, Poręba, Roos, Ruissen, Van Overtveldt, Weimers

ID: Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rouge

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Tarabella, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Šojdová, Spyra, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Hlaváček, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Knotek, Körner, Kovařík, Kyrtos, Kyuchyuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Larouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papandreou, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pineda, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 87

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Mozdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Terheș, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, David, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: De Blasis, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Sinčić, Uhrík

Renew: Melchior

S&D: Cutajar, Maxová, Negrescu

The Left: Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Konečná, Michels, Wallace

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Nein-Stimmen: Ernst

25. RC-B9-0393/2023 — § 12 — Änd. 2/2

Ja-Stimmen: 308

ECR: Ilčić, Nissinen, Ruissen, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Beigneux, Bilde, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Garraud, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Minardi, Olivier, Rougé, Vandendriessche

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Juvin, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Tarabella

PPE: Bellamy, Casa, Colin-Oesterlé, Danjean, Didier, Furlas, Haga, Hortefeux, Juknevičienė, Kelly, Kokalari, Kubilius, Lega, Lexmann, Liese, Lutgen, Morano, Polfjärd, Sander, Skyttedal, Stavrou, Tobé, Warborn

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoș, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Loiseau, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mituța, Oetjen, Orville, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiek, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Botenga, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pineda, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 174

ECR: Aguilar, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Flocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Szydło, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Blaško, Fest, Krah, Kuhs, Reil

NI: De Blasis, de Graaff, Gyöngyösi, Meuthen, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Bușoi, Carvalho, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Collado Jiménez, De Meo, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hübner, Jahr, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kopacz, Kovatchev, de Lange, Lenaers, Lins, López Gil, Łukacijewska, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan,

Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúdia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Kyuchyuk

S&D: Ameriks, Balt

Enthaltungen: 55

ECR: Berg, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Terheş

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Haider, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Kolakušić, Sinčić, Uhrík

Renew: Azmani, Christensen, Groothuis, Hlaváček, Huitema, Knotek, Kovařík, Løkkegaard, Nagtegaal, Poulsen

S&D: Cutajar, Maxová, Negrescu, Roth Nevedálová

The Left: Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Konečná, Michels, Scholz, Wallace

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Ernst, Fidanza

Enthaltungen: Rinzema

26. RC-B9-0393/2023 — nach § 19 — Änd. 1

Ja-Stimmen: 364

ECR: Tošenovský, Weimers

ID: Annemans, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Vandendriessche

NI: Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzì, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Juvin, Kaili, Konstantinou, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Ždanoka

PPE: Adamowicz, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, Lega, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, Lutgen, McAllister, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Melo, Montserrat, Niedermayer, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lúdia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Stavrou, Štefanec, Terras, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weiss, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Bilbao Barandica, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Melchior, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Ries, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Tudorache, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, De Basso, De Castro, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larrouturou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorrinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pineda, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grunenberg, Gallée, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Riba i Giner, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz

Nein-Stimmen: 103

ECR: Aguilar, Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jurgiel, Kanko, Kuźmiuk, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, de la Pisa Carrión, Poręba, Procaccini, Ruissen, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Tobiszowski, Van Overtveldt, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile

ID: Blaško

NI: Collard, De Blasis, de Graaff, Rivière, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Ademov, Adinolfi Isabella, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băsescu, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bogovič, Coelho, De Meo, Falcă, Franssen, Kefalogiannis, de Lange, Lenaers, Łukacijewska, Maldeikienė, Manders, Meimarakis, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureșan, Nistor, Thaler, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Weber, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Beer, Bijoux, Botoș, Chastel, Goerens, Hayer, Hlaváček, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Knotek, Kovařík, Kyuchyuk, Rasmussen, Semedo, Torvalds, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt

S&D: Ameriks

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Boeselager, Eickhout, Freund, Geese, Hautala, Lamberts, Marquardt, Neumann, Peter-Hansen, Ripa, Wiener

Enthaltungen: 71

ECR: Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Jaki, Jurzyca, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Lundgren, Nissinen, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Roos, Ruohonen-Lerner, Szydło, Terheș, Vondra, Vrecionová, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, Fest, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Krah, Kuhs, Lancini, Limmer, Lizzi, Madison, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Reil, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zanni, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Sinčić

PPE: Hortefeux, Melbārde, Morano

S&D: Cutajar, Durand, Negrescu

The Left: Konečná

Verts/ALE: Lagodinsky

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Ja-Stimmen: Berendsen, Cutajar, de Lange, Lenaers

Nein-Stimmen: Benjumea Benjumea, Bilbao Barandica, Breyer, Carvalho, Casa, Charanzová, Cicurel, Decerle, Doleschal, Ferber, Fernandes, Gahler, Gregorová, Grudler, Jahr, Keller Ska, Kovatchev, Lins, Loiseau, McAllister, Martusciello, Peksa, Pieper, Rangel, Salini, Schneider, Seekatz, Simon, Tomc, Voss, Vuolo, Walsmann, Weiss, Yenbou

Enthaltungen: Bruna, Eroglu

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Ja-Stimmen: 491

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Focchi, Gemma, Hakkarainen, Hoogeveen, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurgiel, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Nissinen, Procaccini, Roos, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Terheş, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Van Overtveldt, Vondra, Vrecionová, Weimers, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Annemans, Basso, Beigneux, Bilde, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Bruna, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Chagnon, Conte, Da Re, Dauchy, De Man, Gancia, Garraud, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Griset, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Lacapelle, Lancini, Lebreton, Lizzi, Minardi, Olivier, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Rougé, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Vandendriessche, Zanni

NI: Bay, Beghin, Buschmann, Castaldo, Collard, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Kaili, Meuthen, Nikolaou-Alavanos, Papadakis Kostas, Pignedoli, Pirbakas, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Rivière, Tarabella, Uhrík, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Adinolfi Isabella, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arias Echeverría, Arimont, Arłukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Colin-Oesterlé, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Didier, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estaràs Ferragut, Falcă, Ferber, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Fourlas, Frankowski, Franssen, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Manders, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažyliš, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Morano, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lidia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjård, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sander, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciolos, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Eroglu, Farrang, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mituța, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pîslaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Aguilera, Albuquerque, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkevičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Crețu, Cutajar, De Basso, De Castro, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luena, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papadakis Demetris, Papandreu, Picerno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Aubry, Björk, Ernst, Flanagan, Georgiou, Gusmão, Hazekamp, Kizilyürek, Kokkalis, Matias, Maurel, Measure, Michels, Modig, Omarjee, Pelletier, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Bricmont, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Pedicini, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 9

ECR: Poręba

ID: Blaško, Krah, Reil

NI: de Graaff

PPE: Ademov, Băsescu

Renew: Kyuchyuk

S&D: Ameriks

Enthaltungen: 36

ECR: Aguilar, Brudziński, Buxadé Villalba, Fotyga, Kopcińska, de la Pisa Carrión, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Szydło, Waszczykowski, Złotowski

ID: Beck, David, Fest, Haider, Kuhs, Limmer, Madison, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Juvin, Kolakušić, Konstantinou, Sinčić

Renew: Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

S&D: Balt, Sánchez Amor

The Left: Botenga, Daly, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes, Pineda, Wallace

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Enthaltungen: Czarnecki

28. Bestandsaufnahme des Wegs Moldaus in die EU — RC-B9-0408/2023 — Entschließungsantrag

Ja-Stimmen: 448

ECR: Berg, Berlato, Bielan, Bourgeois, Brudziński, Czarnecki, Dzhambazki, Fidanza, Fiocchi, Fotyga, Gemma, Ilčić, Jaki, Jurzyca, Kanko, Kempa, Kloc, Kopcińska, Krasnodębski, Kuźmiuk, Lundgren, Mazurek, Możdżanowska, Nesci, Poręba, Procaccini, Rafalska, Rookmaker, Rzońca, Saryusz-Wolski, Sofo, Szydło, Terheš, Tobiszowski, Tošenovský, Vondra, Vrecionová, Waszczykowski, Wiśniewska, Zahradil, Zalewska, Zile, Złotowski

ID: Adinolfi Matteo, Basso, Bonfrisco, Borchia, Campomenosi, Ceccardi, Conte, Da Re, Gancia, Gazzini, Ghidoni, Lancini, Lizzi, Panza, Rinaldi, Rossi, Tardino, Tovaglieri, Zanni

NI: Beghin, Castaldo, Comín i Oliveres, Cozzolino, Danzi, De Blasis, Ferrara, Giarrusso, Gyöngyösi, Györi, Kaili, Pignedoli, Puigdemont i Casamajó, Tarabella, Tóth, Zambelli

PPE: Adamowicz, Ademov, Alexandrov Yordanov, Arimont, Arlukowicz, Asimakopoulou, Băescu, Benjumea Benjumea, Bentele, Berendsen, Bernhuber, Bilčík, Blaga, Bogdan, Bogovič, Braunsberger-Reinhold, Buda, Buşoi, Carvalho, Casa, Caspary, Chinnici, Clune, Coelho, Collado Jiménez, Danjean, De Meo, Doleschal, Dorfmann, Duda, Ehler, Estarás Ferragut, Falcă, Fernandes, Fitzgerald, Frankowski, Franssen, Gahler, Geuking, Gieseke, Glavak, Haga, Halicki, Hava, Hetman, Hohlmeier, Hortefeux, Hübner, Jahr, Juknevičienė, Kanev, Kefalogiannis, Kelly, Kokalari, Kopacz, Kovatchev, Kubilius, de Lange, Lega, Lenaers, Lexmann, Liese, Lins, López Gil, Łukacijewska, Lutgen, McAllister, Maldeikienė, Mandl, Marinescu, Markey, Martusciello, Mato, Mažylis, Meimarakis, Melbārde, Melo, Millán Mon, Monteiro de Aguiar, Montserrat, Mortler, Motreanu, Mureşan, Niedermayer, Nistor, Novak, Olbrycht, Pereira Lídia, Pieper, Pietikäinen, Polčák, Polfjärd, Pospíšil, Radtke, Rangel, Salini, Sarvamaa, Schneider, Schwab, Seekatz, Simon, Skyttedal, Šojdrová, Spyraiki, Štefanec, Terras, Thaler, Tobé, Tomac, Tomc, Vaidere, Vandenkendelaere, Verheyen, Vincze, Voss, Vuolo, Walsh, Walsmann, Warborn, Weber, Weiss, Wieland, Winkler, Zarzalejos, Zdechovský, Zoido Álvarez, Zver

Renew: Alieva-Veli, Al-Sahlani, Amalric, Andrews, Ansip, Auštrevičius, Azmani, Bauzá Díaz, Beer, Bijoux, Bilbao Barandica, Botoş, Boyer, Cañas, Canfin, Charanzová, Chastel, Christensen, Cicurel, Ciołoş, Cseh, Danti, Decerle, Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Farreng, Flego, Gheorghe, Glück, Goerens, Gozi, Groothuis, Grošelj, Grudler, Guetta, Hahn Svenja, Hayer, Huitema, Ijabs, in 't Veld, Joveva, Karleskind, Karlsbro, Katainen, Kelleher, Keller Fabienne, Körner, Kyrtos, Kyuchuk, Loiseau, Løkkegaard, Rasmussen, Melchior, Mihaylova, Mituţa, Nagtegaal, Oetjen, Orville, Pagazaurtundúa, Pekkarinen, Pislaru, Poulsen, Rafaela, Rinzema, Riquet, Rodríguez Ramos, Séjourné, Semedo, Solís Pérez, Strugariu, Thun und Hohenstein, Toom, Torvalds, Tudorache, Vedrenne, Verhofstadt, Vázquez Lázara, Wiesner, Wiezik, Yenbou

S&D: Agius Saliba, Aguilera, Albuquerque, Ameriks, Angel, Ballarín Cereza, Balt, Barley, Bartolo, Belka, Benea, Bergkvist, Biedroń, Bischoff, Blinkievičiūtė, Borzan, Bresso, Brglez, Bullmann, Carvalhais, Cerdas, Chahim, Cimoszewicz, Ciuhodaru, Covassi, Creţu, Cutajar, De Basso, Durand, Ecke, Engerer, Fernández, Fuglsang, Gálvez Muñoz, García Del Blanco, García Muñoz, Gardiazabal Rubial, Geier, González, González Casares, Grapini, Guillaume, Hajšel, Heide, Heinäluoma, Homs Ginel, Incir, Jongerius, Kaljurand, Kohut, Köster, Kumpula-Natri, Lange, Larroustourou, Leitão-Marques, López, López Aguilar, Lucke, Luenä, Maestre Martín De Almagro, Manda, Marques Margarida, Marques Pedro, Matić, Maxová, Mebarek, Mikser, Miller, Moreno Sánchez, Moretti, Negrescu, Nemec, Noichl, Ohlsson, Olekas, Papandreou, Picierno, Picula, Pisapia, Repasi, Reuten, Rodríguez-Piñero, Rondinelli, Ros Sempere, Roth Neveďalová, Rudner, Sánchez Amor, Santos, Schaldemose, Sidl, Silva Pereira, Sippel, Smeriglio, Tang, Tax, Toia, Tudose, Ujhelyi, Ušakovs, Van Brempt, Variati, Wölken, Zorinho

The Left: Björk, Gusmão, Kokkalis, Matias, Modig, Villumsen

Verts/ALE: Alametsä, Alfonsi, Andresen, Auken, Bloss, Boeselager, Breyer, Carême, Cavazzini, Cormand, Corrao, Cuffe, Dalunde, D'Amato, Delbos-Corfield, Deparnay-Grünenberg, Eickhout, Freund, Gallée, Geese, Gregorová, Gruffat, Guerreiro, Häusling, Hautala, Herzberger-Fofana, Holmgren, Keller Ska, Kuhnke, Lagodinsky, Lamberts, Marquardt, Matthieu, Metz, Miranda, Neumann, O'Sullivan, Paulus, Peksa, Peter-Hansen, Riba i Giner, Ripa, Rivasi, Roose, Ropé, Satouri, Semsrott, Solé, Spurek, Strik, Vana, Van Sparrentak, von Cramon-Taubadel, Waitz, Wiener

Nein-Stimmen: 45

ECR: Hoogeven, Roos

ID: Annemans, Beck, Beigneux, Bilde, Blaško, Bruna, Chagnon, Dauchy, David, De Man, Fest, Garraud, Griset, Haider, Jalkh, Jamet, Joron, Krah, Kuhs, Lacapelle, Lebreton, Limmer, Mariani, Minardi, Olivier, Reil, Rougé, Vandendriessche, Vilimsky, Vistisen, Zimniok

NI: Bay, Collard, de Graaff, Juvin, Konstantinou, Papadakis Kostas, Rivière, Uhrík

The Left: Botenga, Konečná, Pereira Sandra, Pimenta Lopes

Enthaltungen: 43

ECR: Aguilar, Buxadé Villalba, Hakkarainen, Jurgiel, Nissinen, de la Pisa Carrión, Ruissen, Ruohonen-Lerner, Weimers

ID: Madison

NI: Buschmann, Kolakušić, Meuthen, Pirbakas, Sinčić, Ždanoka

PPE: Bellamy, Colin-Oesterlé, Didier, Manders, Morano, Sander

Renew: Eroglu, Hlaváček, Knotek, Kovařík

The Left: Aubry, Daly, Ernst, Flanagan, Hazekamp, Maurel, Mesure, Michels, Omarjee, Pelletier, Pineda, Rodríguez Palop, Schirdewan, Scholz, Villanueva Ruiz, Wallace

Verts/ALE: Pedicini

Berichtigungen des Stimmverhaltens und beabsichtigtes Stimmverhalten

Enthaltungen: Hortefeux

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Legende der verwendeten Zeichen

*	Konsultationsverfahren
***	Zustimmungsverfahren
***I	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, erste Lesung
***II	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, zweite Lesung
***III	Ordentliches Gesetzgebungsverfahren, dritte Lesung

(Das angegebene Verfahren entspricht der von der Kommission vorgeschlagenen Rechtsgrundlage.)

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
DEVE	Entwicklungsausschuss
INTA	Ausschuss für internationalen Handel
BUDG	Haushaltsausschuss
CONT	Haushaltskontrollausschuss
ECON	Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Währung
EMPL	Ausschuss für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten
ENVI	Ausschuss für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr
REGI	Ausschuss für regionale Entwicklung
AGRI	Ausschuss für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung
PECH	Fischereiausschuss
CULT	Ausschuss für Kultur und Bildung
JURI	Rechtsausschuss
LIBE	Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres
AFCO	Ausschuss für konstitutionelle Fragen
FEMM	Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
SEDE	Unterausschuss Sicherheit und Verteidigung
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen
SANT	Unterausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit

Abkürzungen der Fraktionen

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Vers/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen/Freie Europäische Allianz
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
ID	Fraktion Identität und Demokratie
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament – GUE/NGL
NI	Fraktionslos



**Bekanntmachung der Einleitung einer Überprüfung wegen des bevorstehenden Auslaufens der
Antidumpingmaßnahmen gegenüber den Einfuhren von Fahrrädern mit Ursprung in der
Volksrepublik China**

(C/2024/5292)

Nach Veröffentlichung der Bekanntmachung des bevorstehenden Auslaufens der Antidumpingmaßnahmen gegenüber den Einfuhren von Fahrrädern mit Ursprung in der Volksrepublik China ⁽¹⁾ (im Folgenden „VR China“ oder „betroffenes Land“) ging bei der Europäischen Kommission (im Folgenden „Kommission“) ein Antrag auf Einleitung einer Überprüfung nach Artikel 11 Absatz 2 der Verordnung (EU) 2016/1036 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 8. Juni 2016 über den Schutz gegen gedumpte Einfuhren aus nicht zur Europäischen Union gehörenden Ländern ⁽²⁾ (im Folgenden „Grundverordnung“) ein.

1. Überprüfungsantrag

Der Antrag wurde am 24. Mai 2024 im Sinne des Artikels 5 Absatz 4 der Grundverordnung im Namen des Wirtschaftszweigs der Union für Fahrräder vom Verband der europäischen Fahrradhersteller (European Bicycle Manufacturers Association – im Folgenden „EBMA“ oder „Antragsteller“) gestellt.

Eine allgemein einsehbare Fassung des Antrags und die Analyse, inwieweit der Antrag von den Unionsherstellern unterstützt wird, sind in dem zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmten Dossier verfügbar. Abschnitt 5.6 dieser Bekanntmachung enthält Informationen über den Zugang zum Dossier für interessierte Parteien.

2. Überprüfte Ware

Die Überprüfung betrifft Zweiräder und andere Fahrräder (einschließlich Lastendreirädern, aber ausgenommen Einräder), ohne Motor (im Folgenden „überprüfte Ware“), die derzeit unter den KN-Codes 8712 00 30 und ex 8712 00 70 (TARIC-Codes 8712 00 70 91, 8712 00 70 92 und 8712 00 70 99) eingereiht werden. Die KN- und TARIC-Codes werden nur informationshalber angegeben, unbeschadet einer späteren Änderung der zolltariflichen Einreihung.

3. Geltende Maßnahmen

Bei den derzeit geltenden Maßnahmen handelt es sich um einen endgültigen Antidumpingzoll, der mit der Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2019/1379 der Kommission ⁽³⁾, zuletzt geändert durch die Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2022/57 der Kommission ⁽⁴⁾, eingeführt und mit der Durchführungsverordnung (EU) Nr. 501/2013 des Rates ⁽⁵⁾ auf aus Indonesien, Malaysia, Sri Lanka und Tunesien versandte Einfuhren, ob als Ursprungserzeugnisse Indonesiens, Malaysias, Sri Lankas oder Tunesiens angemeldet oder nicht, und mit der Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2015/776 der Kommission ⁽⁶⁾ auf aus Kambodscha, Pakistan beziehungsweise von den Philippinen versandte Einfuhren, ob als Ursprungserzeugnisse Kambodschas, Pakistans beziehungsweise der Philippinen angemeldet oder nicht, ausgeweitet wurde.

⁽¹⁾ ABl. C, C/2023/1260, 1.12.2023, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/1260/oj>.

⁽²⁾ ABl. L 176 vom 30.6.2016, S. 21, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/1036/oj>.

⁽³⁾ Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2019/1379 der Kommission vom 28. August 2019 zur Einführung eines endgültigen Antidumpingzolls auf die Einfuhren von Fahrrädern mit Ursprung in der Volksrepublik China, ausgeweitet auf aus Indonesien, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Tunesien, Kambodscha, Pakistan und den Philippinen versandte Einfuhren von Fahrrädern, ob als Ursprungserzeugnisse aus diesen Ländern angemeldet oder nicht, im Anschluss an eine Auslaufüberprüfung nach Artikel 11 Absatz 2 der Verordnung (EU) 2016/1036 (ABl. L 225 vom 29.8.2019, S. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2022/57 der Kommission vom 14. Januar 2022 zur Änderung der Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2019/1379 zur Einführung eines endgültigen Antidumpingzolls auf die Einfuhren von Fahrrädern mit Ursprung in der Volksrepublik China, ausgeweitet auf aus Indonesien, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Tunesien, Kambodscha, Pakistan und den Philippinen versandte Einfuhren von Fahrrädern, ob als Ursprungserzeugnisse aus diesen Ländern angemeldet oder nicht, im Anschluss an eine Auslaufüberprüfung nach Artikel 11 Absatz 2 der Verordnung (EU) 2016/1036 (ABl. L 10 vom 17.1.2022, S. 15).

⁽⁵⁾ Durchführungsverordnung (EU) Nr. 501/2013 des Rates vom 29. Mai 2013 zur Ausweitung des mit der Durchführungsverordnung (EU) Nr. 990/2011 eingeführten endgültigen Antidumpingzolls auf die Einfuhren von Fahrrädern mit Ursprung in der Volksrepublik China auf Einfuhren von aus Indonesien, Malaysia, Sri Lanka und Tunesien versandte Einfuhren von Fahrrädern, ob als Ursprungserzeugnisse Indonesiens, Malaysias, Sri Lankas oder Tunesiens angemeldet oder nicht (ABl. L 153 vom 5.6.2013, S. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2015/776 der Kommission vom 18. Mai 2015 zur Ausweitung des mit der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 502/2013 des Rates eingeführten endgültigen Antidumpingzolls auf die Einfuhren von Fahrrädern mit Ursprung in der Volksrepublik China auf Einfuhren von aus Kambodscha, Pakistan beziehungsweise von den Philippinen versandten Fahrrädern, ob als Ursprungserzeugnisse Kambodschas, Pakistans beziehungsweise der Philippinen angemeldet oder nicht (ABl. L 122 vom 19.5.2015, S. 4).

4. Gründe für die Überprüfung

Der Antrag wurde damit begründet, dass bei einem Auslaufen der Maßnahmen mit einem Anhalten des Dumpings und einer weiteren Schädigung des Wirtschaftszweigs der Union zu rechnen sei.

4.1. *Behauptung der Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Anhaltens des Dumpings aus der VR China*

Dem Antragsteller zufolge ist es aufgrund nennenswerter Verzerrungen im Sinne des Artikels 2 Absatz 6a Buchstabe b der Grundverordnung nicht angemessen, die Inlandspreise und -kosten in der VR China heranzuziehen.

Zur Untermauerung der Behauptung, dass nennenswerte Verzerrungen bestehen, bezog sich der Antragsteller auf die Informationen in der für die Zwecke von Handelsschutzuntersuchungen erstellten Arbeitsunterlage der Kommissionsdienststellen über nennenswerte wirtschaftliche Verzerrungen in der Volksrepublik China vom 10. April 2024 ⁽⁷⁾. Insbesondere verwies der Antragsteller auf Verzerrungen in Form einer staatlichen Präsenz im Allgemeinen und konkreter im chinesischen Fahrradsektor sowie auf die Kapitel über allgemeine Verzerrungen bei z. B. Rohstoffen, Energie, Arbeit oder dem Zugang zu Finanzierungen.

Darüber hinaus unterliegt die chinesische Fahrradindustrie unmittelbar dem „14. Fünfjahresplan für Fahrräder und Elektrofahrräder“, der vorsieht, dass die Gesamtsituation für die Entwicklung der Fahrradindustrie zentral durch Reformen gesteuert wird. Der Plan enthält auch Ziele für die Aufrechterhaltung eines starken Ausfuhrvolumens bei Fahrrädern und die Verbesserung der internationalen Marktanteile chinesischer Fahrradhersteller, die durch die Umsetzung unterstützender Maßnahmen wie der Gewährung von Sondermitteln zur Unterstützung der Entwicklung der Fahrradindustrie erreicht werden sollen.

Daher stützt sich die Behauptung eines Anhaltens des Dumpings aus der VR China nach Artikel 2 Absatz 6a Buchstabe a der Grundverordnung auf einen Vergleich eines Normalwerts, der rechnerisch ermittelt wurde anhand von Herstell- und Umsatzkosten, die unverzerrte Preise oder Vergleichswerte widerspiegeln, mit dem Preis (auf der Stufe ab Werk) der überprüften Ware aus dem betroffenen Land bei der Ausfuhr in die Union. Der Antragsteller nannte die Türkei als geeignetes repräsentatives Land für die rechnerische Ermittlung des Normalwerts.

Aus diesem Vergleich ergeben sich für die VR China erhebliche Dumpingspannen.

4.2. *Behauptung der Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Anhaltens der Schädigung*

Laut dem Antragsteller ist ein Anhalten der Schädigung wahrscheinlich. Der Antragsteller legte diesbezüglich hinreichende Beweise dafür vor, dass die Einfuhren der überprüften Ware aus dem betroffenen Land in die Union in absoluten Zahlen und gemessen am Marktanteil weiterhin beträchtlich sind und sogar zugenommen haben.

Aus den vom Antragsteller vorgelegten Beweisen geht hervor, dass die Menge und die Preise der eingeführten überprüften Ware sich unter anderem auf die Verkaufsmengen, die in Rechnung gestellten Preise und den Marktanteil des Wirtschaftszweigs der Union negativ ausgewirkt und dadurch die Gesamtergebnisse und die finanzielle Lage des Wirtschaftszweigs der Union sehr nachteilig beeinflusst haben.

Laut dem Antragsteller ist zudem eine weitere Schädigung wahrscheinlich. Der Antragsteller legte diesbezüglich auch Beweise vor, wonach die Einfuhren der überprüften Ware aus dem betroffenen Land in die Union aufgrund der beträchtlichen ungenutzten Produktionskapazitäten der Fertigungsanlagen der Hersteller in der VR China und der Attraktivität des Unionsmarktes im Falle eines Außerkrafttretens der Maßnahmen zunehmen dürften.

Zudem dürfte dem Antragsteller zufolge bei einem Außerkrafttreten der Maßnahmen ein weiterer beträchtlicher Anstieg der Einfuhren zu gedumpten Preisen aus dem betroffenen Land eine weitere Schädigung des Wirtschaftszweigs der Union nach sich ziehen.

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Staff Working Document on Significant Distortions in the Economy of the People's Republic of China for the Purposes of Trade Defence Investigations vom 10. April 2024, SWD(2024) 91 final, abrufbar unter: [https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=SWD\(2024\)91&lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=SWD(2024)91&lang=en).

5. Verfahren

Die Kommission kam nach Anhörung des nach Artikel 15 Absatz 1 der Grundverordnung eingesetzten Ausschusses zu dem Schluss, dass genügend Beweise für die Wahrscheinlichkeit von Dumping⁽⁸⁾ und Schädigung vorliegen, um die Einleitung einer Auslaufüberprüfung zu rechtfertigen; sie leitet daher eine Überprüfung nach Artikel 11 Absatz 2 der Grundverordnung ein.

Bei der Auslaufüberprüfung wird untersucht, ob damit zu rechnen ist, dass bei einem Außerkrafttreten der Maßnahmen das Dumping in Bezug auf die überprüfte Ware mit Ursprung in der VR China anhält oder erneut auftritt und der Wirtschaftszweig der Union weiter bzw. erneut geschädigt wird.

5.1. Untersuchungszeitraum der Überprüfung und Bezugszeitraum

Die Untersuchung bezüglich eines Anhaltens oder erneuten Auftretens des Dumpings erstreckt sich auf den Zeitraum vom 1. Juli 2023 bis zum 30. Juni 2024 (im Folgenden „Untersuchungszeitraum der Überprüfung“). Die Untersuchung der Entwicklungen, die für die Beurteilung der Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Anhaltens oder erneuten Auftretens der Schädigung relevant sind, betrifft den Zeitraum vom 1. Januar 2021 bis zum Ende des Untersuchungszeitraums der Überprüfung (im Folgenden „Bezugszeitraum“).

5.2. Stellungnahmen zum Antrag und zur Einleitung der Untersuchung

Interessierte Parteien, die zum Antrag (zum Beispiel zu Angelegenheiten im Zusammenhang mit einem Anhalten der Schädigung oder mit der Schadensursache) oder zu Aspekten im Zusammenhang mit der Einleitung der Untersuchung (zum Beispiel zu der Frage, inwieweit der Antrag unterstützt wird) Stellung nehmen möchten, müssen dies binnen 37 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung im *Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union*⁽⁹⁾ tun.

Anträge auf Anhörung, die die Einleitung der Untersuchung betreffen, müssen binnen 15 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung gestellt werden.

5.3. Verfahren zur Ermittlung der Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Anhaltens oder erneuten Auftretens des Dumpings

Bei einer Auslaufüberprüfung untersucht die Kommission Ausfuhren, die im Untersuchungszeitraum der Überprüfung in die Union getätigt wurden, und prüft, unabhängig von den Ausfuhren in die Union, ob die Lage der Unternehmen, die die überprüfte Ware im betroffenen Land herstellen und verkaufen, sich so darstellt, dass bei einem Außerkrafttreten der Maßnahmen die Ausfuhren zu gedumpten Preisen in die Union fortgesetzt oder erneut getätigt werden dürften.

Daher werden alle Hersteller⁽¹⁰⁾ der überprüften Ware aus dem betroffenen Land gebeten, bei der Untersuchung der Kommission mitzuarbeiten; dies gilt auch für diejenigen, die nicht bei der Untersuchung/den Untersuchungen mitgearbeitet haben, die zu den geltenden Maßnahmen führte(n).

5.3.1. Untersuchung der Hersteller im betroffenen Land

Da in der VR China möglicherweise eine Vielzahl von Herstellern von dieser Auslaufüberprüfung betroffen ist und da es gilt, die Untersuchung fristgerecht abzuschließen, kann die Kommission die Zahl der zu untersuchenden Hersteller auf ein vertretbares Maß beschränken, indem sie eine Stichprobe bildet (im Folgenden „Stichprobenverfahren“). Das Stichprobenverfahren wird nach Artikel 17 der Grundverordnung durchgeführt.

Damit die Kommission über die Notwendigkeit eines Stichprobenverfahrens entscheiden und gegebenenfalls eine Stichprobe bilden kann, werden alle Hersteller oder die in ihrem Namen handelnden Vertreter hiermit gebeten, der Kommission binnen 7 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung Angaben zu ihren Unternehmen vorzulegen; dies gilt auch für diejenigen, die nicht bei der Untersuchung mitgearbeitet haben, die zu den jetzt zur Überprüfung anstehenden Maßnahmen führte. Diese Angaben sind über TRON.tdi unter folgender Adresse zu übermitteln: https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/tdi/form/R822_SAMPLING_FORM_FOR_EXPORTING_PRODUCER. Informationen zum Zugriff auf TRON enthalten die Abschnitte 5.6 und 5.9.

⁽⁸⁾ Angesichts der vorliegenden Informationen vertritt die Kommission die Auffassung, dass genügend Beweise vorliegen, die tendenziell darauf hindeuten, dass es aufgrund nennenswerter Verzerrungen mit Auswirkungen auf Preise und Kosten nicht angebracht ist, die Inlandspreise und -kosten des betroffenen Landes heranzuziehen, und dass somit die Einleitung einer Untersuchung nach Artikel 2 Absatz 6a der Grundverordnung gerechtfertigt ist.

⁽⁹⁾ Sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, sind alle Bezugnahmen auf die Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung Bezugnahmen auf die Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung im *Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union*.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Ein Hersteller ist ein Unternehmen im betroffenen Land, das die überprüfte Ware herstellt, gegebenenfalls auch ein verbundenes Unternehmen, das an der Herstellung, den Inlandsverkäufen oder der Ausfuhr der überprüften Ware beteiligt ist.

Die Kommission wird ferner mit den Behörden der VR China sowie gegebenenfalls mit den ihr bekannten Herstellerverbänden im betroffenen Land Kontakt aufnehmen, um die Informationen einzuholen, die sie für die Auswahl der Herstellerstichprobe benötigt.

Ist die Bildung einer Stichprobe erforderlich, werden die Hersteller auf der Grundlage der größten repräsentativen Produktions-, Verkaufs- oder Ausfuhrmenge ausgewählt, die in der zur Verfügung stehenden Zeit in angemessener Weise untersucht werden kann. Alle der Kommission bekannten Hersteller in der VR China, die Behörden des betroffenen Landes und die Herstellerverbände werden von der Kommission (gegebenenfalls über die Behörden des betroffenen Landes) darüber in Kenntnis gesetzt, welche Unternehmen für die Stichprobe ausgewählt wurden.

Sobald die Kommission die erforderlichen Informationen erhalten hat, um eine Herstellerstichprobe zu bilden, teilt sie den betroffenen Parteien mit, ob sie in die Stichprobe einbezogen wurden. Sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, müssen die Hersteller, die für die Stichprobe ausgewählt wurden, binnen 30 Tagen nach Bekanntgabe der Entscheidung über ihre Einbeziehung in die Stichprobe einen ausgefüllten Fragebogen übermitteln.

Die Kommission nimmt in das zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmte Dossier einen Vermerk zur Stichprobenauswahl auf. Stellungnahmen zur Stichprobenauswahl müssen binnen 3 Tagen nach Bekanntgabe der Entscheidung über die Stichprobe eingehen.

Der Fragebogen für Hersteller im betroffenen Land steht in dem zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmten Dossier und auf der Website der GD Handel (<https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/case-view?caselid=2746>) zur Verfügung.

Unbeschadet des Artikels 18 der Grundverordnung gelten Unternehmen, die ihrer möglichen Einbeziehung in die Stichprobe zugestimmt haben, jedoch hierfür nicht ausgewählt werden, als mitarbeitend.

5.3.2. Zusätzliches Verfahren für das betroffene Land, in dem nennenswerte Verzerrungen auftreten

Vorbehaltlich der Bestimmungen dieser Bekanntmachung werden alle interessierten Parteien hiermit gebeten, ihren Standpunkt zur Anwendung des Artikels 2 Absatz 6a der Grundverordnung unter Vorlage von Informationen und sachdienlichen Nachweisen darzulegen. Sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, müssen diese Informationen und sachdienlichen Nachweise binnen 37 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung bei der Kommission eingehen.

Insbesondere fordert die Kommission alle interessierten Parteien auf, zu den im Antrag angegebenen Inputs und Codes des Harmonisierten Systems (HS) Stellung zu nehmen, ein geeignetes repräsentatives Land oder geeignete repräsentative Länder vorzuschlagen und Hersteller der überprüften Ware in diesen Ländern zu nennen. Diese Informationen und sachdienlichen Nachweise müssen binnen 15 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung bei der Kommission eingehen.

Kurz nach Einleitung der Untersuchung unterrichtet die Kommission nach Artikel 2 Absatz 6a Buchstabe e der Grundverordnung durch einen Vermerk in dem zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmten Dossier die von der Untersuchung betroffenen Parteien über die relevanten Quellen, die die Kommission zur Ermittlung des Normalwerts in der VR China nach Artikel 2 Absatz 6a der Grundverordnung heranzuziehen beabsichtigt. Dies gilt für alle Quellen, einschließlich der Auswahl – soweit dies angebracht ist – eines geeigneten repräsentativen Drittlands. Die von der Untersuchung betroffenen Parteien können binnen 10 Tagen ab dem Datum, an dem dieser Vermerk in das Dossier aufgenommen wurde, dazu Stellung nehmen.

Den der Kommission vorliegenden Informationen nach zu urteilen käme im vorliegenden Fall die Türkei als für die VR China repräsentatives Drittland in Betracht. Um die endgültige Wahl des geeigneten repräsentativen Drittlands treffen zu können, wird die Kommission prüfen, ob es Länder mit einem ähnlichen wirtschaftlichen Entwicklungsstand wie in der VR China gibt, in denen die überprüfte Ware hergestellt und verkauft wird und in denen die jeweiligen Daten ohne Weiteres verfügbar sind. Gibt es mehr als ein derartiges Land, wird gegebenenfalls Ländern der Vorzug gegeben, in denen ein angemessener Sozial- und Umweltschutz besteht.

Bezüglich der relevanten Quellen ersucht die Kommission alle Hersteller in der VR China, binnen 15 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung Angaben zu den bei der Herstellung der überprüften Ware verwendeten Vormaterialien (Rohstoffe und Halbzeug) sowie dem entsprechenden Energieverbrauch vorzulegen. Diese Angaben sind über TRON.tdi unter folgender Adresse zu übermitteln: https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/tdi/form/R822_INFO_ON_INPUTS_FOR_EXPORTING_PRODUCER_FORM. Informationen zum Zugriff auf TRON enthalten die Abschnitte 5.6 und 5.9.

Sachinformationen zu Kosten und Preisen nach Artikel 2 Absatz 6a Buchstabe a der Grundverordnung müssen darüber hinaus binnen 65 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung vorgelegt werden. Solche Sachinformationen sollten ausschließlich aus öffentlich zugänglichen Quellen stammen.

Die Kommission wird der Regierung der VR China ferner einen Fragebogen zur Verfügung stellen, um die Informationen einzuholen, die sie für die Untersuchung der mutmaßlichen nennenswerten Verzerrungen im Sinne des Artikels 2 Absatz 6a Buchstabe b der Grundverordnung benötigt.

5.3.3. Untersuchung der unabhängigen Einführer ⁽¹¹⁾ ⁽¹²⁾

Die unabhängigen Einführer, die die überprüfte Ware aus dem betroffenen Land in die Union einführen, werden gebeten, bei dieser Untersuchung mitzuarbeiten; dies gilt auch für diejenigen, die nicht bei der Untersuchung mitgearbeitet haben, die zu den geltenden Maßnahmen führte.

Da möglicherweise eine Vielzahl unabhängiger Einführer von dieser Auslaufüberprüfung betroffen ist und da es gilt, die Untersuchung fristgerecht abzuschließen, kann die Kommission die Zahl der zu untersuchenden unabhängigen Einführer auf ein vertretbares Maß beschränken, indem sie eine Stichprobe bildet (im Folgenden „Stichprobenverfahren“). Das Stichprobenverfahren wird nach Artikel 17 der Grundverordnung durchgeführt.

Damit die Kommission über die Notwendigkeit eines Stichprobenverfahrens entscheiden und gegebenenfalls eine Stichprobe bilden kann, werden alle unabhängigen Einführer oder die in ihrem Namen handelnden Vertreter hiermit gebeten, mit der Kommission Kontakt aufzunehmen; dies gilt auch für diejenigen, die nicht bei der Untersuchung mitgearbeitet haben, die zu den jetzt zur Überprüfung anstehenden Maßnahmen führte. Die Parteien müssen dies binnen 7 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung tun, indem sie der Kommission die im Anhang erbetenen Angaben zu ihren Unternehmen übermitteln.

Ferner kann die Kommission mit den ihr bekannten Einführerverbänden Kontakt aufnehmen, um die Informationen einzuholen, die sie für die Auswahl der Stichprobe der unabhängigen Einführer benötigt.

Ist die Bildung einer Stichprobe erforderlich, können die Einführer auf der Grundlage der größten repräsentativen Verkaufsmenge der überprüften Ware aus dem betroffenen Land in der Union ausgewählt werden, die in der zur Verfügung stehenden Zeit in angemessener Weise untersucht werden kann. Alle der Kommission bekannten unabhängigen Einführer und Einführerverbände werden von ihr davon in Kenntnis gesetzt, welche Unternehmen für die Stichprobe ausgewählt wurden.

Die Kommission nimmt in das zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmte Dossier auch einen Vermerk zur Stichprobenauswahl auf. Stellungnahmen zur Stichprobenauswahl müssen binnen 3 Tagen nach Bekanntgabe der Entscheidung über die Stichprobe eingehen.

Die Kommission wird den in die Stichprobe einbezogenen unabhängigen Einführern Fragebogen zur Verfügung stellen, um die für ihre Untersuchung benötigten Informationen einzuholen. Sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, müssen diese Parteien binnen 30 Tagen nach Bekanntgabe der Stichprobe einen ausgefüllten Fragebogen übermitteln.

Der Fragebogen für unabhängige Einführer steht in dem zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmten Dossier und auf der Website der GD Handel (<https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/case-view?caseId=2746>) zur Verfügung.

⁽¹¹⁾ Es können ausschließlich Einführer, die nicht mit Herstellern im betroffenen Land verbunden sind, in die Stichprobe einbezogen werden. Einführer, die mit Herstellern verbunden sind, müssen Anhang I des Fragebogens für die betreffenden Hersteller ausfüllen. Nach Artikel 127 der Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2015/2447 der Kommission vom 24. November 2015 mit Einzelheiten zur Umsetzung von Bestimmungen der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 952/2013 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Festlegung des Zollkodex der Union gelten zwei Personen als verbunden, wenn a) sie leitende Angestellte oder Direktoren im Unternehmen der anderen Person sind, b) sie Teilhaber oder Gesellschafter von Personengesellschaften sind, c) sie sich in einem Arbeitgeber-Arbeitnehmer-Verhältnis zueinander befinden, d) eine dritte Person unmittelbar oder mittelbar 5 % oder mehr der im Umlauf befindlichen stimmberechtigten Anteile oder Aktien beider Personen besitzt, kontrolliert oder hält, e) eine von ihnen unmittelbar oder mittelbar die andere kontrolliert, f) beide von ihnen unmittelbar oder mittelbar von einer dritten Person kontrolliert werden, g) sie beide zusammen unmittelbar oder mittelbar eine dritte Person kontrollieren oder h) sie Mitglieder derselben Familie sind (ABl. L 343 vom 29.12.2015, S. 558). Nach Artikel 5 Absatz 4 der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 952/2013 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Festlegung des Zollkodex der Union ist eine „Person“ eine natürliche Person, eine juristische Person oder eine Personenvereinigung, die keine juristische Person ist, die jedoch nach Unionsrecht oder nach einzelstaatlichem Recht die Möglichkeit hat, im Rechtsverkehr wirksam aufzutreten (ABl. L 269 vom 10.10.2013, S. 1).

⁽¹²⁾ Die von unabhängigen Einführern vorgelegten Daten können im Rahmen dieser Untersuchung auch zu anderen Zwecken als zur Dumpingermittlung herangezogen werden.

5.4. Verfahren zur Feststellung der Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Anhaltens oder erneuten Auftretens der Schädigung und zur Untersuchung der Unionshersteller

Um festzustellen, ob ein Anhalten oder erneutes Auftreten der Schädigung des Wirtschaftszweigs der Union wahrscheinlich ist, ersucht die Kommission die Unionshersteller der überprüften Ware darum, bei der Untersuchung mitzuarbeiten.

Da eine Vielzahl von Unionsherstellern von dieser Auslaufüberprüfung betroffen ist und da es gilt, die Untersuchung fristgerecht abzuschließen, hat die Kommission beschlossen, die Zahl der zu untersuchenden Unionshersteller auf ein vertretbares Maß zu beschränken, indem sie eine Stichprobe bildet (im Folgenden „Stichprobenverfahren“). Das Stichprobenverfahren wird nach Artikel 17 der Grundverordnung durchgeführt.

Die Kommission hat eine vorläufige Stichprobe der Unionshersteller gebildet. Genauere Angaben dazu können dem zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmten Dossier entnommen werden.

Die interessierten Parteien werden hiermit aufgefordert, zur vorläufigen Stichprobe Stellung zu nehmen. Außerdem müssen andere Unionshersteller oder die in ihrem Namen handelnden Vertreter, die der Auffassung sind, dass bestimmte Gründe für die Einbeziehung ihres Unternehmens in die Stichprobe sprechen, die Kommission binnen 7 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung kontaktieren; dies gilt auch für diejenigen Unionshersteller, die nicht bei der Untersuchung/den Untersuchungen mitgearbeitet haben, die zu den geltenden Maßnahmen führte(n). Sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, müssen alle Stellungnahmen zur vorläufigen Stichprobe binnen 7 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung bei der Kommission eingegangen sein.

Die Kommission wird alle ihr bekannten Unionshersteller und Verbände von Unionsherstellern darüber in Kenntnis setzen, welche Unternehmen in die endgültige Stichprobe einbezogen wurden.

Sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, müssen die Unionshersteller, die für die Stichprobe ausgewählt wurden, binnen 30 Tagen nach Bekanntgabe der Entscheidung über ihre Einbeziehung in die Stichprobe einen ausgefüllten Fragebogen übermitteln.

Der Fragebogen für Unionshersteller steht in dem zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmten Dossier und auf der Website der GD Handel (<https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/case-view?caseId=2746>) zur Verfügung.

5.5. Verfahren zur Prüfung des Unionsinteresses

Sollte sich die Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Anhaltens oder erneuten Auftretens des Dumpings und der Schädigung bestätigen, wird nach Artikel 21 der Grundverordnung geprüft, ob die Aufrechterhaltung der Antidumpingmaßnahmen nicht etwa dem Unionsinteresse zuwiderliefe.

Die Unionshersteller, die Einführer und ihre repräsentativen Verbände, die Verwender und ihre repräsentativen Verbände, die Gewerkschaften sowie repräsentative Verbraucherorganisationen werden gebeten, der Kommission Informationen zum Unionsinteresse zu übermitteln.

Sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, müssen die Informationen zur Bewertung des Unionsinteresses binnen 37 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung übermittelt werden. Diese Angaben können entweder in einem frei gewählten Format oder in einem von der Kommission erstellten Fragebogen gemacht werden.

Die Fragebogen, darunter auch der Fragebogen für Verwender der überprüften Ware, stehen in dem zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmten Dossier und auf der Website der GD Handel (<https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/case-view?caseId=2746>) zur Verfügung.

Nach Artikel 21 der Grundverordnung übermittelte Informationen werden allerdings nur dann berücksichtigt, wenn sie zum Zeitpunkt ihrer Übermittlung durch Beweise belegt sind, die ihre Richtigkeit bestätigen.

5.6. Interessierte Parteien

Um bei der Untersuchung mitarbeiten zu können, müssen interessierte Parteien wie Hersteller im betroffenen Land, Unionshersteller, Einführer und ihre repräsentativen Verbände, Verwender und ihre repräsentativen Verbände, Gewerkschaften sowie repräsentative Verbraucherorganisationen zunächst nachweisen, dass ein objektiver Zusammenhang zwischen ihrer Tätigkeit und der überprüften Ware besteht.

Hersteller im betroffenen Land, Unionshersteller, Einführer und repräsentative Verbände, die Informationen nach den Verfahren der Abschnitte 5.3.1, 5.3.3 und 5.4.1 zur Verfügung gestellt haben, gelten als interessierte Parteien, wenn ein objektiver Zusammenhang zwischen ihrer Tätigkeit und der überprüften Ware besteht.

Andere Parteien können erst dann als interessierte Partei bei der Untersuchung mitarbeiten, wenn sie sich bei der Kommission gemeldet haben, und nur dann, wenn ein objektiver Zusammenhang zwischen ihrer Tätigkeit und der überprüften Ware besteht. Die Einstufung als interessierte Partei gilt unbeschadet der Anwendung des Artikels 18 der Grundverordnung.

Der Zugang zu dem zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien bestimmten Dossier erfolgt über TRON.tdi unter folgender Adresse: <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/TDI>. Um Zugang zu erhalten, folgen Sie bitte den Anweisungen auf dieser Webseite ⁽¹³⁾.

5.7. *Andere schriftliche Beiträge*

Vorbehaltlich der Bestimmungen dieser Bekanntmachung werden alle interessierten Parteien hiermit gebeten, ihren Standpunkt unter Vorlage von Informationen und sachdienlichen Nachweisen darzulegen. Sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, müssen diese Informationen und sachdienlichen Nachweise binnen 37 Tagen nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung bei der Kommission eingehen.

5.8. *Möglichkeit der Anhörung durch die untersuchenden Kommissionsdienststellen*

Jede interessierte Partei kann eine Anhörung durch die untersuchenden Kommissionsdienststellen beantragen. Der entsprechende Antrag ist schriftlich zu stellen und zu begründen; er muss ferner eine Zusammenfassung der Punkte enthalten, die die interessierte Partei während der Anhörung erörtern möchte. Die Anhörung ist auf die von den interessierten Parteien im Voraus schriftlich dargelegten Punkte beschränkt.

Grundsätzlich können die Anhörungen nicht zur Darlegung von Sachinformationen genutzt werden, die noch nicht im Dossier enthalten sind. Im Interesse einer guten Verwaltung und um die Kommissionsdienststellen in die Lage zu versetzen, bei der Untersuchung voranzukommen, können die interessierten Parteien nach einer Anhörung jedoch aufgefordert werden, neue Sachinformationen vorzulegen.

5.9. *Schriftliche Beiträge, Übermittlung ausgefüllter Fragebogen und Schriftwechsel*

Der Kommission für die Zwecke von Handelsschutzuntersuchungen vorgelegte Angaben müssen frei von Urheberrechten sein. Bevor interessierte Parteien der Kommission Angaben oder Daten vorlegen, für die Urheberrechte Dritter gelten, müssen sie vom Urheberrechtsinhaber eine spezifische Genehmigung einholen, die es der Kommission ausdrücklich gestattet, a) die Angaben und Daten für die Zwecke dieses Handelsschutzverfahrens zu verwenden und b) den interessierten Parteien dieser Untersuchung die Angaben und Daten so vorzulegen, dass sie ihre Verteidigungsrechte wahrnehmen können.

Alle von interessierten Parteien übermittelten schriftlichen Beiträge, die vertraulich behandelt werden sollen, müssen den Vermerk „Sensitive“ ⁽¹⁴⁾ (zur vertraulichen Behandlung) tragen; dies gilt auch für entsprechende mit dieser Bekanntmachung angeforderte Informationen, ausgefüllte Fragebogen und sonstige Schreiben. Parteien, die im Laufe der Untersuchung Informationen vorlegen, werden gebeten, ihren Antrag auf vertrauliche Behandlung zu begründen.

Parteien, die Informationen mit dem Vermerk „Sensitive“ übermitteln, müssen nach Artikel 19 Absatz 2 der Grundverordnung eine nichtvertrauliche Zusammenfassung vorlegen, die den Vermerk „For inspection by interested parties“ (zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien) trägt. Diese Zusammenfassung muss so ausführlich sein, dass sie ein angemessenes Verständnis des wesentlichen Inhalts der vertraulichen Informationen ermöglicht. Kann eine Partei, die vertrauliche Informationen vorlegt, ihren Antrag auf vertrauliche Behandlung nicht triftig begründen oder legt sie keine nichtvertrauliche Zusammenfassung der Informationen im vorgeschriebenen Format und in der vorgeschriebenen Qualität vor, so kann die Kommission solche Informationen unberücksichtigt lassen, sofern nicht anhand geeigneter Quellen in zufriedenstellender Weise nachgewiesen wird, dass die Informationen richtig sind.

⁽¹³⁾ Bei technischen Problemen wenden Sie sich bitte per E-Mail (trade-service-desk@ec.europa.eu) oder telefonisch (Tel. +32 22979797) an den Trade Service Desk.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Eine Unterlage mit dem Vermerk „Sensitive“ gilt als vertraulich im Sinne des Artikels 19 der Grundverordnung und des Artikels 6 des WTO-Übereinkommens zur Durchführung des Artikels VI des Allgemeinen Zoll- und Handelsabkommens 1994 (Antidumping-Übereinkommen). Sie ist ferner nach Artikel 4 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1049/2001 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates (ABl. L 145 vom 31.5.2001, S. 43) geschützt.

Interessierte Parteien werden gebeten, alle Beiträge und Anträge, darunter auch Anträge auf Registrierung als interessierte Partei, gescannte Vollmachten und Bescheinigungen, über TRON.tdi (<https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/TDI>) zu übermitteln. Mit der Verwendung von TRON.tdi oder E-Mail erklären sich die interessierten Parteien mit den Regeln für die elektronische Übermittlung von Unterlagen im Leitfaden zum „SCHRIFTWECHSEL MIT DER EUROPÄISCHEN KOMMISSION BEI HANDELSCHUTZUNTERSUCHUNGEN“ einverstanden, der auf der Website der Generaldirektion Handel veröffentlicht ist: <https://europa.eu/!7tHpY3>. Die interessierten Parteien müssen ihren Namen sowie ihre Anschrift, Telefonnummer und gültige E-Mail-Adresse angeben und sollten sicherstellen, dass es sich bei der genannten E-Mail-Adresse um eine aktive offizielle Mailbox handelt, die täglich eingesehen wird. Hat die Kommission die Kontaktdaten erhalten, so kommuniziert sie ausschließlich über TRON.tdi oder per E-Mail mit den interessierten Parteien, es sei denn, diese wünschen ausdrücklich, alle Unterlagen von der Kommission auf einem anderen Kommunikationsweg zu erhalten, oder die Art der Unterlage macht den Versand per Einschreiben erforderlich. Weitere Regeln und Informationen bezüglich des Schriftverkehrs mit der Kommission, einschließlich der Grundsätze für Übermittlungen über TRON.tdi oder per E-Mail, können dem genannten Leitfaden für interessierte Parteien entnommen werden.

Postanschrift der Kommission:

Europäische Kommission
Generaldirektion Handel
Direktion G
Büro: CHAR 04/039
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

TRON.tdi: <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/tdi>

E-Mail-Adresse: TRADE-R822-BICYCLES-DUMPING@ec.europa.eu

TRADE-R822-BICYCLES-INJURY@ec.europa.eu

6. Zeitplan für die Untersuchung

Nach Artikel 11 Absatz 5 der Grundverordnung wird die Untersuchung in der Regel binnen 12 Monaten, spätestens jedoch 15 Monate nach Veröffentlichung dieser Bekanntmachung abgeschlossen.

7. Vorlage von Informationen

In der Regel können interessierte Parteien nur innerhalb der in Abschnitt 5 dieser Bekanntmachung angegebenen Fristen Informationen vorlegen.

Um die Untersuchung innerhalb der vorgeschriebenen Fristen abzuschließen, nimmt die Kommission nach Ablauf der Frist für Stellungnahmen zur endgültigen Unterrichtung bzw. gegebenenfalls nach Ablauf der Frist für Stellungnahmen zur weiteren Unterrichtung über die endgültigen Feststellungen keine Beiträge der interessierten Parteien mehr an.

8. Möglichkeit, zu den Beiträgen anderer Parteien Stellung zu nehmen

Zur Wahrung der Verteidigungsrechte sollten die interessierten Parteien die Möglichkeit haben, sich zu den von anderen interessierten Parteien vorgelegten Informationen zu äußern. Dabei dürfen die interessierten Parteien nur auf die in den Beiträgen der anderen interessierten Parteien vorgebrachten Punkte eingehen und keine neuen Punkte ansprechen.

Stellungnahmen zu Informationen, die von anderen interessierten Parteien auf die Unterrichtung über die endgültigen Feststellungen hin vorgelegt wurden, sollten, sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, binnen 5 Tagen nach Ablauf der Frist für Stellungnahmen zu den endgültigen Feststellungen abgegeben werden. Im Falle einer weiteren Unterrichtung über die endgültigen Feststellungen sollten Stellungnahmen zu Informationen, die von anderen interessierten Parteien auf diese weitere Unterrichtung hin vorgelegt wurden, spätestens am Tag nach Ablauf der Frist für Stellungnahmen zu dieser weiteren Unterrichtung abgegeben werden, sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist.

Der genannte Zeitrahmen berührt nicht das Recht der Kommission, in hinreichend begründeten Fällen zusätzliche Informationen von den interessierten Parteien anzufordern.

9. Verlängerung der in dieser Bekanntmachung vorgesehenen Fristen

Eine Verlängerung der in dieser Bekanntmachung vorgesehenen Fristen sollte nur in Ausnahmefällen beantragt werden und wird nur bei hinreichender Begründung gewährt. In jedem Fall sind Verlängerungen von Fristen für die Beantwortung der Fragebogen normalerweise auf 3 Tage begrenzt; grundsätzlich werden höchstens 7 Tage gewährt. In Bezug auf die Fristen für die Vorlage anderer Informationen nach dieser Bekanntmachung sind Verlängerungen auf 3 Tage begrenzt, sofern nicht nachgewiesen wird, dass außergewöhnliche Umstände vorliegen.

10. Mangelnde Bereitschaft zur Mitarbeit

Verweigert eine interessierte Partei den Zugang zu den erforderlichen Informationen oder erteilt sie die Auskünfte nicht fristgerecht oder behindert sie die Untersuchung erheblich, so können nach Artikel 18 der Grundverordnung positive oder negative Feststellungen auf der Grundlage der verfügbaren Informationen getroffen werden.

Wird festgestellt, dass eine interessierte Partei unwahre oder irreführende Informationen vorgelegt hat, so können diese Informationen unberücksichtigt bleiben; stattdessen können die verfügbaren Informationen zugrunde gelegt werden.

Arbeitet eine interessierte Partei nicht oder nur eingeschränkt mit und stützen sich die Feststellungen daher nach Artikel 18 der Grundverordnung auf die verfügbaren Informationen, so kann dies zu einem Ergebnis führen, das für diese Partei ungünstiger ist, als wenn sie mitgearbeitet hätte.

Werden die Antworten nicht elektronisch übermittelt, so gilt dies nicht als mangelnde Bereitschaft zur Mitarbeit, sofern die interessierte Partei darlegt, dass die Übermittlung der Antwort in der gewünschten Form die interessierte Partei über Gebühr zusätzlich belasten würde oder mit unangemessenen zusätzlichen Kosten verbunden wäre. Die interessierte Partei sollte unverzüglich mit der Kommission Kontakt aufnehmen.

11. Anhörungsbeauftragte

Interessierte Parteien können sich an die Anhörungsbeauftragte für Handelsverfahren wenden. Sie befasst sich mit Anträgen auf Zugang zum Dossier, Streitigkeiten über die Vertraulichkeit von Unterlagen, Anträgen auf Fristverlängerung und sonstigen Anträgen in Bezug auf die Verteidigungsrechte der interessierten Parteien oder von Dritten, die sich während des Verfahrens ergeben.

Die Anhörungsbeauftragte kann Anhörungen ansetzen und vermittelnd zwischen interessierten Parteien und den Dienststellen der Kommission tätig werden, um zu gewährleisten, dass die interessierten Parteien ihre Verteidigungsrechte umfassend wahrnehmen können. Eine Anhörung durch die Anhörungsbeauftragte ist schriftlich zu beantragen und zu begründen. Die Anhörungsbeauftragte prüft die Gründe, aus denen der jeweilige Antrag gestellt wird. Solche Anhörungen sollten nur stattfinden, wenn die Fragen nicht zeitnah mit den Dienststellen der Kommission geklärt wurden.

Alle Anträge sind frühzeitig zu stellen, um die geordnete Abwicklung des Verfahrens nicht zu gefährden. Zu diesem Zweck sollten interessierte Parteien die Anhörungsbeauftragte zum frühestmöglichen Zeitpunkt nach Eintritt des Ereignisses, das ein Tätigwerden ihrerseits rechtfertigt, um eine Intervention ersuchen. Bei nicht fristgerecht eingereichten Anträgen auf Anhörung prüft die Anhörungsbeauftragte auch die Gründe für die Verspätung, die Art der aufgeworfenen Probleme und die Auswirkungen dieser Probleme auf die Verteidigungsrechte, wobei den Interessen einer guten Verwaltung und dem fristgerechten Abschluss der Untersuchung gebührend Rechnung getragen wird.

Weiterführende Informationen und Kontaktdaten können interessierte Parteien den Webseiten der Anhörungsbeauftragten im Internet-Auftritt der GD Handel entnehmen: https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/contacts/hearing-officer_en

12. Möglichkeit der Beantragung einer Überprüfung nach Artikel 11 Absatz 3 der Grundverordnung

Bei dieser Auslaufüberprüfung handelt es sich um eine Überprüfung nach Artikel 11 Absatz 2 der Grundverordnung; daher werden die Untersuchungsergebnisse nicht etwa zu einer Änderung der geltenden Maßnahmen führen, sondern nach Artikel 11 Absatz 6 der Grundverordnung zur Aufhebung oder Aufrechterhaltung jener Maßnahmen.

Ist nach Auffassung einer interessierten Partei zu überprüfen, ob die Maßnahmen geändert werden sollten, so kann die Partei eine Überprüfung nach Artikel 11 Absatz 3 der Grundverordnung beantragen.

Parteien, die eine solche, von der in dieser Bekanntmachung genannten Auslaufüberprüfung getrennt durchzuführende Überprüfung beantragen möchten, können unter der angegebenen Anschrift Kontakt mit der Kommission aufnehmen.

13. Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Alle im Rahmen dieser Untersuchung erhobenen personenbezogenen Daten werden nach der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1725 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates ⁽¹³⁾ verarbeitet.

Ein Vermerk zum Datenschutz, mit dem alle natürlichen Personen über die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten im Rahmen der handelspolitischen Schutzmaßnahmen der Kommission unterrichtet werden, ist auf der Website der GD Handel abrufbar: <https://europa.eu/!vr4g9W>

⁽¹³⁾ Verordnung (EU) 2018/1725 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 23. Oktober 2018 zum Schutz natürlicher Personen bei der Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten durch die Organe, Einrichtungen und sonstigen Stellen der Union, zum freien Datenverkehr und zur Aufhebung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 45/2001 und des Beschlusses Nr. 1247/2002/EG (ABl. L 295 vom 21.11.2018, S. 39, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj>).

ANHANG

☐ Sensitive version (zur vertraulichen Behandlung)

☐ Version for inspection by interested parties (zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien)

(Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)

ANTIDUMPINGVERFAHREN BETREFFEND DIE EINFUHREN VON FAHRRÄDERN MIT URSPRUNG IN DER VOLKSREPUBLIK CHINA

INFORMATIONEN FÜR DIE AUSWAHL DER STICHPROBE DER UNABHÄNGIGEN EINFÜHRER

Dieses Formular soll unabhängigen Einführern dabei helfen, die unter Abschnitt 5.3.3 der Einleitungsbekanntmachung angeforderten Informationen zur Stichprobenauswahl bereitzustellen.

Beide Fassungen, die „Sensitive version“ (zur vertraulichen Behandlung) und die „Version for inspection by interested parties“ (zur Einsichtnahme durch interessierte Parteien), sollten nach Maßgabe der Angaben in der Einleitungsbekanntmachung an die Kommission zurückgesandt werden.

1. NAME UND KONTAKTDATEN

Machen Sie bitte folgende Angaben zu Ihrem Unternehmen:

Name des Unternehmens	
Anschrift	
Kontaktperson	
E-Mail:	
Telefon	

2. UMSATZ UND VERKAUFSMENGE

Geben Sie für den Untersuchungszeitraum der Überprüfung bitte Folgendes an: den Gesamtumsatz des Unternehmens in EUR und – für die überprüfte Ware im Sinne der Einleitungsbekanntmachung – den Wert der Einfuhren und der Weiterverkäufe auf dem Unionsmarkt nach der Einfuhr aus der Volksrepublik China (im Folgenden „VR China“) in EUR sowie die entsprechende Menge in Stück.

	Stück	Wert (in EUR)
Gesamtumsatz Ihres Unternehmens (in EUR)		
Einfuhren der überprüften Ware mit Ursprung in der VR China		
Einfuhren der überprüften Ware (jeglichen Ursprungs)		
Weiterverkäufe der überprüften Ware auf dem Unionsmarkt nach der Einfuhr aus der VR China		

3. GESCHÄFTSTÄTIGKEITEN IHRES UNTERNEHMENS UND DER VERBUNDENEN UNTERNEHMEN ⁽¹⁾

Bitte machen Sie Angaben zu den genauen Geschäftstätigkeiten des Unternehmens und aller verbundenen Unternehmen (bitte auflisten und Art der Verbindung mit Ihrem Unternehmen angeben), die an Herstellung oder Verkauf (im Inland oder zur Ausfuhr) der überprüften Ware beteiligt sind. Zu diesen Tätigkeiten könnten unter anderem der Einkauf der überprüften Ware, ihre Herstellung im Rahmen von Unterauftragsvereinbarungen, ihre Verarbeitung oder der Handel mit ihr gehören.

Name und Standort des Unternehmens	Geschäftstätigkeiten	Art der Verbindung

4. SONSTIGE ANGABEN

Machen Sie bitte sonstige sachdienliche Angaben, die der Kommission aus der Sicht des Unternehmens bei der Stichprobenbildung von Nutzen sein könnten.

5. ERKLÄRUNG

Mit der Übermittlung der genannten Angaben erklärt sich das Unternehmen mit seiner etwaigen Einbeziehung in die Stichprobe einverstanden. Wird das Unternehmen in die Stichprobe einbezogen, muss es einen Fragebogen ausfüllen und einem Besuch in seinen Betriebsstätten zustimmen, welcher der Überprüfung seiner Angaben dient. Lehnt ein Unternehmen eine Einbeziehung in die Stichprobe ab, wird es bei dieser Untersuchung als nicht mitarbeitendes Unternehmen geführt. Die Kommission trifft die Feststellungen in Bezug auf nicht mitarbeitende Einführer auf der Grundlage der verfügbaren Informationen; dies kann zu einem Ergebnis führen, das für das betreffende Unternehmen ungünstiger ist, als wenn es mitgearbeitet hätte.

Unterschrift des/der Bevollmächtigten:

Name und Funktion des/der Bevollmächtigten:

Datum:

⁽¹⁾ Nach Artikel 127 der Durchführungsverordnung (EU) 2015/2447 der Kommission vom 24. November 2015 mit Einzelheiten zur Umsetzung von Bestimmungen der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 952/2013 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Festlegung des Zollkodex der Union gelten zwei Personen als verbunden, wenn a) sie leitende Angestellte oder Direktoren im Unternehmen der anderen Person sind, b) sie Teilhaber oder Gesellschafter von Personengesellschaften sind, c) sie sich in einem Arbeitgeber-Arbeitnehmer-Verhältnis zueinander befinden, d) eine dritte Person unmittelbar oder mittelbar 5 % oder mehr der im Umlauf befindlichen stimmberechtigten Anteile oder Aktien beider Personen besitzt, kontrolliert oder hält, e) eine von ihnen unmittelbar oder mittelbar die andere kontrolliert, f) beide von ihnen unmittelbar oder mittelbar von einer dritten Person kontrolliert werden, g) sie beide zusammen unmittelbar oder mittelbar eine dritte Person kontrollieren oder h) sie Mitglieder derselben Familie sind (ABl. L 343 vom 29.12.2015, S. 558). Nach Artikel 5 Absatz 4 der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 952/2013 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Festlegung des Zollkodex der Union ist eine „Person“ eine natürliche Person, eine juristische Person oder eine Personenvereinigung, die keine juristische Person ist, die jedoch nach Unionsrecht oder nach einzelstaatlichem Recht die Möglichkeit hat, im Rechtsverkehr wirksam aufzutreten (ABl. L 269 vom 10.10.2013, S. 1).



C/2024/5337

29.8.2024

Staatliche Beihilfen – Entscheidung, keine Einwände zu erheben

(C/2024/5337)

Die EFTA-Überwachungsbehörde erhebt keine Einwände gegen folgende Beihilfemaßnahme:

Tag des Erlasses der Entscheidung	8. Mai 2024
Nummer der Beihilfesache	91919
Nummer der Entscheidung	069/2024/COL
EFTA-Staat	Norwegen
Gebiet	
Titel (und/oder Name des Beihilfeempfängers)	Zuschussregelung für den lokalen Rundfunk
Rechtsgrundlage	Verordnung Nr. 166 vom 19. Februar 2016 über Zuschüsse für den lokalen Rundfunk
Art der Maßnahme	Regelung
Ziel	Medienvielfalt, Redefreiheit und Stärkung der demokratischen Rolle des lokalen Rundfunks
Form der Beihilfe	Finanzhilfe
Mittelausstattung	23 Mio. NOK jährlich
Beihilfeintensität	80 %
Laufzeit	Bis zum 31. Dezember 2029
Wirtschaftszweige	Medien
Name und Anschrift der Bewilligungsbehörde	Medietilsynet [norwegische Medienbehörde] Nygata 4 1607 Fredrikstad NORWEGEN
Sonstige Informationen	

Die um vertrauliche Passagen bereinigte rechtsverbindliche Sprachfassung der Entscheidung befindet sich auf folgender Website der EFTA-Überwachungsbehörde: <http://www.eftasurv.int/state-aid/state-aid-register/decisions/>.



C/2024/5338

29.8.2024

Keine Einwände gegen einen angemeldeten Zusammenschluss
(Sache M.11547 — FASTIGHETS BALDER / FOLKSAM ENTITIES / SINOMA FASTIGHETS)

(Text von Bedeutung für den EWR)

(C/2024/5338)

Am 31. Juli 2024 hat die Kommission nach Artikel 6 Absatz 1 Buchstabe b der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 139/2004 des Rates ⁽¹⁾ entschieden, keine Einwände gegen den oben genannten angemeldeten Zusammenschluss zu erheben und ihn für mit dem Binnenmarkt vereinbar zu erklären. Der vollständige Wortlaut der Entscheidung ist nur auf Englisch verfügbar und wird in einer um etwaige Geschäftsgeheimnisse bereinigten Fassung auf den folgenden EU-Websites veröffentlicht:

- der Website der GD Wettbewerb zur Fusionskontrolle (<https://competition-cases.ec.europa.eu/search>). Auf dieser Website können Fusionsentscheidungen anhand verschiedener Angaben wie Unternehmensname, Nummer der Sache, Datum der Entscheidung oder Wirtschaftszweig abgerufen werden,
- der Website EUR-Lex (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=de>). Hier kann diese Entscheidung anhand der Celex-Nummer 32024M11547 abgerufen werden. EUR-Lex ist das Internetportal zum Gemeinschaftsrecht.

⁽¹⁾ ABl. L 24 vom 29.1.2004, S. 1.



C/2024/5341

29.8.2024

Vorherige Anmeldung eines Zusammenschlusses
(Sache M.11646 - CVC / CINVEN / PARTNER IN PET FOOD)
Für das vereinfachte Verfahren infrage kommender Fall

(Text von Bedeutung für den EWR)

(C/2024/5341)

1. Am 20. August 2024 ist die Anmeldung eines geplanten Zusammenschlusses nach Artikel 4 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 139/2004 des Rates ⁽¹⁾ bei der Kommission eingegangen.

Diese Anmeldung betrifft folgende Unternehmen:

- CVC Capital Partners plc („CVC“, Jersey),
- Cinven Capital Management („VI“) General Partner Limited, Teil von Cinven („Cinven“, Guernsey),
- Partner in Pet Food Hungaria Kft. („Partner in Pet Food“, Ungarn), kontrolliert von Artemis Acquisitions Topco Limited („Artemis Acquisitions“) ⁽²⁾.

CVC und Cinven werden im Sinne des Artikels 3 Absatz 1 Buchstabe b und Absatz 4 der Fusionskontrollverordnung die gemeinsame Kontrolle über Partner in Pet Food erwerben.

Der Zusammenschluss erfolgt durch Erwerb von Anteilen.

2. Die beteiligten Unternehmen sind in folgenden Geschäftsbereichen tätig:

- CVC bietet für bestimmte Fonds und Anlageinstrumente („CVC-Fonds“) Anlageberatung und/oder -verwaltung an. Die CVC-Fonds halten Beteiligungen an Unternehmen in Europa, den USA und dem asiatisch-pazifischen Raum, die in einer Vielzahl von Branchen weltweit tätig sind, darunter Finanzdienstleistungen, Chemikalien, Versorgungsbranche, verarbeitendes Gewerbe, Einzelhandel und Vertrieb.
- Cinven ist eine Private-Equity-Gesellschaft, die für mehrere Investmentfonds Anlageverwaltungs- und -beratungsdienstleistungen erbringt. Das Investmentportfolio der Fonds von Cinven umfasst Unternehmen in zahlreichen Wirtschaftszweigen, vor allem in den Bereichen Unternehmensdienstleistungen, Konsumgüter, Finanzdienstleistungen, Gesundheitswesen, Industriegüter, Technologie, Medien und Telekommunikation.

3. Das Unternehmen Partner in Pet Food ist in folgenden Geschäftsbereichen tätig: Herstellung und Lieferung von industrieller Heimtiernahrung. Die Produktpalette deckt verschiedene Haustierarten ab, wobei ein besonderer Schwerpunkt auf Katzen und Hunden liegt.

4. Die Kommission hat nach vorläufiger Prüfung festgestellt, dass das angemeldete Rechtsgeschäft unter die Fusionskontrollverordnung fallen könnte. Die endgültige Entscheidung zu diesem Punkt behält sie sich vor.

Dieser Fall kommt für das vereinfachte Verfahren im Sinne der Bekanntmachung der Kommission über die vereinfachte Behandlung bestimmter Zusammenschlüsse gemäß der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 139/2004 des Rates über die Kontrolle von Unternehmenszusammenschlüssen ⁽³⁾ infrage.

5. Alle betroffenen Dritten können bei der Kommission zu diesem Vorhaben Stellung nehmen.

⁽¹⁾ ABl. L 24 vom 29.1.2004, S. 1 („Fusionskontrollverordnung“).

⁽²⁾ Die Tätigkeiten von Artemis Acquisitions beschränken sich auf das Halten von Beteiligungen, strategische Entscheidungen im Einklang mit den Governance-Dokumenten sowie die Festlegung der Parameter für die Strategie von Partner in Pet Food.

⁽³⁾ ABl. C 160 vom 5.5.2023, S. 1.

Die Stellungnahmen müssen bei der Kommission spätestens 10 Tage nach dieser Veröffentlichung eingehen. Dabei ist stets folgendes Aktenzeichen anzugeben:

M.11646 - CVC / CINVEN / PARTNER IN PET FOOD

Die Stellungnahmen können der Kommission per E-Mail oder Post übermittelt werden, wobei folgende Kontaktangaben zu verwenden sind:

E-Mail: COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu

Postanschrift:

Europäische Kommission
Generaldirektion Wettbewerb
Registratur Fusionskontrolle
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË
