Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

2024-2029

ПЪЛЕН ПРОТОКОЛ НА РАЗИСКВАНИЯТА

ACTA LITERAL DE LOS DEBATES

DOSLOVNÝ ZÁZNAM ZE ZASEDÁNÍ

FULDSTÆNDIGT FORHANDLINGSREFERAT

AUSFÜHRLICHE SITZUNGSBERICHTE

ISTUNGI STENOGRAMM

ΠΛΗΡΗ ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΕΩΝ

VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

COMPTE RENDU IN EXTENSO DES DÉBATS

TUARASCÁIL FOCAL AR FHOCAL NA N-IMEACHTAÍ

DOSLOVNO IZVJEŠĆE

RESOCONTO INTEGRALE DELLE DISCUSSIONI

DEBAŠU STENOGRAMMA

POSĖDŽIO STENOGRAMA

AZ ÜLÉSEK SZÓ SZERINTI JEGYZŐKÖNYVE

RAPPORTI VERBATIM TAD-DIBATTITI

VOLLEDIG VERSLAG VAN DE VERGADERINGEN

PEŁNE SPRAWOZDANIE Z OBRAD

RELATO INTEGRAL DOS DEBATES

STENOGRAMA DEZBATERILOR

DOSLOVNÝ ZÁPIS Z ROZPRÁV

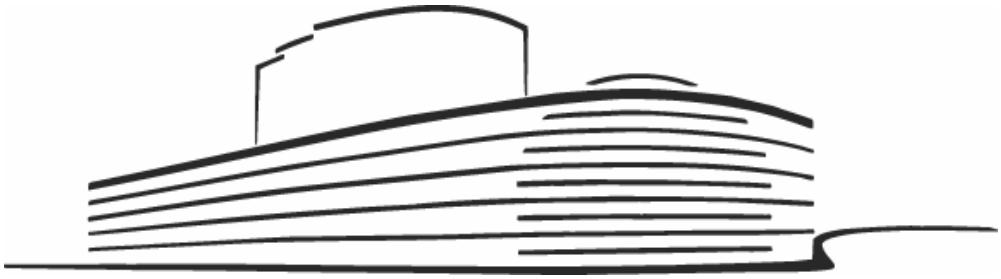
DOBESEDNI ZAPISI RAZPRAV

SANATARKAT ISTUNTOSELOSTUKSET

FULLSTÄNDIGT FÖRHANDLINGSREFERAT

Понеделник - Lunes - Pondělí - Mandag - Montag - Esmaspäev - Δευτέρα - Monday
Lundi - Dé Luain - Ponedjeljak - Lunedì - Pirmdiena - Pirmadienis - Hétfő - It-Tnejn
Maandag - Poniedziałek - Segunda-feira - Luni - Pondelok - Ponedeljek - Maanantai - Måndag

19.01.2026



Единство в многообразието - Unida en la diversidad - Jednotná v rozmanitosti - Forenet i mangfoldighed - In Vielfalt geeint - Ühinenud mitmekesisuses
Ενωμένη στην πολυμορφία - United in diversity - Unie dans la diversité - Aontaithe san éagsúlacht - Ujedinjena u raznolikosti - Unita nella diversità
Vienoti daudzveidībā - Suvienijusi įvairovę - Egyesülve a sokféleségben - Magħquda fid-diversità - In verscheidenheid verenigd - Zjednoczona w różnorodności
Unida na diversidade - Unită în diversitate - Zjednotení v rozmanitosti - Združena v raznolikosti - Moninaisuudessaan yhtenäinen - Förenade i mångfalden

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1-0001-0000

ПОНЕДЕЛНИК 19 ЯНУАРИ 2026 г.
LUNES 19 DE ENERO DE 2026
PONDĚLÍ 19. LEDNA 2026
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MONTAG, 19. JANUAR 2026
ESMASPÄEV, 19. JAANUAR 2026
ΔΕΥΤΈΡΑ 19 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΊΟΥ 2026
MONDAY, 19 JANUARY 2026
LUNDI 19 JANVIER 2026
DÉ LUAIN, 19 EANÁIR 2026
PONEDJELJAK 19 SIJEČNJA 2026
LUNEDÌ 19 GENNAIO 2026
PIRMDIENA, 2026. GADA 19. JANVĀRIS
2026 M. SAUSIO 19 D., PIRMADIENIS
2026. JANUÁR 19., HÉTFŐ
IT-TNEJN, 19 TA' JANNAR 2026
MAANDAG 19 JANUARI 2026
PONIEDZIAŁEK, 19 STYCZNIA 2026
SEGUNDA-FEIRA, 19 DE JANEIRO DE 2026
LUNI 19 IANUARIE 2026
PONDELOK 19. JANUÁRA 2026
PONEDELJEK, 19. JANUAR 2026
MAANANTAI 19. TAMMIKUUTA 2026
MÅNDAG DEN 19 JANUARI 2026

1-0002-0000

IN THE CHAIR: ROBERTA METSOLA
President

1. Resumption of the session

1-0004-0000
President. – I declare resumed the session of the European Parliament adjourned on 18 December 2025.

2. Opening of the sitting

1-0006-0000
(The sitting opened at 17:02)

3. Statements by the President

1-0008-0000
President. – I have a few serious announcements to make.

Dear colleagues, we woke up on New Year's Day to tragic news from Crans-Montana in Switzerland, where a New Year's Eve celebration turned into a moment of horror. Some 40 lives were lost, including many teenagers and children. Many more were injured.

Europe acted swiftly in solidarity, supporting Switzerland through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. We thank the Member States, hospitals, medical teams and first responders, whose courage and compassion saved lives.

Yesterday, our grief was compounded when we learned of the tragic train collision in southern Spain, which has already claimed 39 lives and left many seriously injured. Families are mourning. A nation is in shock. And all of Europe grieves with Spain.

On behalf of this Parliament, we send our deepest condolences and stand in solidarity with all those affected.

Toda Europa está con España en este momento de profundo dolor.

Together we will remember all those lost and all those whose lives have been torn apart. So I ask you to start the session by having a moment of silence.

(The House rose and observed a minute's silence)

Dear colleagues, this month, we mark 35 years since the 1991 events in the Baltic states, when people took to the streets to defend their independence and democracy. Many paid with their lives. The Baltic states know what it means to live on the edge of freedom. That reality shapes how they lead Europe's support for Ukraine and strengthen our shared security. To our colleagues from Estonia, from Latvia, from Lithuania: you carry this history into our work in this House. And Europe is stronger and safer for it.

Dear colleagues, on 1 January, Bulgaria adopted the euro. This is a proud moment for Bulgaria and for Europe. It is already making everyday life easier and opening new opportunities for people and businesses. This House warmly welcomes Bulgaria to the euro family. Congratulations. *Честито и добре дошли!*

Dear colleagues, the last days have also seen increased pressure on Denmark and Greenland. We will debate this later this week, but it is important to say this: the European Union supports Denmark and the people of Greenland, and we do so united in our resolve.

(The House rose and gave a standing ovation)

The measures threatened over the weekend by the United States Administration will not help improve security in the Arctic. In fact, they risk the opposite. Greenland and Denmark have both made clear that Greenland is not for sale and that their sovereignty and territorial integrity needs to be respected. That fact will not change.

When we welcomed the Prime Minister of Greenland to this Chamber only a few months ago, we told him that when the people of Greenland look to Europe, they will find understanding and partnership. I reiterate that now because, friends, I know many here believe in the transatlantic relationship, in our partnership with the United States. I know many people in the US share that belief too.

We understand the need for Europe to take on more responsibility when it comes to defence and security, including doing more to protect the Arctic, and we have boosted defence measures and spending as a result. We know that transatlantic and Arctic security can be achieved without the destabilising impact of calling Greenland and Denmark's sovereignty into question or through measures like tariffs.

We know that every serious global issue we must address is better faced when Europe and the United States act in sync with each other – each in our own way, with our disagreements, but guided and anchored in the values, freedoms and principles that will always define our relationship, that offer stability. Europe will always be open to continue to discuss in a spirit of mutual respect. I know that some will mistake our way of calm, restraint and dialogue for weakness. They are wrong. It is the opposite. We are Europe and we will always stand up for our way – rationally, confidently and deliberately. We will make no apologies for that.

Dear colleagues, the last point. Over the last weeks, we have witnessed an uprising in Iran unlike anything seen in a generation. More than a protest, it was a cry for the liberty and rights so many of us are able to take for granted. The images coming from Iran have shocked the world: scenes of brutal repression; families searching for loved ones in morgues overflowing with body bags. Reports now speak of victims in their thousands.

The Iranian people deserve to live in freedom, away from the clutches of a desperate regime that seeks to control every aspect of their lives using violence, murder and repression as tools of self-preservation. The people of Iran are only asking for what every person deserves: freedom, justice and a future that they can believe in. Europe's own history teaches us that the desire for freedom and dignity can overcome any odds.

I am proud that this Parliament has led on this and proud that we have acted. Last week, after consulting all political groups, I took the decision to ban all diplomats and representatives of the Iranian regime from the European Parliament. We will not allow them a platform in Europe to legitimise their brutality.

But now more must be done. We will keep pushing to strengthen sanctions and to finally designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organisation. This is not a symbolic gesture. It would mean further degradation of their ability to operate with impunity. It would disrupt their cash flow and underline that they will find no safe haven. Equally importantly, it would send a strong message to the brave Iranians on the streets that Europe has heard them, that we stand with them and that we have acted against their oppressors.

So, colleagues, I know many of you want to remember the thousands murdered on Iran's streets, but the people of Iran do not need silence. They have been kept forcefully silent for 47 years. So today I will ask you to do something a little bit different. I ask that we pay tribute to those killed, by joining me in filling this Chamber with a moment of applause as we honour their bravery and their courage.

(The House rose and gave a standing ovation)

4. Approval of the minutes of the previous sitting

1-0012-0000

President. – The minutes and the texts adopted of the sitting of 18 December 2025 are available. Are there any comments? I see that there are not. Therefore the minutes are deemed approved.

5. Requests for the waiver of immunity

1-0014-0000

President. – The competent authorities of Poland have addressed a request to me for the parliamentary immunity of Borys Budka to be waived.

The competent authorities of Greece have addressed a request to me for the parliamentary immunity of Afroditi Latinopoulou to be waived.

The competent authorities of Hungary have addressed a request to me for the parliamentary immunity of Klára Dobrev to be waived.

These requests are referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

6. Composition of committees and delegations

1-0016-0000

President. – The EPP Group has notified me of a decision relating to changes to appointments within committees.

This decision will be set out in the minutes of today's sitting and take effect on the date of this announcement.

7. Negotiations ahead of Parliament's first reading (Rule 72)

1-0018-0000

President. – Several committees have decided to enter into interinstitutional negotiations, pursuant to Rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure.

The reports, which constitute the mandates for the negotiations, are available on the plenary webpage and the titles will be published in the minutes of the sitting.

Pursuant to Rule 72(2), Members or political groups reaching at least the medium threshold may request in writing by tomorrow, Tuesday 20 January, at midnight that the decisions be put to the vote.

If no request for a vote in Parliament is made within the deadline, the committees may start negotiations.

8. Negotiations ahead of Council's first reading (Rule 73)

1-0020-0000

President. – The AGRI Committee has decided to enter into interinstitutional negotiations ahead of Council's first reading, pursuant to Rule 73 of the Rules of Procedure.

The position adopted by Parliament at first reading, which constitutes the mandate for those negotiations, is available on the plenary webpage and its title will be published in the minutes of the sitting.

9. Corrigenda (Rule 251)

1-0022-0000
President. – The INTA and ITRE committees have transmitted a corrigendum to a text adopted by the Parliament.

Pursuant to Rule 251(4), this corrigendum will be deemed approved unless, no later than 24 hours after this announcement, a request is made by a political group or Members reaching at least the low threshold that it be put to the vote.

The corrigendum is available on the plenary webpage. Its title will be published in the minutes of this sitting.

10. Signature of acts adopted in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (Rule 81)

1-0024-0000
President. – I would like to inform you that, since the adjournment of Parliament's session on 18 December, I have signed, together with the President of the Council, three acts adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure in accordance with Rule 81 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure.

I would also like to inform you that on Tuesday, I shall sign, together with the President of the Council, two acts adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure.

The titles of the acts will be published in the minutes of this sitting.

11. Order of business

1-0026-0000
President. – We now come to the order of business.

The final draft agenda, as adopted by the Conference of Presidents on 14 January pursuant to Rule 163, has been distributed.

First, I would like to inform you that I have received a request for urgent procedure from the EPP, S&D and Renew groups, pursuant to Rule 170(6), on the following three proposals: 'Enhanced cooperation on the establishment of a Loan for Ukraine'; 'Regulation implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027'; 'Amending Regulation 2024/792 establishing the Ukraine Facility'.

The vote on these requests will be taken tomorrow. For the first proposal on enhanced cooperation, if adopted, the vote will be held on Wednesday. For the other two proposals on regulations, if adopted, the vote will be held at a future part-session.

With the agreement of the political groups, I wish to put to the House the following proposals for changes to the final draft agenda. The title of the debate on Council and Commission statements on 'Territorial integrity and sovereignty of Greenland and the Kingdom of Denmark' be changed

to 'Territorial integrity and sovereignty of Greenland and the Kingdom of Denmark: the need for a united EU response to US blackmail attempts'.

The vote on the report by Mr Michał Szczerba on EU-US political relations will be postponed to a future part session.

There are no objections. These changes are approved. The agenda is now adopted and the order of business is thus established.

Now we go to the points of order – there are quite a few.

1-0027-0000

Fabio De Masi (NI). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich beziehe mich auf Artikel 167 der Geschäftsordnung. Wir haben ja jetzt vernommen, dass US-Präsident Donald Trump im Zusammenhang mit seinen Forderungen, Grönland zu verkaufen, auch Strafzölle gegen verschiedene europäische Länder verhängen will. Aber es reicht doch nicht, wenn wir hier alle aufstehen und salbungsvoll klatschen, sondern wir müssen doch mal an die Schmerzpunkte der USA herangehen und hier zum Beispiel darüber diskutieren, warum in Deutschland, in meinem Heimatland, US-Mittelstreckenraketen stationiert werden sollen. Wir müssen US-*Big Techs* endlich mit Quellen- und Strafsteuern belegen, damit es ihnen auch wehtut. Wir sollten uns nicht weiter einseitig abhängig machen von US-Frackinggas und – eingebettet in einen Waffenstillstand – Nord Stream wieder in Betrieb nehmen, die von der Ukraine in die Luft gesprengt wurde. Sonst wird man Donald Trump doch nicht beeindrucken. Es wäre an der Zeit, dass auch Sie in diesem Haus sich eingestehen: Sie haben viel zu lange am Rockzipfel der USA gehangen. Es ist an der Zeit, jetzt erwachsen zu werden und sich endlich eines Besseren zu besinnen.

1-0028-0000

Γεάδης Γεάδη (ECR). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, θα ήθελα να ενημερώσω το Σώμα ότι εδώ και σχεδόν δύο μήνες απειλούνται Ευρωπαίοι πολίτες και γεωργοί. Πρώτα στο χωριό Δένεια, όπου πάνοπλοι Τούρκοι στρατιώτες επιτέθηκαν σε γεωργούς, μιλώντας για δήθεν νέα σύνορα. Έπειτα στο χωριό Μάμμαρι, όπου Τούρκοι στρατιώτες μαζί με κατοχικές αρχές λιθοβόλησαν γεωργούς, και από τύχη δεν είχαμε νεκρούς. Ακολούθως στο χωριό Αυλώνα, όπου προέλασαν εντός της νεκρής ζώνης. Μάλιστα, ενώ το Γραφείο των Ηνωμένων Εθνών στην Κύπρο διαβεβαίωνε ότι δεν θα επαναληφθεί, πριν τρεις μέρες είχαμε τα ίδια.

Γι' αυτό χρειάζεται η ισχυρή στήριξη αυτού του Σώματος. Έχω ήδη ζητήσει καταδικαστικό ψήφισμα για την ερχόμενη Ολομέλεια του Φεβρουαρίου, και ευελπιστώ όλοι να αρθούν στο ύψος των περιστάσεων προτού θρηνήσουμε θύματα. Αναμένω όλες οι πολιτικές ομάδες να το στηρίξουν, όπως πράττει η δική μου πολιτική ομάδα του ECR. Όπως έχετε ήδη πει, κυρία Πρόεδρε, η Γροιλανδία δεν πωλείται. Πρέπει να στείλουμε το ίδιο μήνυμα —η Κύπρος δεν πωλείται, γιατί περιφρουρείται.

(Η Πρόεδρος αφαιρεί τον λόγο από τον ομιλητή)

1-0029-0000

Nicolae Ștefănuță (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, Swiss people are not part of the EU, so they don't get a vote in the EU, neither do North Macedonians. All of them have had sorrow when their kids went up in fire, a moment which you so kindly commemorated. The same happened to Romanian young people in Colectiv in 2015.

So I urge you, Madam President, to give these parents more, to give them more than thoughts and prayers, to give them legislation. And I look to the Commission to ban fireworks once and for all,

because they do harm on the outside to animal welfare, and they do harm on the inside to humans.

Let us never let this happen again to any people in Europe.

1-0030-0000
Villy Søvndal (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, I take this point of order referring to Rule 41 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament.

Dear Europeans, dear colleagues, the time has come. This is Europe's decisive moment. We are very grateful for the strong support for Denmark and Greenland in recent days, but now is the time to act.

If we give in to aggression and threats from the Trump administration, we send a very clear message that Trump can do whatever he pleases. We cannot allow that to happen. Europe must draw a clear line, not just in words, but in action.

We have the economic strength to stand firm. If we act together, we will not only strengthen our Union, we will also show the many Americans who reject the path of aggression that Europe remains a just and reliable ally.

This is not the conflict sought by the European Union, but by the Trump administration. We have to meet that with decisive for Greenland, for Denmark and for Europe.

1-0031-0000
Jeroen Lenaers (PPE). – Madam President, I rise on point of order, pursuant to Rule 163, and I would like to draw the attention of the Parliament to a grave new development in Slovakia affecting the fundamental rights of EU citizens and the rule of law as a whole.

Last month, in December 2025, the Slovak Government enforced a new Criminal Code amendment that effectively criminalises freedom of expression. Citizens are now threatened with six months of prison for questioning the Venice Decrees. These historical laws are being used today in 2026 to confiscate the land and forest of ethnic Hungarians. This is not an historical act. It's a live and ongoing breach of the rule of law.

We call on, first of all, the Commission to take a strong stance on this. Commissioner McGrath is with us today, but we also call on the LIBE Committee in this House to follow up on this, to urgently look at it and to revert back to this issue in one of the upcoming plenary sessions.

1-0032-0000
Marc Botenga (The Left). – Madame la Présidente, article 126. Vous l'avez dit, après deux semaines de répression, des milliers de morts en Iran, vous avez interdit l'accès au Parlement aux diplomates iraniens. Très bien. Mais cela fait deux ans que nous vous demandons d'exclure les diplomates israéliens de ce Parlement, parce qu'eux aussi viennent ici, avec le mandat d'un premier ministre sous mandat d'arrêt international, défendent des crimes contre des Palestiniens innocents et représentent en fait un État génocidaire. Et là, vous ne le faites pas, et je voudrais vous demander pourquoi.

Parce que les atrocités commises par nos alliés ne peuvent pas valoir moins que celles des autres. Et comme quand vous avez justement exclu les diplomates russes pour les violations de la Russie en Ukraine, nous ne pouvons pas non plus avoir piscine au moment où les États-Unis nous

menacent ou violent la souveraineté du Venezuela. Alors, madame la Présidente, je vous le redemande formellement, pour que ce Parlement garde une crédibilité en matière de droits humains: s'il vous plaît, refusez l'accès à ces bâtiments aux diplomates israéliens.

1-0033-0000
Tomáš Zdechovský (PPE). – Madam President, I usually do not use this point of order. It is the first time in my life. But I have to use Rule 202 because, in Slovakia, the most important whistleblower regarding corruption and misusing European funds in the agriculture sector, Ms Šubová, has been put in prison.

Police took her to the prison this morning and she is still in detention. I am totally shocked because she will speak next week in the Budgetary Control Committee here in the European Parliament and we do not have more information on why they took her to the police. She stayed longer than 12 hours.

I think they wanted to give her only the signal to shut up and not say what we are doing in Slovakia. This is the same scenario that was in Hungary, Iran, Russia or Venezuela.

1-0034-0000
Hans Neuhoff (ESN). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich beziehe mich auf Artikel 10 Absatz 4 der Geschäftsordnung, wonach in Parlamentsdebatten beleidigende Äußerungen zu unterbleiben haben. Der Kollege Kelleher von der Renew-Fraktion hat im Dezember bei der Aussprache über Fälle prorussischer Spionage Abgeordnete der Rechten und der Linken als nützliche Idioten bezeichnet. Dieser Ausdruck charakterisiert Personen als manipulierbar und dumm. Er würdigt andere Mitglieder herab und beschädigt die parlamentarische Würde.

Kolleginnen und Kollegen, wenn wir es zulassen, dass wir uns hier gegenseitig als Idioten bezeichnen, sind dem Verfall der parlamentarischen Debattenkultur Tür und Tor geöffnet. Ich bitte Sie daher, Frau Präsidentin, das beschriebene Verhalten des Kollegen Kelleher nachträglich zu sanktionieren.

1-0035-0000
Christophe Grudler (Renew). – Madame la Présidente, rappel au règlement intérieur sur la base des articles 202 et 129: je dénonce les sanctions inacceptables prises par le président Trump et son administration contre l'ancien commissaire européen Thierry Breton et quatre leaders européens d'ONG.

Nous avons appris que la Commission européenne a refusé de défendre pleinement le commissaire Breton, alors qu'il est attaqué pour des décisions prises dans le cadre de son mandat.

Je regrette cette décision et j'appelle la Commission à défendre totalement chacun de ses serviteurs. Cette attaque américaine contre Thierry Breton est une attaque contre toutes nos institutions européennes. Réagissons fermement, ensemble, et en cohérence entre les institutions européennes!

1-0036-0000
President. – Thank you very, very much to all of you. That concludes the points of order. It was quite a, let's say, creative way of using rules this session.

1-0037-0000
(The sitting was briefly suspended)

1-0039-0000

PRZEWODNICTWO: EWA KOPACZ
Wiceprzewodnicząca

12. Wznowienie posiedzenia

1-0041-0000
(Posiedzenie zostało wznowione o godz. 17.30)

13. 28. system prawny – nowe ramy prawne dla innowacyjnych przedsiębiorstw (debata)

1-0043-0000
Przewodnicząca. – Kolejnym punktem porządku obrad jest sprawozdanie sporządzone przez René Repasiego w imieniu Komisji Prawnej z zaleceniami dla Komisji w sprawie 28. systemu prawnego – nowych ram prawnych dla innowacyjnych przedsiębiorstw (2025/2079(INL)) (A10-0269/2025).

1-0044-0000
René Repasi, *Berichterstatter***.** – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Das 28. Regime steht für die einen für ihre Träume, die Zersplitterung im Binnenmarkt endlich zu überwinden, Schluss zu machen mit den Unwägbarkeiten der nationalen Umsetzung von Richtlinien und dem Aufbau neuer Barrieren aus Anlass dieser Umsetzung, dem sogenannten *Gold Plating*. Für die anderen steht es für ihre Albträume von einem Europa, das lange erkämpfte und wohlerworbene Schutzrechte auf dem Altar der Freizügigkeit schleift. Ich glaube, dass die Hoffnungen der einen erfüllt werden können, wenn man die Sorgen der anderen ernst nimmt.

Unsere Vision für ein 28. Regime für innovative Unternehmen der S.EU ist daher klar: Wer mit einer kühnen Idee den Sprung aus der Forschung in das Haifischbecken des freien Marktes wagt, der muss so schnell wie möglich sein persönliches Risiko begrenzen können. Das heißt: Eine Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung muss innerhalb von 48 Stunden und komplett digital gegründet werden können. Diese Gesellschaftsform muss allen offenstehen. Eine künstliche Beschränkung auf innovativ führt nur zum nächsten Omnibus. Innovation ist kein Etikett, sondern ein Prozess. Eine einmal gegründete S.EU muss unbeschränkte Freizügigkeit im Binnenmarkt genießen. Nur so kann eine innovative Idee vom vollen Potenzial des Binnenmarktes Gebrauch machen. Für Risikokapitalgeber muss klar sein, dass die S.EU denselben Regeln unterliegt, egal in welchem Mitgliedstaat sie aktiv ist. Um für Investoren EU-weite Rechtssicherheit zu schaffen, fordern wir einen einheitlichen, eigenkapitalähnlichen Schuldtitel, bei dem jeder Mitgliedstaat dieselbe insolvenzrechtliche Behandlung erfährt.

Innovation lebt vom Talent. Ein Start-up kann jedoch selten mit den Gehältern der ganz Großen mithalten. Sie können aber einen Traum verkaufen. Deshalb brauchen wir EU-weit einheitliche Regeln für die Beteiligung von Mitarbeitern am Kapital der S.EU. Und: Unternehmen müssen sich gegen feindliche Übernahmen, aber auch, um ihre Innovationen und Forschungen abzusichern, schützen können. Unternehmerisches Handeln, das in langen Linien denkt und das die Unternehmensgewinne vollständig der Innovation zukommen lassen will, muss als Stärke begriffen werden. In Dänemark sind mehr als 60 % des Aktienindexes in

Verantwortungseigentum. In Spanien haben wir Modelle, bei denen Arbeiter Eigentümer sind. Eine echte europäische Gesellschaftsform muss Gründerinnen und Gründern, die eine innovative Idee in einem auch innovativ organisierten Unternehmen entwickeln wollen, denselben Zugang zu den Vorzügen der Freizügigkeit gewährleisten wie klassisch organisierten Unternehmen.

Schließlich: Wenn das 28. Regime zu einem Erfolgsmodell für Innovatoren werden soll, dann darf es kein Vehikel für Scharlatane werden. Wer eine S.EU gründet, um damit arbeitsrechtlichen Schutzstandards zu entkommen, schadet der neuen Unternehmensform. Hat sie erst einmal den Ruf einer Umgehungskonstruktion, trauen ihrem Namen weder Investoren noch Talente. Deshalb muss das 28. Regime missbrauchsfest sein. Da reicht es nicht aus, zu sagen, das 28. Regime berühre das Arbeitsrecht nicht. Unternehmensmitbestimmung ist Gesellschaftsrecht und ist ein entscheidender Wettbewerbsvorteil. Sie schafft Teilhabe und Gerechtigkeit in der Arbeitswelt. Ihr Schutz verlangt klare Regeln, auch im 28. Regime. Wenn das nicht gelingt, ist das Projekt zum Scheitern verurteilt, so wie es auch früheren Gesellschaftsrechtsversuchen widerfahren ist.

Herr Kommissar, der vorliegende Bericht hat die Unterstützung von EVP, Sozialdemokraten, ECR, Liberalen und Grünen bekommen. Wann hat es das zuletzt gegeben? Er ist ein Gesamtpaket. Bauen Sie Ihren Entwurf hierauf auf und Sie werden eine breite Mehrheit dieses Hauses hinter sich sehen.

1-0045-0000

Michael McGrath, *Member of the Commission.* – Madam President, rapporteur Repasi, honourable Members, thank you for giving me the opportunity today to exchange with you on this valuable initiative report on the 28th Regime for companies. It is an important milestone and a significant contribution in view of the Commission's upcoming legislative proposal on the 28th Regime, a key deliverable of the EU competitiveness agenda, and critical to breaking down remaining barriers in the single market and ensuring that new and growing companies can reap the full benefits of our greatest asset: the single market. I therefore warmly welcome the European Parliament's report, which provides recommendations for this important initiative.

I have been consulting widely, as you know, with a very broad range of stakeholders, and I take forward the development of the 28th Regime, including with Members of this House. This input is critical to ensure that the final proposal is fit for purpose and has the right level of ambition, addressing the problems that we know exist and providing appropriate solutions. I particularly appreciate the strong cooperation and regular exchanges between Parliament and the Commission during the preparatory work on both the Parliament's report and the Commission's forthcoming proposal, both at political and working levels. Due credit for this should go to René Repasi, the shadow rapporteurs and their teams. I thank you all sincerely for your work.

Thanks to this close cooperation we have achieved significant convergence. The Commission is planning to propose an ambitious legal framework with a focus on corporate law, but with additional ancillary elements that will respond to the needs of innovative companies, but would be legally available to all founders. It will aim to provide simple, flexible, digital and fast procedures for 28th Regime companies to set up and to operate within the EU, and will focus on making it easier for them to attract investment. The proposal will build on the existing *acquis* in EU company law, which has been considerably modernised in recent years, and it will aim to go further while also leveraging existing digital tools and solutions, such as the once- only principle, as well as upcoming ones like the European business wallet.

In this context, I would like to recall that the May 2025 single market strategy announced that the 28th Regime would provide a single set of rules, potentially in a modular and progressive way,

and that it would include an EU corporate legal framework based on digital-by-default solutions. This would help companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises, to overcome barriers when setting up, scaling up and operating throughout the single market. This corporate legal framework will form the core of what the Commission will propose in March, reflecting calls from the Council, the Parliament, as well as the start-up community, and drawing on the extensive consultations carried out last year. The framework will also incorporate targeted elements, including in the areas of taxation and insolvency. The 28th Regime framework will be complemented by the proposal for a European innovation act, which will be adopted on the same day in March.

As regards the legal instrument, I am aware of the vast majority of stakeholders calling for a regulation and I note that the draft resolution also expresses a preference for a regulation. The appropriate legal instrument for the ambitious proposal is still to be finally decided, and this will ultimately be determined by the exact content of the legal proposal and with consideration of what is an appropriate legal basis. But let me assure you, our objective and level of ambition is to achieve common rules for 28th Regime companies across the single market. And as we have collectively said on many occasions, what we need to avoid is 27 versions of the new 28th Regime. I can also confirm that the Commission shares the Parliament's determination to ensure that the 28th Regime is not used to undermine existing rules and standards, including, of course, for workers, but provides as much added value as possible to the benefit of European entrepreneurs and the single market.

I now really look forward to listening to the views of the honourable Members, and again, thank you for the work on this report.

1-0046-0000

Sergey Lagodinsky, *rapporteur for the opinion of the JURI Committee.* – Madam President, dear colleagues, the 28th legal regime is not a technical exercise, we all know it. It is a political choice about Europe's economic future. And without fixing our internal market, without fixing the fragmentation that we have, there is no scale up of Europe, no digital sovereignty and no global competitiveness.

Anyone who says that regulation and competitiveness contradict each other, look at this proposal. This is exactly the other way around. Through this regulation, we improve our competitiveness and we give chances to scale ups and to start ups.

Let me be clear also about the inclusion of the of Article 50 on the freedom of establishment, which requires the co-legislators to act by means of directives. This is the choice of the rapporteur, and only this way we achieve the rapporteur's purposes. And everyone who knows me knows I would go for a European harmonisation full scale. But in order to strike the balance that was proposed by the rapporteurs and in order to save time, I would propose that we go a path that would allow us to conclude as fast as possible, and therefore I support the proposal of the rapporteur in this case.

1-0047-0000

Axel Voss, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion.* – Frau Präsidentin! Herr Kommissar! Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Das 28. Regime könnte wirklich ein Meilenstein für Europa sein. Mit seiner neuen Unternehmensform soll es möglich sein, Start-ups innerhalb von 48 Stunden zu gründen, in allen Mitgliedstaaten auch Geschäfte zu machen, Personal einzustellen – ohne jegliche Hürden –, Unternehmen vollständig zu digitalisieren, schneller, einfacher Zugang zu Investments und Kapital. Das hört sich prima an und soll auch so kommen.

Europa ist voller guter Ideen, voller kluger Köpfe. Man muss ihnen aber jetzt auch die Möglichkeit geben, zu wachsen und nicht in Bürokratie zu ertrinken. Deshalb auch ein Wort der Warnung: Diese Idee ist an sich nicht neu. Sie ist wieder und wieder an Mitgliedstaaten entsprechend gescheitert, denen die eigenen Regeln wichtiger sind als die der Gemeinschaft. Wir können es uns meines Erachtens nicht noch einmal leisten, zu scheitern, wenn wir unseren Wohlstand auch entsprechend sichern möchten. Wir brauchen Unternehmen, die wachsen, die wettbewerbsfähig sind. Und das geht eben nur, wenn wir europäische Hürden beseitigen.

Deshalb möchte ich auch hier die Kommission eindringlich bitten, einen Vorschlag vorzulegen, der all das erfüllt. Je harmonisierter er sein kann, desto besser ist es, und insbesondere wäre eine Verordnung da natürlich das richtige Instrument.

Ich möchte insbesondere unserem Berichterstatter im Rechtsausschuss ganz herzlich danken für seinen unermüdlichen Einsatz und seine Expertise, mit der er diesen Initiativbericht, das Europäische Parlament, hier sozusagen nach vorne bringt. Ich hoffe, dass die Kommission ihrer Aufgabe jetzt auch nachkommt, diesen echten, voll harmonisierten Binnenmarkt zu schaffen, nicht nur für Start-ups, sondern für alle Unternehmen – und das gilt im Grunde auch darüber hinaus.

1-0048-0000

Ana Catarina Mendes, *em nome do Grupo S&D***.** – Senhora Presidente, Senhor Comissário, caros colegas, este é um dia importante neste Parlamento, na discussão da competitividade e da autonomia estratégica do nosso mercado interno e, sobretudo, para pararmos de ter um mercado interno que seja fragmentado e onde não seja possível potenciar toda a inovação, todo o conhecimento e todo o talento que nós temos nas *start-ups* — que é um movimento, que é um mercado e um nicho importantíssimo.

É importante para a competitividade da nossa economia, é importante para que as empresas inovadoras sejam uma prioridade estratégica do nosso mercado interno, mas é fundamental que esta harmonização que se requer aqui e que o nosso relator aqui nos recomenda — a harmonização no espaço europeu — não seja à custa da desregulamentação.

É, por isso mesmo, muito importante que este relatório, que eu quero aqui saudar, sublinhe a importância de garantir os direitos laborais numa economia mais desenvolvida, mais inovadora e mais digital.

A Europa precisa verdadeiramente de uma economia robusta e digital, mas isso só se faz sendo fiéis aos valores de sempre: os valores europeus.

1-0049-0000

Pascale Piera, *au nom du groupe PfE***.** – Madame la Présidente, cela fait près de vingt ans que l'Union européenne cherche à mettre entièrement la main sur notre droit des sociétés, notre droit fiscal et notre droit social. C'est désormais chose faite avec ce très dangereux «28 régime». Vous annoncez que ce projet permettra l'implantation des entreprises dans tous les États membres lorsqu'elles souhaitent exercer une activité en Europe. Je vais vous expliquer maintenant pourquoi tout ceci est à la fois grave et mensonger.

Vous allez d'abord favoriser les risques de fraude fiscale car vous supprimez toute possibilité pour un État de contrôler le bien-fondé d'une entreprise. C'est la porte ouverte aux sociétés écrans et au crime organisé en col blanc.

Vous allez également créer une harmonisation de nos normes sociales – par le bas, évidemment – et une énième mise en concurrence déloyale de la France avec des pays moins protecteurs. Les entreprises pourront ainsi réaliser un véritable *forum shopping*, dans la continuité de la directive sur les travailleurs détachés.

Enfin, au lieu de simplifier la vie de nos entreprises, c'est tout le contraire qui va évidemment se produire, puisque cette avalanche de normes viendra complexifier toutes les procédures.

Alors, si vous voulez sincèrement améliorer la vie de nos entreprises et simplifier leur existence, vous devez commencer par supprimer l'ensemble des règles aberrantes du *green deal*. En réalité, c'est une fédéralisation – une fois de plus au grand jour – de notre système social et de notre système fiscal, qui est une attaque directe à la souveraineté des États.

La Commission européenne vient d'inventer un nouveau cheval de Troie: désormais, c'est un cheval de Troie normatif.

1-0050-0000

Mario Mantovani, *a nome del gruppo ECR***.** – Signora Presidente, signor Commissario, onorevoli colleghi, relatore, il 28° regime creerà una società europea unica, opzionale e alternativa a quelle nazionali, rispettando le prerogative degli Stati membri.

Oggi, per una startup, espandersi dalla Lombardia, dall'Italia all'Europa, non si presenta come un'opportunità, ma una giungla burocratica che ci costa 300 miliardi l'anno di mancati investimenti.

Con questa proposta, di cui sono relatore ombra, il Parlamento pone, caro Commissario, richieste importanti: zero burocrazia; registrazione interamente digitale in 48 ore attraverso un portale unico; stop ai corsi obsoleti, quindi capitale sociale a 1 euro, soprattutto nessuna riserva legale, e ringrazio tutti i relatori per aver condiviso questa richiesta; certezza legale anche in ambito digitale e classi di azioni differenti per attrarre investimenti e, un punto per cui mi sono battuto, una fiscalità competitiva rispetto ai migliori standard internazionali su società e stock option.

È un buon compromesso, ma le tante startup che ci hanno contattato durante il dibattito chiedono di più. Vogliono un regolamento e uniformità per espandersi senza più frammentazione né costi, le ascolti.

E occorre andare oltre: la riforma del solo diritto societario non basterà. Alle imprese serve subito più mercato unico e serve un Delaware europeo e una fiscalità a una sola cifra.

1-0051-0000

Pascal Canfin, *au nom du groupe Renew***.** – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, Monsieur le Commissaire, peu d'Européens le savent, mais nous créons plus de start-up en Europe qu'aux États-Unis. Simplement, elles ne se développent pas suffisamment en Europe. Donc, nous n'avons pas un problème d'innovation: nous avons un problème de croissance de cette innovation. Pourquoi? Parce que, lorsque vous avez trouvé une solution quelque part en Europe (en France, en Allemagne, en Italie, en Lituanie…) pour ensuite la faire passer sur l'ensemble du marché intérieur, c'est un cauchemar. C'est un cauchemar parce qu'il vous faut à chaque fois recréer des structures juridiques différentes, qui répondent à des règles totalement différentes.

C'est pour cela que ce 28e régime est fondamental: parce que c'est un élément qui va permettre d'enfin aller chercher toute la puissance de notre marché unique pour développer les innovations chez nous et pas aux États-Unis, pour empêcher le transfert de connaissances, de savoirs, de valeurs, d'emplois de l'Europe vers les États-Unis, dans un moment très complexe dans la relation transatlantique.

Monsieur le Commissaire, pour conclure, vous avez tout – tout! – pour présenter un rapport, dans quelques mois, qui sera voté avec une large majorité ici, au Parlement européen. Reprenez ce rapport d'initiative et vous aurez dans quelques mois un 28e régime.

1-0052-0000

Kira Marie Peter-Hansen, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group***.** – Madam President, let me start by thanking the rapporteur for both the results and the good cooperation.

'Societas Europaea Unificata'. I cannot be the only one who struggles to pronounce the proposed name of the new corporate forum by the 28th Regime, but even though few under 40 ever had Latin in school, the vision is simple: making Europe the best place to establish your business and seeing it grow.

By harmonising EU rules, removing unnecessary burdens and making access to capital easier, the 28th Regime will allow SMEs, start-ups and scale-ups to actually experience a single market, and it will allow Europe to overcome the innovation gap.

However, if this vision is to survive and not become yet another missed opportunity, it must earn public support. That is why it is crucial for both me and the Greens that workers' rights are fully protected. We should always harmonise to the highest standards, not the lowest.

If we do this right, it can set Europe on a new, innovative and competitive track. So, let's make this vision a reality.

1-0053-0000

Leila Chaibi, *au nom du groupe The Left***.** – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, la Commission européenne fait preuve toujours d'une imagination débordante quand il s'agit de saboter les droits des travailleurs, et le 28e régime en est l'illustration parfaite. Pourquoi 28e régime? Parce qu'il y a 27 États dans l'Union européenne. Et là, c'est un peu comme si la Commission créait un 28e État membre, une sorte d'État fictif avec ses propres règles, un droit parallèle soit disant optionnel en réalité imbattable, plus rapide, plus léger, plus rentable. Un régime que les employeurs choisiront et que les travailleurs subiront.

Avec ce 28e régime, les entreprises pourront contourner les règles nationales, choisir le droit le plus faible et organiser la course au moins disant social et fiscal qui tire tout le monde vers le bas. La Commission le sait, c'est explosif. Alors elle avance, masquée. On connaît déjà l'histoire. D'abord une législation présentée comme inoffensive. À la fin de l'histoire, on se retrouvera avec un droit taillé sur mesure pour les grandes multinationales et des travailleurs qui paieront la facture.

D'ailleurs, les lobbies patronaux ne s'y trompent pas. Ils applaudissent des deux mains et demandent déjà d'étendre ce régime à toutes les entreprises. Nous refusons cette Europe du dumping organisé, des entreprises sans attaches, des travailleurs sans protection. Le 28e régime, c'est l'entreprise sans nation, sans droits, sans contrôle. Nous ne voulons pas de cette Europe des passe-droits pour le capital. Nous voulons une Europe des droits pour celles et ceux qui travaillent.

1-0054-0000
Adrián Vázquez Lázara (PPE). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, señorías, Europa tiene el talento, la ambición y la capacidad económica necesaria para ser un gigante tecnológico. A Europa —por mucho que algunos insistan— no le falta nada para triunfar, si acaso le sobra algo y yo diría que es la burocracia y la fragmentación jurídica.

Durante años hemos intentado avanzar hacia marcos societarios europeos, sin éxito. Hemos tratado de impulsar la innovación desde los despachos, aprobando cientos y cientos de normas, sin comprender que lo realmente necesario y lo que necesitan nuestros emprendedores no es más papel, sino más seguridad, más simplicidad y más libertad para innovar.

El llamado 28.º régimen podría ser la respuesta: un verdadero marco europeo que permita a las empresas operar en todo el mercado único con una sola estructura jurídica y una lógica común de crecimiento, sin tener que reinventarse en cada frontera.

Señor comisario, para conseguir eso necesitamos un régimen ambicioso, sencillo y plenamente armonizado, una auténtica forma societaria europea reconocida en todos los Estados miembros, con capital mínimo simbólico, registro digital en 48 horas o menos y sin barreras administrativas innecesarias.

Queremos que Europa sea un continente en donde emprender no sea un acto heroico y en donde crecer no suponga un salto al vacío. Pero, para eso, nos tenemos que centrar en lo importante, que no es otra cosa que construir con menos burocracia y con reglas más claras y mucho más simples.

1-0055-0000
Gabriele Bischoff (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich glaube, wir sind uns alle einig hier, dass Glaubwürdigkeit die wichtigste Währung in der Demokratie ist. Ich finde es sehr gut – das haben Sie gehört –, dass hier im Parlament dank der Arbeit des Berichterstatters übergreifend das 28. Regime vorgeschlagen wird, das, ich zitiere, eben „kein Vehikel für Scharlatane“, indem es Mitbestimmung und Demokratie am Arbeitsplatz aushöhlt, werden soll. Das ist wichtig, weil es zum europäischen Sozialmodell gehört, und wir halten das in vielen Reden hoch.

Dieser Vorschlag kommt aber auch zu einer Zeit, wo wir genau die Praxis der Europäischen Aktiengesellschaft sehen, wo zwei Drittel der SEs genau ein Bauchladen für Scharlatane sind, weil sie leer sind und nur angeboten werden, um eben bestehende Arbeitnehmerrechte auszuhöhlen. Deshalb ist es so wichtig, bei allen Vorschlägen, die die Kommission macht, dass wir ganz klare *Safeguards* hier brauchen für individuelles und kollektives Arbeitsrecht. Und das Beste wäre noch, wenn Sie endlich auch die Schlupflöcher in der SE schließen würden. Das schafft Glaubwürdigkeit.

1-0056-0000
Ernő Schaller-Baross (PfE). – Elnök Asszony! A 28. rezsim nem pusztán egy javaslat, hanem egy újabb kísérlet arra, hogy Brüsszel a tagállami hatáskörök rovására bővítse saját jogköreit, csorbítsa az egyhangúság elvét. Az elmúlt évek tapasztalata világos: ami ma választható, abból a holnap kötelező szabály lesz. A társasági jog és az adózás nem brüsszeli kompetencia, hanem a nemzeti gazdaságpolitika alapja.

Ezeket a döntéseket nem lehet elvonni a tagállamoktól anélkül, hogy súlyos károkat okoznánk a versenyképességben és a demokratikus felelősségben. Európa versenyképességét ma nem a szabályok hiánya gyengíti, hanem a túlzott, sokszor ideológiai alapú szabályozás. A vállalkozások kevesebb adminisztrációt és nagyobb mozgásteret akarnak, nem új jogi kísérleteket.

1-0057-0000
Ondřej Krutílek (ECR). – Paní předsedající, vážený pane komisaři, na návrh 28. režimu netrpělivě čekám nejen já, ale hlavně náš byznys – startupy a inovativní firmy. I když si myslím, že otevřen by měl být všem firmám, které jej budou chtít využít, ať už jsou malé nebo velké, ať už působí v jakémkoliv oboru. A taky by mělo být jednoduché překlopit firmy z národního režimu do 28. režimu a zase zpátky. Rovněž to nesmí dopadnout jako obvykle – národními specifiky. Osmadvacítka musí být funkční a skutečně jednotná napříč EU bez ohledu na zemi registrace. Proto v tomto případě – jako konzervativec atypicky – preferuji nařízení, nikoliv směrnici. Digitalizace všech kroků registrace a fungování by mohla posunout i obecný standard pro podnikání ve všech členských státech. Čím si naopak jistý nejsem, je harmonizace daní. Ty by měly zůstat v národní kompetenci. Pane komisaři, víte, co máte dělat, tak to nepokazte.

1-0058-0000
Ilhan Kyuchyuk (Renew). – Madam President, Commissioner, dear colleagues, a unified 28th Regime aiming to remove national barriers and divergent procedures is an important instrument to strengthen Europe's competitiveness, technological sovereignty and internal market cohesion.

The 28th Regime offers a modern, simple, digital, EU-wide company forum for overcoming the costly and complex patchwork of 27 different corporate regimes across the Union.

This European framework will lower barriers to cross-border activity, reduce red tape and create a business friendly legal environment allowing innovative companies, start-ups, SMEs and scale-ups to grow.

To this end, the European Parliament's recommendation in Mr Repasi's report offers practical measures for a modern, integrated EU economy that could facilitate investment, attract talent and foster innovation while respecting Member States' social and labour legislation.

Mr Commissioner, I echo your statement: it is time to act.

(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question)

1-0059-0000
Bogdan Rzońca (ECR), *pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki***.** – Mam pytanie do Pana. Słuchałem uważnie wypowiedzi, też jestem za innowacyjnością, ale chciałem zapytać o Pańskie zdanie, ponieważ w ostatnich dwóch latach widzimy wielkie tempo upadku wielkich firm europejskich. W tamtym roku upadła firma Goodyear, amerykańska firma w Niemczech, fabryka semikonektorów w Belgii, Northvolt w Skandynawii. A teraz za miesiąc będziemy głosować, bo upadła belgijska firma i zwolniono 3,5 tysiąca pracowników, i chce 7 milionów euro pomocy. Czy Pan nie myśli, że jeśli mówimy o innowacyjności, powinniśmy też rozmawiać o upadku?

(Przewodnicząca odebrała mówcy głos)

1-0060-0000
Илхан Кючюк (Renew), *отговор на въпрос, зададен чрез вдигане на синя карта***.** – Благодаря на колегата за въпроса. Една от причините, разбира се, европейските компании да не са успешни на европейска територия е, че не се справяме достатъчно добре с бюрокрацията. Точно такъв тип предложения правят възможно бюрокрацията да бъде по-малка и тези европейски компании не да напускат нашата територия, а да се развиват точно тук, защото трябва да бъдат направени

необходимите действия. И да, аз подкрепям това предложение, защото то дава много преимущества на европейския бизнес.

1-0061-0000
Damian Boeselager (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, colleagues, there's only one and only one priority at the moment, and that is to establish European independence. Every action we take now, every law we adopt, has to establish this independence: military independence, democratic independence and, yes, economic independence.

Commissioner, it is therefore a major failure of your Commission that we do not see a fundamental harmonisation of the single market right now. What we see is little bits and pieces, but we really miss a proposal that makes it super easy for companies to scale across the continent, to hire people across the continent and to sell their goods and services.

And of course we are in favour of the EU Inc., but it establishes a 28th Regime, it does not abolish the national regimes that we currently have.

One thing I want to echo from the roadshow on the 28th Regime on the EU Inc. that we did over the past months in Helsinki, in Paris, in Berlin and in Amsterdam. And that is that European innovators want a solution fast. They are not thinking about years. They are thinking about weeks. And so maybe we should consider having a fast speedboat regulation that is limited but really delivers now, and then we can discuss labour law, tax law and insolvency law in a bigger package.

1-0062-0000
Hanna Gedin (The Left). – Fru talman! Ni i högern påstår att den 28:e ordningen förenklar Europa. För att gynna storföretagen vill ni minska det demokratiska inflytandet och riva upp de lagar som skyddar arbetsvillkoren. I den 28:e ordningen kan Sveriges lagstiftade rätt till fem veckors semester sluta gälla. Samma sak gäller våra diskrimineringslagar och skydd för visselblåsare. Lägre löner här, svagare anställningsskydd där, och gärna utan facklig insyn, tack!

För Sveriges del är detta ett verkligt hot mot hela den svenska modellen, med kollektivavtalade villkor och trygghet på arbetsmarknaden. Att trasa sönder arbetsrätten är inte förenkling, det är en försämring. Till er i högern som driver på denna förändring och försämring: Varför vill ni göra EU:s inre marknad till ett smörgåsbord, där den som har råd att kringgå reglerna alltid vinner?

1-0063-0000
Marion Walsmann (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Europa steht an einem Wendepunkt. Unsere Produktivität stagniert, die globale Unsicherheit wächst und unsere Wettbewerbsfähigkeit gerät zunehmend unter Druck. Um dem zu entgegnen, brauchen wir nicht nur große Strategien, sondern eben auch konkrete Werkzeuge, die im Alltag von Unternehmen spürbar wirken.

Und genau hier liegt die Chance des 28. Regimes. Es kann ein weiteres Puzzlestück sein, um den Binnenmarkt endlich so zu nutzen, wie er gedacht ist. Ein echter Heimatmarkt für Gründung, Skalierung und Innovation, Investition. Ebenso ist es ein wirtschaftspolitisches Signal: Europa will wieder schneller, einfacher, investitionsfreundlicher werden. Unternehmen sollen die Möglichkeit haben, vom ersten Tag an europäisch zu denken, nicht nur national.

Aber wir dürfen uns auch nichts vormachen: Aus der innovativen, einheitlichen Alternative könnte ein Flickenteppich werden, wenn diese in 27 nationalen Gerichtssystemen mit unterschiedlichen Verfahren, Beweisstandards und Sprachen ausgelegt wird. Deshalb sollten wir

klar für eine Verordnung eintreten, die überall unmittelbar gilt. Denn wir werden nicht durch 27 Einzelwege stärker. Auch sollten wir daher nicht die nächste Debatte scheuen. Ein echter Binnenmarkt und eine Kapitalmarktunion bedürfen eines echten Europäischen Gerichtssystems, das bei Unternehmensstreitigkeiten verlässlich und einheitlich entscheiden kann. Ansonsten bleibt der EuGH Flaschenhals und Europa langsamer als seine Wettbewerber. Für mehr Wachstum brauchen wir also ein Europa aus einem Guss – ein Markt, ein Rahmen –, nicht 27 halbe Kopien.

1-0064-0000
Victor Negrescu (S&D). – Doamnă președintă, stimați colegi, propunem astăzi un nou cadru juridic european pentru companiile inovatoare, un instrument opțional, simplu și previzibil, gândit pentru piața unică.

Militez de mult timp pentru această soluție, pentru că Europa pierde prea multe idei bune din cauza fragmentării legislative. Avem prea multă birocrație, prea multe reguli diferite.

Acest cadru european le permite start-upurilor și firmelor care cresc rapid să se dezvolte pe întreg teritoriul Uniunii, fără obstacole inutile. Este o șansă reală pentru competitivitatea europeană, dar și pentru cea locală.

Antreprenorii, creatorii, companiile inovative au nevoie de reguli clare și de acces real la piața unică.

Totodată, trebuie să spun foarte clar: standardele europene privind munca, protecția angajaților și dialogul social trebuie respectate.

De aceea, mulțumesc partenerilor sociali, inclusiv din țara mea, din România, pentru participarea activă la această dezbatere, pentru a creiona un cadru echilibrat.

Europa poate fi competitivă, inovatoare și corectă social. Pentru această Europă vom continua să ne luptăm!

1-0065-0000
Antonella Sberna (ECR). – Signora Presidente, signor Commissario, onorevoli colleghi, c'è una storia che si ripete spesso in Europa: qualcuno con un'idea forte, un computer acceso fino a tardi, la voglia di provarci davvero. E all'inizio tutto sembra possibile. Poi arrivano le prime domande: dove apro l'azienda? Che regole devo seguire? E se domani voglio uscire dai confini nazionali? Di fronte a questi dubbi molti si fermano, non perché manchi il talento o perché le regole siano giuste, ma perché le regole sono troppe, a volte, troppo diverse e troppo confuse.

L'idea del 28° regime nasce proprio da questa storia. Nasce per dire a chi vuole fare impresa che l'Europa non deve essere un ostacolo. Un quadro giuridico europeo semplice, facoltativo, armonizzato, che deve significare meno burocrazia e più tempo e risorse per innovare, assumere e competere. Un insieme di regole comuni che rafforzi il mercato interno e rimetta al centro chi crea valore.

E siccome è da più di quindici anni che a Bruxelles si parla e ne stiamo parlando, facciamo in modo che questa sia la volta giusta e che si possa discutere dei dettagli, perché non vogliamo che questo si riduca a un ennesimo labirinto di regole. E su questo, è il momento, e noi ci siamo.

1-0066-0000

Billy Kelleher (Renew). – Madam President, the introduction of the 28th Regime for European companies could be a real catalyst for boosting competitiveness, strengthening the single market and reducing fragmentation in the EU. It could create the right conditions for the next generation of high-growth companies to stay in Europe, to start up, to innovate and to scale up, rather than seeking growth abroad.

Just last week, Commissioner, the *Financial Times* reported that trade between Member States had dropped for the first time in a decade. This regime could reduce complexities and encourage more companies to look outside their own domestic markets.

The 28th Regime is an opportunity, so let's not waste it. Let's not over-legislate and overcomplicate something to make sure it works perfectly in theory, but for it to work in practice, this regime needs to be simple, have added value and most importantly, it needs to be attractive.

I strongly support Parliament's recommendations to the Commission to keep this proposal targeted and avoid areas that fall under national competences such as taxation, insolvency and employment law. Instead, the proposal should focus on having a broad scope, ensuring that it's a voluntary opt-in regime, complementing the 27 and embedding 'first digital' and the 'once-only' approach.

I look forward to the publication by Commissioner McGrath bringing forward this proposal in March.

1-0067-0000

Lukas Mandl (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Europa braucht den Aufschwung. Wir brauchen ihn für den Wohlstand jetzt und in Zukunft, für unsere sozialen Sicherungssysteme, auch für unsere Unabhängigkeit von anderen Teilen der Welt und um unsere Zivilisation aufrechtzuerhalten. Wir brauchen daher auch jede Möglichkeit, unternehmerisch aktiv zu werden. Deshalb ist es richtig, dass es eine eigene europäische, in der gesamten Europäischen Union gültige Rechtsform für Unternehmen geben soll – wenn das etwas ermöglicht, das wir aus der Unabhängigkeitserklärung der Vereinigten Staaten, mit deren Administration wir gerade große Probleme zu lösen haben, die wir aber trotzdem schätzen, kennen, nämlich das Streben nach Glück – *pursuit of happiness*. Ich sage das deshalb heute, weil diese neue Rechtsform das unternehmerische Tätigwerden leichter machen soll, aber nicht das Glücksrittertum. Nicht die Goldgräbermentalität, die dann möglicherweise das stabile europäische Wirtschaftsmodell auf den Kopf stellt. Nein, Streben nach Glück und Glück sind nicht nur Profit, obwohl der zur Wirtschaft dazugehört, wenn sie funktionieren soll, sondern bedeuten, etwas beizutragen, unternehmerisch, um das Leben anderer Menschen zu erleichtern durch Produkte und Dienstleistungen. Das ist es, was viele in Europa wollen und können, aber es fehlt ihnen die Rechtsform dafür, und es fehlt auch der richtige Kapitalmarkt dafür in Europa. Deshalb ist die Kapitalmarktunion so wichtig. Deshalb müssen wir mobilisieren, was in Europa an Kapital eigentlich vorhanden wäre.

1-0068-0000

Evelyn Regner (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar! Demokratie beginnt im Betrieb. Wir wissen schon lange: Mitbestimmung stärkt Unternehmen, und Beteiligung macht Entscheidungen einfach besser – für das Unternehmen, für den globalen Wettbewerb und natürlich auch für die Beschäftigten. Wenn wir der Kommission jetzt auf den Weg geben, was sie bei ihrem Vorschlag für eine neue rein europäische Unternehmensform – dem 28. Regime – jedenfalls berücksichtigen sollte, ist es genau das: Mitbestimmung. Das ist insofern wichtig, als der

Missbrauch einer solchen neuen europäischen Unternehmensform verhindert werden muss. Es sollte keine Umgehungsstruktur geben können, um Arbeitsrecht aushebeln zu können. Also, Arbeitnehmerrechte sollen auf alle Fälle berücksichtigt werden. Das kennen wir schon von früheren Versuchen, und gerade jetzt, mit den geopolitischen und wirtschaftlichen Herausforderungen wäre es fatal, wenn Beschäftigte auf der Strecke bleiben.

Und daher, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar: Der Bericht von Herrn Repasi enthält sehr viel Wertvolles, was wir Ihnen auf den Weg geben möchten und im Kommissionsvorschlag dann auch sehen möchten.

1-0069-0000

Ľudovít Ódor (Renew). – Madam President, Vice-President, Commissioner, colleagues, the global digital landscape is dominated by giant companies, despite Europe's enormous consumer base. No company with a valuation over 500 billion was created from scratch in the last 50 years, and there are only two European companies in the global top 20. Start-ups are often leaving Europe to scale up elsewhere.

What does it mean?

Europe failed to build a truly single market for capital. Our goal should be to allow European startups to seamlessly operate across Member States. Full harmonisation went nowhere. We need a special regime for fast-growing companies which is internationally competitive.

New legal forms should be just a starting point. We risk another failure if other elements are not sufficiently taken into account, like taxation, employment law or insolvency procedures. Big steps are sometimes necessary. You cannot cross a chasm in two small steps.

1-0070-0000

Maravillas Abadía Jover (PPE). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, desde el inicio de la legislatura, la Comisión tiene un mandato claro: dar contenido real a la competitividad. Europa tiene el talento, pero le faltan las herramientas necesarias para asegurar el éxito.

El 28.º régimen es el pasaporte de libertad económica para que los emprendedores puedan abrir su empresa sin tardar semanas en papeleo. Con este paso adelante, en tan solo cuarenta y ocho horas cualquier idea se convertirá en empresa de forma 100 % digital. Que emprender no sea una carrera de obstáculos: queremos que nuestras empresas tengan agilidad para competir, sencillez para atraer capital privado y seguridad jurídica para que nuestros fundadores no se vean obligados a vender su sueño demasiado pronto.

Con nuestras propuestas, nuestras empresas nacerán globales, con un mercado único, sin costuras, y con un reconocimiento automático por parte de los veintisiete Estados miembros. No queremos que el talento emigre; queremos que la innovación y el capital encuentren aquí su hogar generando riqueza y empleo de calidad.

Seamos ambiciosos. Saquemos adelante este marco jurídico para que el genio europeo no encuentre techos de cristal; que cada idea tenga la oportunidad de crecer y triunfar aquí, en la Unión Europea.

1-0071-0000

Lara Wolters (S&D). – Madam President, in today's world, Europe is strongest when it acts together, and we must ensure companies can harness the power of European integration.

Removing internal barriers, creating a reliable regulatory environment and enabling skill is what the EU should be doing at this time, but let us be clear: a 28th Regime is not inherently good or bad. Its value depends entirely on how it is designed and what political choices we make.

Crucially, the choice must be made to protect workers and ensure that this new forum does not open loopholes. I very much welcome the attention paid to this by my colleague René Repasi and expect the European Commission to do the same.

I also welcome the report's innovative approach, from allowing easier and digital incorporation to safeguards against killer acquisitions and room for innovative ownership and governance models, including stewardship.

The message to the European Commission is clear: take this report both as inspiration and warning. Only a well-designed proposal, ambitious in its approach but cautious in its execution, will be a win-win.

1-0072-0000

Morten Løkkegaard (Renew). – Fru formand! Kommissær, kolleger. Vi siger det jo så tit. Vi har et europæisk indre marked, men sandheden er jo, at vi har syvogtyve forskellige. Og det er jo det, som det her forslag vil gøre noget ved. Vi lever i historiske tider, og lad os nu gøre det her historisk. Lad os sørge for, at det her 28. regime... Det er i øvrigt et helt igennem forfærdeligt navn, men lad det nu ligge. Lad os gøre det her 28. regime til noget historisk. Lad os tage opgøret. Komme ud over al den snak om forsimpling kontra ikke-forsimpling. Det her handler ikke om mere eller mindre europæisk lovgivning. Det handler om bedre europæisk lovgivning, og det kan vi være fælles om, og det er jeg sikker på, at både ordføreren og kommissæren vil give mig ret i. Så vi har en historisk chance for at gøre noget ved det nu. To vigtige ting: Den ene er, at det er rigtigt, hvad virksomhederne - de små og mellemstore - fortæller os: Vi har travlt. Vi kan ikke spilde tiden på det sædvanlige procedureræs, som vi kører her i Parlamentet. Så lad os nu gøre det her hurtigt. Og som det andet: Lad os nu være modige. Lad os tage nogle chancer og ikke lade os begrave os selv i alt det her bureaukrati, som vi jo selv også er en del af. Jeg håber på, at vi gør det rigtig godt, og jeg vil i hvert fald bidrage til det fra Renew-Gruppen.

1-0073-0000

Lídia Pereira (PPE). – Senhora Presidente, a Europa tem um mercado único, mas as empresas europeias lidam com 27 leis nacionais diferentes. Este cenário tem custos de tempo, de dinheiro e de oportunidade. É por isso que o 28.º regime é tão necessário.

Primeiro, porque reduz a fragmentação legal e administrativa. Um regime europeu harmonizado na dimensão certa dá às empresas, sobretudo às *start-ups*, às *scale-ups* e às pequenas e médias empresas, um quadro claro e previsível para crescer e operar além-fronteiras. Menos incerteza é mais investimento, mais escala e mais competitividade.

Segundo, porque simplifica a vida das empresas. Consumimos demasiados recursos em burocracia e processos redundantes. Um regime mais simples, fortemente digital e baseado no princípio «report once only» liberta tempo e capital para aquilo que realmente importa: inovar, investir e criar emprego.

O 28.º regime não substitui reformas nacionais, complementa-as. Não é um fim em si mesmo, é um instrumento ao serviço da economia europeia. Se queremos menos relatórios e mais resultados, este é um passo que não podemos adiar.

1-0074-0000
Цветелина Пенкова (S&D). – Уважаеми г-н Комисар, г-жо Председател, колеги, 28-ият режим е шанс за Европейския съюз да създаде единна, модерна и амбициозна правна рамка за иновативни и стартиращи компании, която не само улеснява, но и стимулира иновациите, инвестициите и конкурентоспособността на европейската икономика. 28-ият режим трябва да бъде амбициозен по съдържание, но и достатъчно достъпен, за да предостави реални възможности на компаниите в целия Съюз да растат, да се развиват и да създават нови работни места тук в Европа, във всяка една държава членка.

Бъдещата законодателна рамка е от ключово значение, за да се гарантира растежът на европейските иновативни компании. Тя трябва да приобщава, а не да дава допълнително разделение. Европейският съюз има шанс да покаже, че подкрепя стартиращите предприятия и иновации с ясни и справедливи правила и ние трябва да използваме този шанс. Благодаря на колегата Рене Репази за добрата работа и основата, която поставя с този доклад, и сега е въпрос на усилия, за да можем да превърнем тези възможности в реалност.

1-0075-0000
Sven Simon (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Herr Kommissar! Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir regen uns derzeit alle über die irrationale Zollpolitik von Donald Trump auf, sehr zu Recht, aber eine Sache haben wir eben selbst in der Hand: die faktischen Zölle innerhalb der Europäischen Union abzuschaffen, die wir uns in Europa selbst auferlegen.

Der europäische Binnenmarkt ist das Fundament unserer Wirtschaft, aber trotzdem bis heute unvollendet. Denn statt eines Marktes haben wir eben schon die erwähnten 27 verschiedenen Regelbücher: Gesellschaftsrecht, Insolvenzrecht, Arbeitsrecht, alles national. Für Unternehmen wird Wachstum so zum Verwaltungsprojekt. Während Firmen in den USA oder China auf einheitlichen Märkten skalieren, bedeutet Expansion in Europa neue Verträge und neue Hürden. Die Unterschiede wirken wie Binnenzölle. Der Internationale Währungsfonds beziffert sie: zollähnliche Wirkungen 44 % bei Waren, 110 % Zölle bei Dienstleistungen. Wenn wir vorankommen wollen, brauchen wir also ein optionales europäisches Unternehmensrecht, auch nicht schon wieder zu viel Klein-Klein rein. Wir müssen hier vorangehen, aber wir müssen den Rat davon überzeugen, dass das jetzt der europäische Moment ist, wo wir das endlich umsetzen.

1-0076-0000
Zgłoszenia z sali

1-0077-0000
Nikolina Brnjac (PPE). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, povjereniče, ako želimo da Europa ostane konkurentna u globalnoj utrci inovacija, moramo ukloniti prepreke koje danas koče naše *start-up* i *scale-up* kompanije.

28. režim upravo to čini, nudi dobrovoljan europski pravni okvir koji inovativnim poduzećima omogućuje poslovanje u cijeloj Uniji prema jedinstvenim pravilima umjesto 27 različitih nacionalnih sustava. 28. režim odgovara na taj problem, omogućuje digitalno osnivanje poduzeća u roku od 48 sati, olakšava prekogranično poslovanje i povećava pristup kapitalu. Za mala i srednja poduzeća, za mlade inovatore i za zemlje poput Hrvatske, 28. režim može biti prilika za ostanak talenata i stvaranje konkurentnih europskih tvrtki.

Zato očekujem da Komisija već u prvom kvartalu ove godine predstavi konkretan zakonodavni prijedlog za 28. režim za inovativna poduzeća.

1-0078-0000
Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis (S&D). – Gerbiama Pirmininke, Komisare, pranešėjas Repasi labai aktyviai pasisakė už 28-o teisinio režimo būtinybę startuoliams ir augančioms įmonėms. Aš noriu atkreipti dėmesį ypatingai į sritį, kuri reikalauja 28-ojo režimo, komisare, t. y. daugianacionaliniai arba transnacionaliniai klinikiniai tyrimai. Europoje nuo 2022 metų iki 2026 nuo 60 tūkst. transnacionalinių klinikinių tyrimų sumažėjo iki 40 tūkst. todėl, kad 27 režimai klinikiniams tyrimams daro didžiulę žalą farmacijos industrijai, veterinarijai, medicinos prietaisams. Viena iš didžiausių ekonominių sričių, todėl 28-as režimas daugianacionaliniams klinikiniams tyrimams turėtų eiti koja į koją, ranka į ranką su 28-u režimu įmonėmis.

1-0079-0000
Sebastian Tynkkynen (ECR). – Arvoisa puhemies, aloittaessani Euroopan eduskunnan kansanedustajana luulin, että Euroopan eduskunta olisi se taho, joka nimenomaan panisi vastaan komission liittovaltiokiihkoilulle. Kuinka väärässä olinkaan. Luen nyt suoria otteita Euroopan eduskunnan mietinnöstä, jossa käsitellään aloitetta koko EU:n yhteiseksi yrityslainsäädännöksi: ”Parlamentti korostaa, että jäsenvaltioiden ei pitäisi voida pitää voimassa tai ottaa käyttöön kansallisessa lainsäädännössään säännöksiä, jotka poikkeavat EU:n yhteisestä yrityslainsäädännöstä.” ”Parlamentti kehottaa komissiota arvioimaan yhtenäisen kehyksen hyötyjä myös verotuksellisissa kysymyksissä osana yhteistä yrityslainsäädäntöä.”

Kysyn teiltä, arvon kollegat siellä keskellä ja vasemmalla, milloin päättyy tämä teidän EU-kumartelunne? Milloin päättyy tämä kansallisvaltioiden alasajo? Mitä enemmän jäsenmaita alistetaan, sitä kovemmin te huudatte täällä, että kyllä kiitos. Te olette suorastaan EU-masokisteja.

1-0080-0000
Anna Stürgkh (Renew). – Frau Präsidentin! Die EU ist die beste Idee, die wir je hatten. Eine Idee, die einen Kontinent der Freiheit verspricht – grenzenlos und chancenreich. Aber was passiert heute, wenn eine Europäerin eine Idee hat? Eine Idee für ein Produkt oder einen Service, das oder der unser Leben leichter macht? Will man eine solche Idee umsetzen, verwirklichen, ein Start-up gründen, dann tauchen schnell die ersten Grenzen auf: Hast du denn den richtigen Gewerbeschein? Hast du denn das Formular 28A 285B mit dem richtigen Stempel auf dem richtigen Papier abgegeben? Und jetzt hast du ein Unternehmen in Österreich gegründet und willst in den Niederlanden losstarten? Gute Idee, aber vielleicht nicht so schnell. Gründe doch erst mal auch dort ein Unternehmen.

Das Versprechen eines grenzenlosen Europas darf nicht mehr länger bei Start-up-Gründungen haltmachen. Wir sind ein Kontinent der Ideen und wir haben es in der Hand, auch ein Kontinent der Umsetzung zu werden. Mit einem Klick zum europäischen Unternehmen, in wenigen Sekunden zu 450 Millionen Kundinnen, mit einem Gesetz zu echten Chancen.

1-0081-0000
Reinier Van Lanschot (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, dear Commissioner, in Europe we plant the seeds of a business. We water the tree, we protect it from the wind and the rain. And then we let somebody else eat the fruit. Europe ends up with the seeds while the USA gets Apple. For once, let’s try and act like founders with a mindset of ambition, innovation and getting things done fast.

With a focus on building something truly European, I’ve travelled to capitals across the EU to talk to founders and they gave me three points. Firstly, create ’EU Inc.’: one legal entity for companies to make it easier to scale across borders. Secondly, make company law that offers flexibility and

delivers predictability for international investors. And thirdly, rules are fine as long as they are one set of rules, not 27, so this has to be a regulation.

Across societies, genius is divided equally, but opportunities are not. If we create opportunities, our European orchard will grow with massive trees and enough fruit for all Europeans.

1-0082-0000

Lukas Sieper (NI). – Madam President, dear people of Europe, last year I did something new: I founded my first company. After all, every Member of the European Parliament who takes themselves seriously apparently needs a side hustle. Together with a few close friends, we founded a company that organises raves – techno, electronic music, long nights, short mornings.

And let me tell you, nothing kills the spirit of electronic music faster than European bureaucracy: registrations at the trade office, entries on company registers, contract licences and, of course, the existential question, the legal form. And then came the real nightmare. Like every decent rave organiser, we wanted to work across borders. We wanted to work internationally. What followed was a regulatory disaster.

So, when I read the report of Mr Repasi, I felt truly understood. We are not there yet. We still have a long way to go, but this report is a serious and necessary step towards a more innovative, more realistic and finally more functional single market – and for European entrepreneurs, that matters.

1-0083-0000

Γεώργιος Αυτιάς (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, κύριε Επίτροπε, στην πατρίδα μου, την Ελλάδα, οι δύσκολοι γόρδιοι δεσμοί δεν λύνονται, αλλά κόβονται. Ελάτε, έχουμε μια μοναδική ευκαιρία. Τι θέλει ένας νέος σήμερα; Να φτιάξει μια επιχείρηση. Να έχει γρήγορη χρηματοδότηση. Να μπορεί να απευθύνεται στις υπηρεσίες χωρίς αυτό το δαιδαλώδες νομικό καθεστώς, και να μπορεί να απολαμβάνει ευρωπαϊκές χρηματοδοτήσεις. Κάντε το. Έπρεπε να το είχαμε κάνει χθες. 300 δισεκατομμύρια φεύγουν κάθε χρόνο και πηγαίνουν στην Αμερική. Ξέρετε γιατί; Γιατί σε μία μέρα μπορούν να φτιάξουν επιχείρηση όλοι οι νέοι.

Να το κάνουμε γρήγορα, διασφαλίζοντας τα εργασιακά δικαιώματα, διασφαλίζοντας κάθε νέο, και παράλληλα να δώσουμε αέρα ανάπτυξης σε ολόκληρη την Ευρώπη. Το θέλει η Ελλάδα, το θέλουν και οι ευρωπαϊκές χώρες.

1-0084-0000

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Doamnă președintă, domnule comisar, Parlamentul vă pune la dispoziție un raport prin care dumneavoastră aveți șansa, într-adevăr, să contribuiți la piața unică.

Am trecut pragul de 30 de ani de când tot vorbim de piața unică. Uniunea Europeană are o problemă cu inovarea, are o problemă cu start-upurile.

Deci dumneavoastră acum doar trebuie să preluați acest lucru și să puneți în aplicare, și nu directive, că vom avea din nou 27 de decizii. Un regulament, un regulament foarte clar, foarte simplu, care să dea voie unui start-up, unei întreprinderi inovatoare să facă rapid, corect, transparent și, așa cum prevede raportul pe care dumneavoastră îl primiți, să fie etic, pentru că avem nevoie de etică și de un comerț echitabil și de cooperare în piața unică, echitabilă.

Așadar, domnule comisar, sper să nu dureze foarte mult, pentru că avem multe rapoarte din proprie inițiativă de când sunt eu în Parlament, pe care le-am votat și au rămas undeva pe masa Comisiei.

Avem nevoie de acest pas, mai ales în acest context global complicat și politic, și economic.

1-0085-0000
Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señora presidenta, quiero saludar el trabajo del ponente René Repasi, porque no solamente está dando un paso adelante en la dirección correcta —que es la de la simplificación y la armonización unitaria de las reglas para crear empresas innovadoras, empresas emergentes, y para demostrar que el talento puede ser competitividad—, sino que además está mostrando que simplificar no es degradar la legislación previamente existente, sino apuntar hacia adelante. Simplificar no significa rebajar nuestros estándares, sino dar oportunidades a quien está reclamándolas en toda la Unión Europea.

Pongo el acento en la aplicación de ese nuevo régimen unitario en regiones alejadas, en regiones insulares, en las ultraperiféricas, donde hay muchísimo talento que no tiene que dedicarse sencillamente al turismo o al sector primario, sino que puede innovar y hacerlo en igualdad de condiciones al resto de los europeos.

Por tanto, efectivamente ese será un gran paso adelante que pone de manifiesto la diferencia entre simplificar y desregular.

1-0086-0000
(Koniec zgłoszeń z sali)

1-0087-0000
Michael McGrath, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, thank you, and I would also like to thank all of the honourable Members for their contributions to the debate here this evening. I very much appreciate the opportunity to have participated in your deliberations on the draft resolution on the 28th Regime.

I have taken careful note of the issues and the considerations that were raised over the course of the debate, and I can assure Parliament that in developing its legislative proposal, the Commission will analyse the report carefully while building on the existing *acquis* in EU company law, in particular the recent directives on digitalisation and on cross-border mobility.

The report that you have prepared, led by MEP Repasi, is a substantive piece of work, a very good piece of work, that is of very significant benefit to us in the Commission now in framing our proposal. My own team in DG JUST are hard at work at this time because we want to deliver this initiative on time.

The Commission will officially reply to Parliament's report within three months of its adoption. This reply will provide a detailed assessment of the elements proposed, and outline the follow-up that the Commission will give to the report in the context of the upcoming legislative proposal, which, as I said earlier on, is scheduled for March.

This is an important political moment to strengthen the EU's competitiveness in a volatile and, as we know, an increasingly challenging geopolitical environment. Our single market is our biggest strength, and the 28th Regime will help Europe's innovative companies to make much better use of it as they compete in the global marketplace.

I would also like to reiterate the point that the 28th Regime should not be seen in any way as an enabler of diminution of workers' rights. That is not the intention. I would have no interest, and

nor does the Commission, in that agenda, and we will work together with you to ensure that we can indeed achieve the appropriate level of safeguards in that regard.

We do have a historic opportunity. There is a lot of momentum behind this initiative for the 28th Regime, and your work has contributed in a very significant way to that momentum. We have to get it right. We have to deliver, but we have to make sure that our proposal for a 28th Regime actually works, and that it makes a positive difference for start-up companies and companies seeking to scale-up and expand with Europe as their base and make them more attractive for investment.

So speed, simplicity, of course, being digital and as uniform as possible, those are crucial elements. And we must work together to address the fragmentation that is currently there. So I look forward to continuing the excellent cooperation that we currently have on this initiative with Parliament when the proposal moves into the interinstitutional stage over the period ahead.

So once again, thank you to MEP Repasi, to all of the shadow rapporteurs and indeed all of the Members of the House who made an important contribution to this report, which now provides us with a very solid basis to conclude our work as a Commission and to bring forward a fully-fledged legislative proposal in a short number of weeks time.

1-0088-0000

René Repasi, *rapporteur***.** – Madam President, Mr Commissioner, dear colleagues, thanks a lot for the debate and let me turn to some of the remarks made during the debate on the report.

I believe the core contribution was the one by Pascal Canfin who said, rightly, we have a problem in growth and scaling up, not a problem of innovation. That is precisely the point why we need this 28th Regime in order to remain competitive.

That means we need to be ambitious in substance. It must be fast to create this new legal forum, it must be all digital, it must be once only. There must be unhindered free movement within the entire EU internal market and, if I may add, colleague Walsmann is right, there must be fast decision making in front of courts.

If we have this ambition in substance, then Damian Boeselager is right to say we need to have this fast. And yes, if we want to make it even better, then we have it as a directly applicable regulation that does not require any implementation and does not allow for any sort of gold-plating.

Let's be clear: that ambition is shared by the Parliament. We want this regulation, but we want to have it adopted by the qualified majority. Sometimes we want a lot as the European Parliament. If we look at the possible legal basis, then we have one for the regulation, but that requires unanimity, and we have one for a qualified majority that only allows us for a directive.

If we do have to choose between ambition and substance or ambition in form, then I would always choose for the ambition and substance, and let's go for the fully harmonised directive, which was criticised by a Finnish colleague on the right side.

Fully harmonised rules and directives. We know as consumers, we all know about our right to withdraw from contracts that we do not want to have and within the period in which we can do so – that was not created by a regulation, but by a fully harmonised directive. So here, all citizens know about their rights and that is precisely what we wanted to create.

So, let's be ambitious in substance if we have to make a choice and do not be ambition in form. Go for an instrument that allows us to create this 28th Regime as quick as possible in order to meet the dreams that Lukas Sieper was presenting here as one: founding a company that wants to act cross-border.

1-0089-0000
Przewodnicząca. – Zamykam debatę.

Głosowanie odbędzie się we wtorek 20 stycznia 2026 r.

Oświadczenia pisemne (art. 178)

1-0089-5000
Емил Радев (PPE), *в писмена форма* – Уважаеми колеги, докладът за „28-ия режим" е много повече от технически документ, защото с него даваме ясен политически сигнал за посоката, по която ЕС трябва да поеме в областта на корпоративното право и вътрешния пазар. Ако искаме ускорен растеж, трябва да отпуснем бюрократичната примка, която задушава европейските иновативни компании и спъва създаването и развитието на трансгранични иновации.

С въвеждането на бърза дигитална регистрация при минимален капитал, която да бъде автоматично признавана в целия Европейски съюз, можем да намалим част от административните бариери пред стартиращите фирми. Дискутираната корпоративна форма „Societas Europaea Unificata" (S.EU) е начин не просто да подобрим бизнес средата за иновативните дружества, които искат да оперират в повече от една държава членка, а да осигурим конкурентно предимство на ЕС в глобалното съревнование с американски и азиатски компании.

Отвъд икономическата стойност на мерките, „28-ият режим" е политически ход, с който ЕС да укрепи и надгради европейското дружествено право и цифровите инструменти. За по-бързото постигане на целите се нуждаем от максимална хармонизация на правилата за регистрация, както и от адаптиране на правилата относно несъстоятелност на иновативните дружества.

Затова очаквам Европейската комисия да реагира в кратки срокове и да вземе предвид нашите идеи в бъдещето законодателно предложение.

1-0089-7500
Cristian Terheş (ECR), *în scris* – „The 28th Regime" este o inițiativă pozitivă pentru a stimula prosperitatea în Europa, care nu duce lipsă de talent sau idei, ci de un cadru care să permită companiilor să crească rapid și liber pe o piață continentală. Prosperitatea se construiește prin libertate economică, reguli clare și costuri administrative reduse, nu prin birocrație și suprareglementare. Exact aici intervine această inițiativă.

Azi, un antreprenor care dorește să se extindă dintr-un stat membru în altul este forțat să navigheze 27 de sisteme legale diferite, fiecare cu reguli proprii privind înființarea firmelor, contractele, insolvența etc. Această fragmentare limitează inițiativa și favorizează doar companiile mari care își pot permite structuri juridice complexe. „Regimul 28" oferă o alternativă: un set unic de reguli simple, clare și predictibile, care permite companiilor să opereze pe întreaga piață europeană fără bariere artificiale.

O piață unică reală presupune nu doar libertatea de circulație a persoanelor fizice, ci și a capitalului și a persoanelor juridice. Companiile trebuie să se poată muta, extinde și investi liber în întreaga Uniune, la fel cum o fac cetățenii. Prin eliminarea obstacolelor juridice și stimularea investițiilor

private, acest regim creează mai multă concurență, mai multe locuri de muncă și o creștere economică sănătoasă pentru Europa.

14. Ramy na potrzeby zwiększenia dostępności i bezpieczeństwa dostaw produktów leczniczych o krytycznym znaczeniu, a także dostępności produktów leczniczych będących przedmiotem wspólnego zainteresowania i dostępu do tych produktów (debata)

1-0091-0000

Przewodnicząca. – Kolejnym punktem porządku dziennego jest sprawozdanie sporządzone przez Tomislava Sokola w imieniu Komisji Zdrowia Publicznego w sprawie wniosku dotyczącego rozporządzenia Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady w sprawie ustanowienia ram na potrzeby zwiększenia dostępności i bezpieczeństwa dostaw produktów leczniczych o krytycznym znaczeniu, a także dostępności produktów leczniczych będących przedmiotem wspólnego zainteresowania i dostępu do tych produktów, oraz zmiana rozporządzenia (UE) 2024/795 (COM(2025)0102 - C10-0048/2025 - 2025/0102(COD)) (A10-0272/2025).

1-0092-0000

Tomislav Sokol, *izvjestitelj***.** – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, poštovani povjereniče, potpredsjednice, kolegice i kolege, dosadašnji međunarodni poredak je mrtav. Ušli smo u vrijeme u kojem pobjeđuje jači i gdje se gleda jedino gola sila.

Ako Europa ne postane neovisna u ključnim strateškim područjima, poput proizvodnje hrane, lijekova i oružja te energetike, pretvorit će se u propali i marginalni dio svijeta. Trumpova politika najbolje ilustrira ovo o čemu govorim. Dok on redefinira cijene *blockbuster* lijekova u Americi, sklapa sporazume s *Big Pharmom* o desecima milijardi dolara investicija u SAD, Europa kasni kao i uvijek. Sve više i više smo ovisni o uvozu generičkih lijekova iz Indije i Kine, a Trump prijeti da nas učini ovisnima i o uvozu skupih inovativnih lijekova iz Amerike.

Krajnje je vrijeme da nešto ozbiljno poduzmemo i Zakon o kritičnim lijekovima je zbog toga od ogromne važnosti. Ovim zakonom jačamo europsku farmaceutsku industriju kao stratešku industriju. Naš je cilj jačati proizvodnju lijekova na europskom tlu kroz jasno definirane strateške projekte koji će imati regulatornu, administrativnu i financijsku potporu Europske unije. Ti projekti trebaju potaknuti otvaranje, proširenje i modernizaciju proizvodnih pogona, potaknuti istraživanje i razvoj te osigurati stabilne i predvidive uvjete za ulaganja.

Upravo to i predlažemo u ovom izvješću, kako za izgradnju infrastrukture za proizvodnju kritičnih lijekova, tako i za izgradnju proizvodnih kapaciteta za lijekove od zajedničkog interesa, kao što su oni za rijetke bolesti. Krajnje je vrijeme da Europa ponovno postane poželjna destinacija za proizvodnju lijekova. Zajednička javna nabava kritičnih lijekova i lijekova od zajedničkog interesa ključan je dio izvješća. Njome stvaramo jaki alat za sprječavanje i rješavanje nestašica, ali i jačamo pregovarački položaj malih država članica, pri čemu će pacijenti dobiti pravovremen pristup lijekovima, bez obzira na to u kojoj državi žive u Europskoj uniji. Pri tome smo u izvješću jasno propisali da cijena više ne smije biti jedini uvjet za dodjelu ugovora.

Sigurnost opskrbe, otpornost lanaca nabave i proizvodnja lijekova u Europskoj uniji moraju postati jasni i obvezni kriteriji za dodjelu ugovora o zajedničkoj nabavi. Zato će kompanije koje proizvode više od polovice lijekova, odnosno aktivnih sastojaka u Europi, imati prednost pri njihovoj nabavi unutar EU-a. Na taj način stvaramo jaki poticaj farmaceutskoj industriji da uloži u

proizvodnju u Europi umjesto u SAD-u ili Kini. Nadalje, ako europskim novcem gradimo i jačamo proizvodne kapacitete, tada mora postati jasna obveza proizvođača lijekova prema europskim građanima. Zato u izvješću jasno navodimo da korisnici europskih sredstava moraju lijekovima prvenstveno opskrbljivati Europsku uniju.

Kolegice i kolege, nestašice lijekova danas su jedan od najvećih izazova za europske zdravstvene sustave. Problem dodatno produbljuje nekoordinirano gomilanje na skladištima pojedinih država članica. Istodobno, nemamo točne podatke o tome koliko kojih lijekova trenutačno nedostaje u Europskoj uniji. Ne znamo koliko su stvarne zalihe azitromicina ili drugih kritičnih lijekova, zato je uspostava europskog koordinacijskog mehanizma za skladištenje nužna.

Posebno sam ponosan što izvješćem uspostavljamo mehanizam obvezne redistribucije lijekova zemljama koje trpe nestašice, kao krajnju mjeru, kako bi solidarnost među državama članicama bila stvarna i operativna u slučaju krize. S obzirom na to da se nalazimo u postupku dogovaranja novog višegodišnjeg financijskog okvira, želim iskoristiti priliku i snažno se založiti za dostatno financiranje zdravstva i zasebnu proračunsku liniju za zdravstvo. Zato u izvješću stvaramo sigurnosni fond za kritične lijekove.

Kolegice i kolege, u ovom dramatičnom trenutku suštinskih promjena međunarodnih odnosa, Europska unija mora jačati vlastitu proizvodnju, ali i graditi strateška partnerstva s pouzdanim međunarodnim partnerima. Strateška autonomija ne znači izolaciju, nego pametnu suradnju. Zato Zakon o kritičnim lijekovima nije samo tehnički propis. On je politička odluka da Europa preuzme odgovornost za vlastitu otpornost, jačanje industrije i zdravlje svojih građana.

Ovim zakonom šaljemo jasnu poruku pacijentima da su njihova sigurnost i dostupnost lijekova u središtu europske politike.

1-0093-0000

Costas Kadis, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, honourable Members, the Critical Medicines Act aims to improve the availability of our most important medicines. We have learned the hard way that access to medicines cannot be taken for granted, from painkillers to antibiotics and from insulin to cancer medicines. These shortages put people's health at risk and disrupt their care. Doctors and pharmacists spend excessive time looking for supplies or alternatives instead of caring for their patients, and that puts our healthcare system under a lot of pressure.

Global supply chains can be fragile and disruptions can spread quickly across the EU. And the geopolitical situation is not getting any better. Europe's vulnerabilities are clear. We need to act and we need to act now. We need to diversify our supply chains, we need to rebuild production capacity here in Europe, and we need to address where the market lets us down, where logic based only on price undermines security of supply.

This is why the Commission proposed the Critical Medicines Act in March last year. First, we aim to reinforce Europe's manufacturing capacity through strategic projects for critical medicines and their ingredients. Second, we want to improve how procurement markets work. To sustain production within Europe for the long term, procurement for critical medicines should not rely only on price. We should use smart procurement requirements that strengthen the resilience of our supply chain. For some critical medicines with high dependency on supply from one country, or from a limited number of countries outside the European Union, we need to promote manufacturing within the European Union. Third, we propose to enable collaborative and joint procurement. When market mechanisms fail, Member States should be able to harness their collective demand, with the Commission's support, in order to facilitate access to the medicines

they need. Fourth, we want to promote diversification through strategic partnership with countries outside the European Union.

Honourable Members, thank you for your work on this file. You have maintained many of the core elements and the level of ambition of the Commission proposal. At the same time, you have introduced new elements and expanded others. At this stage, in line with our institutional role, the Commission reserves its position on the new elements. Still, allow me to draw your attention to some considerations.

EU action should focus on where the need is greatest and the impact highest, namely the critical medicines on the Union list. Procurement at the EU level needs to be targeted and it should be deployed only when it is justified and supported by a significant number of Member States. EU-level stockpiles are normally last-resort solutions and can only be deployed in coordination with national stockpiling measures to avoid exacerbation of shortages. Moreover, mandating the Commission to redistribute national stockpiles would lead to legal challenges, as this is a national competence. Regarding the procurement requirements, it is good to keep flexibility for contracting authorities, including for the EU preference approach. On financing and specific financing mechanisms, sectoral legislation beyond 2027 can only be considered once the negotiations on the next MFF have been concluded.

More broadly, as we develop this act, it is important to bear in mind the related administrative burden and costs. Whether for industry, Member States and the European Medicines Agency or the Commission, we need to achieve the right balance and find the most effective and cost-efficient solutions to achieve our common goals, and especially as we are committed to simplifying and reducing administrative burdens.

Honourable Members, I welcome the debate today and I look forward to hearing your views. It is now important that both co-legislators swiftly take the work ahead. The Commission is ready to support you and looks forward to the upcoming trilogues. I am glad that we share the main objectives of this legislation as the urgency is very clear. So let us work together to finalise the work on this important proposal as soon as possible.

1-0094-0000

Michele Picaro, *relatore per parere della commissione ENVI***.** – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, un'Europa che sacrifica il diritto alla cura sull'altare dell'ideologia non è più forte, è solo irresponsabile.

Regole pensate per la legislazione ambientale, come la direttiva sul trattamento delle acque reflue urbane, finiscono per colpire la produzione di farmaci essenziali, creando carenze che pagano i pazienti, con il paradosso che l'Europa rischia di compromettere il diritto alla salute non per mancanza di risorse, ma per scelte normative incoerenti.

Per questo, se una norma mette a rischio la disponibilità dei medicinali critici, abbiamo il dovere di fermarci, valutare e correggere. C'è bisogno di un coordinamento tra politiche sanitarie, ambientali e chimiche, di verifiche costanti e del coraggio di sospendere misure sbagliate quando la salute pubblica è in gioco. Dobbiamo essere consapevoli che l'autonomia strategica non si proclama, si esercita.

1-0095-0000

Oliver Schenk, *Verfasser der Stellungnahme des ITRE-Ausschusses***.** – Frau Präsidentin, meine Damen und Herren! Die vergangenen Jahre haben gezeigt: Lieferengpässe bei Arzneimitteln sind eine reale

Bedrohung für Patientinnen und Patienten, für unsere Gesundheitssysteme und ein strategisches Risiko für Europas Handlungsfähigkeit. Wenn wir die Versorgung mit kritischen Arzneimitteln sichern wollen, gilt eines: Verlässliche Versorgung gibt es nicht mit neuer Bürokratie, sondern nur mit einer starken und wettbewerbsfähigen pharmazeutischen Industrie in Europa. Der *Critical Medicines Act* ist eine notwendige Antwort auf diese Herausforderung und ausdrücklich auch industriepolitisch zu verstehen. Produktion, Innovation und stabile Lieferketten lassen sich nicht vorschreiben. Sie brauchen verlässliche Rahmenbedingungen, Investitionsanreize und Planungssicherheit.

Aber ich sage auch klar: Der *CMA* darf nicht in einem Meer aus Widersprüchen untergehen. Wenn wir hier nicht neue Anreize schaffen, dürfen wir anderswo nicht durch überbordende Auflagen und neue Belastungen das Gegenteil bewirken. Bei der *Urban Wastewater*-Regulierung wird sich zeigen, ob wir im Interesse der künftigen Arzneimittelversorgung umdenken können. Unser Maßstab muss sein: Mehr europäische Wertschöpfung, mehr Innovation, weniger Abhängigkeit. Ein Europa, das kritische Arzneimittel nur noch importiert, ist nicht resilient, es ist erpressbar.

1-0096-0000

Marion Walsmann, *Verfasserin der Stellungnahme des IMCO-Ausschusses***.** – Frau Präsidentin! Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wer heute über Arzneimittel spricht, spricht über Versorgungssicherheit, Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und industrielle Stärke. Durchlebte Lieferengpässe zeigen uns: Europa darf sich bei kritischen Arzneimitteln nicht länger auf globale Abhängigkeiten verlassen.

Der *Critical Medicines Act* ist deshalb ein Paradigmenwechsel: weg vom billigsten Anbieter, hin zu einem europäischen Resilienzmodell. Versorgungssicherheit wird zur politischen Priorität und bleibt nicht länger Nebenwirkung des freien Marktes. Der *CMA* setzt dabei an den richtigen Stellen an. Er schafft Investitionsanreize und beschleunigt Verfahren, um Produktionen nach Europa zu holen. Er sorgt für faire Wettbewerbsbedingungen, weil Vergaben künftig auch Stabilität der Lieferkette und eben auch Produktion in Europa berücksichtigen. Und er setzt Impulse für Innovation, insbesondere für kleine und mittlere Unternehmen, die oft hochspezialisiert sind und schnell skalieren können. Kurzum: Der *CMA* ist Europas Chance auf mehr strategische Autonomie in diesem so wichtigen Bereich, damit es krisenfester wird und handlungsfähig bleibt.

1-0097-0000

András Tivadar Kulja, *a PPE képviselőcsoport nevében***.** – Elnök Asszony! Holnap európai emberek millióinak egészségét érintő javaslatról fogunk szavazni. Milliók élete múlik azon nap mint nap, hogy hozzáférnek-e a létfontosságú gyógyszereikhez, miközben egyre gyakoribbak a gyógyszerhiányok. Az Európai Unió új, kritikus fontosságú gyógyszerekről szóló javaslata olyan lépés, amely európaiak életének sokaságát tudja megmenteni. Ez az új szabályozás millióknak segíthet hozzáférni a számukra szükséges gyógyszerekhez.

A cél, hogy segítsünk az állampolgároknak, biztosítsuk számukra az ellátást és megvédjük a kisebb tagállamokat, hogy ne szenvedjenek hátrányt a nagyobb tagállamokkal szemben. Az utóbbi évek geopolitikai változásai rámutattak, hogy Európa nem maradhat kiszolgáltatott ezen a területen. Ezért dolgoztuk ki a Bizottsággal közösen a kritikus fontosságú gyógyszerekre vonatkozó új szabályozást, amely segít Európának és segít az európai pácienseknek. Megerősíti az európai gyógyszergyártást, hogy biztonságosan férjenek hozzá az emberek a gyógyszereikhez, és csökkentsük a kiszolgáltatottságot. Biztosítja az igazságos ellátást, és eszközöket ad, hogy a tagállamok kooperálni tudjanak, mert a nap végén egyetlen egy dolog számít igazán: hogy az európai betegek hozzáférnek-e a gyógyszerekhez, amelyekre szükségük van.

1-0098-0000
Christophe Clergeau, *au nom du groupe S&D***.** – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, pourrons-nous compter demain sur des masques produits en Europe pour affronter une nouvelle crise de la COVID? Rien n'est moins certain.

Nous avons une stratégie pour constituer des stocks d'équipements et de médicaments critiques, indispensables en cas de crise, mais, quand il s'agit de faciliter la production en Europe, c'est deux poids deux mesures.

Nous avons ici un bon paquet législatif pour s'occuper des médicaments, mais quand il ne s'agit pas de médicaments – par exemple des masques – il va falloir attendre des mois la définition d'une liste d'équipements critiques par la Commission sans disposer des outils législatifs pour faciliter leur production en Europe.

Alors, nous ne pouvons pas attendre. Notre sécurité, notre souveraineté sanitaire ne peuvent pas attendre. La Commission doit prendre de nouvelles initiatives législatives. Demain, nous devrons pouvoir compter sur des masques produits en Europe pour protéger les Européens.

1-0099-0000
Ondřej Knotek, *on behalf of the PfE Group***.** – Madam President, Commissioner, as the shadow rapporteur on behalf of Patriots, I believe that the Critical Medicines Act addresses real challenges, and these are medicines shortages and Europe's continued dependence on third countries. For this reason, I support the Commission's proposal.

When it comes to the health committee report, it reinforces key elements, notably on strategic projects and criteria for public procurement. We also welcome Parliament's call for a dedicated budget for this act.

However, important concerns remain – in particular, excessive environmental requirements linked to the Green Deal, placing heavy burdens on manufacturers. You can imagine what happened with the Urban Wastewater Directive. We also have concerns about increasing Commission powers at the expense of national competences and about the participation of candidate countries in joint procurement.

Despite these issues, the Critical Medicines Act is a step in the right direction. It can meaningfully reduce shortages by boosting EU production and lowering external dependencies. I am confident that the remaining concerns that we have can be addressed during the trilogue negotiations.

And finally, let me underline that this is not only about competitiveness, but it is also about patients and their access to medicines in Europe.

1-0100-0000
Vlad Vasile-Voiculescu, *în numele grupului Renew***.** – Doamnă președintă, dragi colegi, cum ar fi dacă astăzi am afla că de la 1 martie, pacienții din Europa ar rămâne fără jumătate dintre medicamentele de bază? Sună imposibil, dar nu este.

Trăim într-o lume a amenințărilor, a sancțiunilor, a ruperii lanțurilor de aprovizionare peste noapte.

Dependențele strategice pot fi folosite ca arme. Am văzut asta cu gazul rusesc.

Oamenii nu știu însă ceea ce dumneavoastră aici ați aflat: 80 % dintre medicamentele de bază folosite în Europa depind de materii prime și de producția din afara Uniunii Europene.

Actul privind medicamentele critice pe care îl propunem astăzi aici este un răspuns de autonomie strategică europeană. Definește clar aceste medicamente, întărește producția, creează stocuri comune și un mecanism real de solidaritate între statele membre.

La propunerea mea, acest mecanism este deschis și Republicii Moldova, ca țară candidată prin achiziții comune și cooperare.

Este un text echilibrat, dar mai ales este un act de securitate europeană.

1-0101-0000

Tilly Metz, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group***.** – Madam President, dear Commissioner, the Critical Medicines Act means more independence, more security and more European cooperation. It will make generic medicines available and it will make innovative medicines cheaper. We will produce more medicines in Europe, we will avoid dependency and we will do this together.

The Critical Medicines Act is about more Europe exactly where people need it the most. In a world full of instability and geopolitical tensions, we decided to step up and to make a clear choice – the choice of independence, of security, of solidarity.

Dear colleagues, today we show that Europe cares. Europe cares about its people. Medicines must be available quickly when we need them. And medicines must be affordable for all.

I am proud to say that with the Critical Medicines Act, we are protecting the most precious thing we all have: our health.

1-0102-0000

Valentina Palmisano, *a nome del gruppo The Left***.** – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, oggi discutiamo dell'approvvigionamento dei medicinali critici nell'Unione europea.

Non possiamo più permetterci un'Europa che scopre la propria fragilità solo quando i farmaci mancano. La pandemia, le crisi geopolitiche ci hanno insegnato quanto sia rischioso dipendere dall'esterno per beni essenziali come i medicinali; oggi fino all'80% dei principi attivi proviene da paesi terzi e questo ci rende vulnerabili.

Con questo atto l'Unione, invece, sceglie di investire nella produzione europea, di creare scorte strategiche comuni e sceglie soprattutto di prevenire la carenza invece di rincorrere l'emergenza. E questo, secondo noi, può avvenire anche senza eludere la normativa ambientale.

Noi infatti sosteniamo questo regolamento nella parte in cui afferma che l'accesso ai medicinali è un diritto e deve essere garantito a tutti, anche quando per il mercato non è conveniente. Pensiamo, ad esempio, ai farmaci orfani per la cura di malattie rare che non sono considerati economicamente convenienti dal mercato, però, quindi, hanno bisogno di un aiuto pubblico, perché qui non parliamo soltanto di politica industriale, ma di diritto alla salute e alla solidarietà europea.

Quindi, se con questo atto noi riusciremo a rafforzare l'autonomia strategica sanitaria, mantenendo al contempo la normativa ambientale, noi potremo dire di aver fatto un buon lavoro per i cittadini europei.

1-0103-0000

Christine Anderson, *on behalf of the ESN Group***.** – Madam President, against Covid, Ursula von der Leyen had a master plan. Stay at home, wash your hands and take an experimental mRNA shot. These shots we were supposed to take were ordered centrally, via her now infamous text messages. In ridiculously vast quantities, so vast, in fact, that the Commission built up a massive stockpile, much of which later was discarded. Millions of doses, billions of euros wasted.

The Critical Medicines Act turns this exception into a permanent model for the EU. Today, any producer of medicines in Europe is confronted with a massive cumulative regulatory burden. Compliance costs are enormous, environmental rules, reporting obligations, supply requirements and, on top of all of that, companies are taxed into oblivion.

This is why production is declining. This is why innovation is leaving Europe. And this is why we are increasingly dependent on imports from abroad. Because if you produce less at home, you inevitably have to import more from elsewhere.

We will not solve this problem by legislating even more. The CMA alleviates none of the underlying obstacles. On the contrary, it favours Big Pharma and crowds out innovative start-ups and smaller producers and all of this on a questionable legal basis. The Treaties do not provide the union with the general competence for industrial planning in the pharmaceutical sector.

The real problem is not a lack of legislation, the problem is the Critical Medicines Act itself ... *(The President cut off the speaker)*

1-0104-0000

Adam Jarubas (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie Komisarzu! Akt o lekach krytycznych to jeden z najważniejszych aktów prawnych w tej kadencji. Dziękuję sprawozdawcy Tomislavowi Sokolowi i wszystkim zaangażowanym za ogrom pracy i dobry kompromis w Komisji Zdrowia. 11 grudnia zakończyliśmy rozmowy trójstronne dotyczące pakietu farmaceutycznego, wypracowując równowagę dla innowacyjnych terapii, nowych antybiotyków, równego dostępu do leków w Unii, na które będzie nas stać.

Ale to wszystko przecież będzie bez znaczenia, jeśli lek nie będzie fizycznie dostępny w Europie, bo pod presją polityczną trafi na inne rynki lub dostawy zostaną odcięte z powodu pandemii i zakłóceń transportu, sankcji, ceł czy otwartych konfliktów. Co jeśli zostalibyśmy nagle odcięci od dostaw, dostępu do leków? Dziś importujemy 80% leków generycznych ratujących życie.

Istnieje pewien poziom produkcji leków, wyznaczający granicę pomiędzy życiem, zdrowiem Europejczyków a zwykłym biznesem. Dlatego aktem o lekach krytycznych musimy zapewnić ten poziom w Unii Europejskiej, ściągając na powrót produkcję i łańcuchy dostaw do Europy, dywersyfikując dostawy w oparciu o wiarygodnych partnerów i bezpieczne szlaki handlowe. Niezbędne jest szerokie zakotwiczenie aktu w wieloletnich ramach finansowych i europejskim finansowaniu opartym na zasadzie solidarności. Mamy to zapisane w mandacie Parlamentu Europejskiego i wierzę, że taki akt o lekach krytycznych to bezpieczeństwo lekowe, ale również wzmacnianie konkurencyjności i miejsc pracy w Europie.

1-0105-0000

VORSITZ: KATARINA BARLEY
Vizepräsidentin

1-0106-0000
Marta Temido (S&D). – Senhora Presidente, Senhor Comissário, caros colegas, há menos de um ano, a Comissão apresentou uma proposta de regulamento para os medicamentos críticos. Nos últimos meses, trabalhámos intensamente, melhorámo-la, na medida do possível, e amanhã ela será votada.

Este é, portanto, o momento de sermos muito claros: num mundo em que os riscos geopolíticos se juntam aos riscos de catástrofes naturais, sistemas de saúde resilientes e preparados são a primeira linha da segurança e defesa da União Europeia. E os medicamentos são mesmo as nossas armas e munições para efeitos de sistemas de saúde.

Com a pandemia da COVID-19 aprendemos uma dura lição — a nossa dependência de cadeias de abastecimento suscetíveis de perturbação ou de interrupção torna-nos vulneráveis. E o regulamento aqui em causa pretende reduzir essa dependência enquanto corrige outras falhas de mercado.

Como? Apoiando o investimento em novas unidades de produção que se classifiquem como projetos estratégicos, usando mais processos de compra conjuntos, melhorando a gestão coordenada e transparente das reservas de contingência e nacionais, sempre com proporcionalidade.

Caras e caros amigos, não me digam que este regulamento não é necessário, ele é essencial. Os que estávamos lá, na última pandemia, sabemos bem disso.

1-0107-0000
Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain (PfE). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, avec ce règlement, la Commission a pris la mesure de nos vulnérabilités dans le domaine des médicaments. C'est d'ailleurs loin d'être le seul domaine. Notre dépendance aux importations – rendue possible, notamment, par des décennies de désindustrialisation et de libre concurrence – peut en plus conduire à de graves pénuries en cas de nouvelle crise sanitaire.

Le texte contient de bonnes propositions – comme la relocalisation d'une partie de notre industrie, la préférence européenne dans les règles de passation des marchés publics ou encore les exigences de souveraineté industrielle – et il respecte les compétences des États. En revanche, comme souvent, le Parlement est allé plus loin que la Commission, en proposant la redistribution forcée des stocks nationaux de médicaments en cas d'urgence ainsi que la création de stocks au niveau européen. Au-delà des contraintes logistiques, c'est une atteinte à la souveraineté des États dans la gestion de leur système de santé et toujours plus de centralisation au mépris des traités.

Si nous saluons le volontarisme de la Commission, nous l'appelons à concentrer ses efforts sur la protection de nos intérêts stratégiques contre les pratiques commerciales déloyales et la prédation économique.

1-0108-0000
Billy Kelleher (Renew). – Madam President, citizens expect results when it comes to critical medicines. They expect Europe to deliver on the basics. Making sure our citizens who are sick will have medicines they need to get better is a fairly basic requirement.

The Critical Medicines Act is a good start. I believe Parliament, through its committees, has made the Commission proposal better and aligned it with the needs of citizens.

In light of what is happening in the United States at present and the geopolitical risks across the globe, it is important that we decrease our reliance on third countries for vital medicines for our citizens.

With the little time I have remaining, I just want to deal with some amendments that have been tabled that are not based in empirical fact, but are based on ideological fiction. For the record, there is no evidence that EU environmental or chemical legislation has caused a shortage of any critical medicine.

The Court of Auditors have also investigated and they found that shortages actually come from geopolitical, trade or internal market issues. Even the pharmaceutical sector does not make these ludicrous claims. Repeatedly during the ENVI negotiations, we asked for empirical evidence and repeatedly we never saw any.

I urge everybody to reject those amendments that are tabled for ideological purposes and oppose the environmental standards that we all advise.

1-0109-0000

Ivan David (ESN). – Paní předsedající, základní otázka je, zda má zdravotnictví sloužit občanům nebo korporacím, které zneužívají informační převahy nad nemocnými, využívají jejich strachu, neinformovanosti a monopolního postavení. Současná praxe ukazuje, že o zájmy občanů nejde. Nástrojem změny musí být cenová politika, která nesmí být v rukou monopolů. Stát musí jasně diktovat cenovou a místní dostupnost dostatečně širokého spektra léků. Stát musí zajistit místní výrobu účinných generik a musí zabránit umělému prodlužování patentové ochrany a prosazování léků, které jsou jen komerčním trikem. Je nutné prosadit generickou preskripci s povinností upřednostňování nejlevnějších účinných bezpečných léků. Je nutné mít pod kontrolou distribuci léků. Léky pro vzácná onemocnění a tzv. *orphan drugs* musí mít veřejnou podporu, aby se zajistila jejich dostupnost. Předložený návrh problém vhodným způsobem neřeší. Pokud sloužíte korporacím, žádné změny dosáhnout nechcete.

1-0110-0000

Kateřina Konečná (NI). – Paní předsedající, vážení kolegové, opakující se výpadky léčiv jednoznačně dokazují, že je nutné posílit dodavatelské řetězce léčiv, diverzifikovat zdroje dodávek léčiv a výchozích surovin. Z toho důvodu podporuji pozici výboru SANT. Obávám se však, že návrh nebude k řešení problému stačit. Mám za to, že např. nedostatečně reflektuje vytváření zásob léčiv v jednom členském státě s negativními dopady na dostupnost léčiv v jiném členském státě, což dlouhodobě tíží malé členské státy, jako např. Českou republiku. Líbí se mi velmi návrh definovat na úrovni Evropské unie zásoby kritických léčiv, popř. i léčiv společného zájmu, kam bych já rozhodně zařadila i léky na vzácná onemocnění. Proto prosím o jeho podporu. Ráda bych také podpořila pozměňovací návrh, který chce stanovit minimální úroveň financování strategických projektů na 300 miliard EUR a požaduje pro tento účel využití prostředků z Evropského obranného fondu. Zdraví našich občanů totiž musí mít přednost před financováním války.

1-0111-0000

Peter Liese (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Dass Menschen immer wieder in der Apotheke oder beim Arzt hören, „Medikament nicht verfügbar“, ist ein Skandal. Beim Arbeitseinsatz in der Kinderklinik, in der ich früher Vollzeit gearbeitet habe, habe ich selbst gesehen, dass Kinder nur deshalb stationär in der Klinik sein müssen, weil wir keinen Antibiotikasaft haben.

Deswegen müssen wir handeln. Wir brauchen schnellere Genehmigungen von Produktionsstätten. Dazu gehört es auch, bestehende Gesetze zu überprüfen. Und wir brauchen finanzielle Unterstützung, wenn Firmen sich bereit erklären, in Europa zu produzieren. Das Entscheidende ist aber, dass wir den Fehler der Vergangenheit, den die Mitgliedstaaten gemacht haben, korrigieren. Die EU hat dieses Problem nicht verursacht. Es waren die Mitgliedstaaten, die bei der Beschaffung von Arzneimitteln, insbesondere bei Generika, immer nur „billig, billig, billig" gesagt haben und keinen Blick für die Versorgungssicherheit hatten. Deshalb kommen die Arzneimittel aus China und Indien, und die Lieferketten sind nicht stabil.

Deswegen müssen wir handeln. Einzelne Mitgliedstaaten wie mein eigener haben das versucht, aber das muss Europa machen. Wir brauchen das ganz klare Signal: Wer in Europa investiert, bekommt eine bessere Vergütung als der, der in China oder Indien produziert. Wir brauchen die Marktmacht von 450 Millionen Menschen in Europa. Das ist auch ein Signal an die Nationalisten: Die Mitgliedstaaten haben das Problem verdaddelt, Europa muss es lösen.

1-0112-0000

Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis (S&D). – Madam President, colleagues, we need to ensure that all patients in Europe – it doesn't matter where they live – can rely on access to a medicine they need when necessary. It is our obligation.

This act aims to strengthen our security of supply by reducing dependencies on third countries and supporting resilient, diversified supply chains. We must step up investment in European manufacturing capacity, while ensuring that public funding is used in a responsible, transparent manner, keeping the interests of patients at the core.

We must keep not only availability but also affordability as part of joint procurement. Addressing fragmentation in the market is a very challenging issue. I want to stress that attacks from the extremist side of this room on the European environmental and chemical legislation in the area of pharmaceuticals production are unacceptable. Ideological attacks do not strengthen health security. Europe needs medicine that is available, accessible, affordable and sustained to all of us.

1-0113-0000

Margarita de la Pisa Carrión (PfE). – Señora presidente, señorías, la línea que ha seguido la Unión Europea en los últimos años nos ha hecho perder la autonomía en algo tan esencial como es el suministro de medicamentos. Recuperarla exige un cambio profundo de mentalidad, una apuesta real por un tejido industrial sólido, competitivo, que nos garantice una producción propia, y eso no se consigue con exigencias, sino con comunicación y colaboración.

Para que el Reglamento sobre medicamentos esenciales pueda ser una herramienta, debe mejorar la claridad. Las definiciones no pueden ser ambiguas. ¿Qué significa el concepto de medicamento de interés común? Ya vemos la intención de utilizarlo para entrometerse en la legislación nacional.

¿Qué se exige? ¿Quién decide? ¿Cómo se aplica? ¿Cuál será su impacto real? Faltan respuestas, y la experiencia nos demuestra que las cargas excesivas, como las medioambientales, generan el efecto contrario al deseado.

Si no garantizamos la rentabilidad y la seguridad jurídica, no habrá inversión, y decidir únicamente en función del precio nos ha llevado a que lo barato nos haya salido caro. Invertir en salud es invertir en seguridad y prosperidad.

1-0114-0000
Stine Bosse (Renew). – Madam President, Commissioner, colleagues, these are indeed turbulent times. Trump is shattering our trade ties and this is a shock also to our security. The task to build Europe's strategic sovereignty in medicines is more urgent than ever, as the stability we've long relied on is gone.

Europe must now prepare for a harsher world. Our patients come above all. 'Solidarity' must be our slogan, ensuring equal access to lifesaving medicines for every citizen. This is the European way and our Europe must stand on protection of citizens.

Let's say it clearly: the far right seeks to fracture this. They want to dismantle our hard-won environmental protections. It's time to show our citizens who truly stands on their side.

1-0115-0000
Jessica Polfjärd (PPE). – Fru talman! Vi lever i oroliga tider. Vår omvärld är alltmer osäker och Europas förmåga att stå emot kriser blir därför allt viktigare. Läkemedel är en viktig del av vår beredskap. I dag importeras cirka 80 % av ingredienserna för läkemedelstillverkning från ett fåtal länder, där Kina nästan står för hälften. Det gör EU sårbart vid en kris, något som syntes inte minst under coronapandemin.

Tillgången till livsviktiga läkemedel är avgörande för att vi ska kunna vara motståndskraftiga, även i fredstid. Sverige och Europa har en läkemedelsindustri i världsklass och har därför en enorm potential att bli mer motståndskraftiga. Produktionshinder är i dag den största orsaken till läkemedelsbrister. Tillverkningen i Europa behöver underlättas och leveranskedjorna behöver säkras.

Med ökad läkemedelsproduktion blir Europa en både säkrare och tryggare plats att leva på. I en alltmer osäker omvärld behöver vi ett starkare Europa och en säker tillgång till läkemedel.

1-0116-0000
Leire Pajín (S&D). – Señora presidenta, hace ahora seis años sufríamos una pandemia de COVID-19, una crisis que alteró nuestras vidas, nuestras sociedades y nuestras economías, una crisis que puso a prueba nuestros sistemas sanitarios. Pero entonces teníamos aliados con los que podíamos contar, con los que podíamos trabajar. Hoy eso ha cambiado por completo.

Por eso, mientras las amenazas de guerra son cada vez más ruidosas, no podemos olvidarnos de la próxima pandemia; tampoco de los pacientes que necesitan tratamientos innovadores y de los más vulnerables.

Necesitamos un sistema de compra conjunta, una autonomía en la producción y un acceso y aprovisionamiento compartido de medicinas. Necesitamos ser autónomos ante la nueva amenaza, porque la próxima amenaza llegará y no podremos decir que no estábamos avisados. Esto debe formar parte del corazón de la estrategia de preparación y, por eso, este Reglamento es tan importante.

Y no, a Trump no le gustará, pero si no lo hacemos, a quien no le gustará es a nuestros ciudadanos y ciudadanas. Lo pagaremos muy caro y eso sí que no lo podemos consentir.

1-0117-0000
Valérie Deloge (PfE). – Madame la Présidente, les pénuries de médicaments ne sont pas nouvelles. Elles sont le résultat de vos mauvais choix industriels et politiques accumulés depuis des années.

En France, en 2025, des médicaments du quotidien (paracétamol, amoxicilline, psychotropes…) ont été en tension ou en rupture. Malgré les alertes répétées, vous n'avez rien anticipé. Ailleurs en Europe les ruptures d'antibiotiques, d'anticancéreux ou d'insuline se multiplient.

Ces situations ont un coût humain considérable: traitements retardés, prescriptions dégradées, patients mis en danger. Elles révèlent notre dépendance aux chaînes d'approvisionnement mondialisées et la perte de notre souveraineté. Il faut produire davantage dans nos pays, diversifier les fournisseurs et sécuriser les stocks.

Dans les outre-mer aussi les ruptures surviennent plus vite et durent plus longtemps. Les territoires ultramarins doivent être pleinement intégrés dans cette nouvelle stratégie. Garantir l'accès aux médicaments est une nécessité pour nos concitoyens. C'est une condition de notre souveraineté sanitaire et industrielle.

(L'oratrice accepte plusieurs questions carton bleu)

1-0118-0000
Raquel García Hermida-Van Der Walle (Renew), *blue-card question***.** – I was shocked to hear that, in trilogues, essential medication for women was simply dismissed as non-essential – I am talking about abortion medication – and this while women in Europe still die today because of lack of access to safe abortion.

Now, we could be solving this on a European level, and groups such as yours still refuse. Your party leader, Marine Le Pen, supported enshrining abortion as a fundamental right. So, I do expect you to vote tomorrow for the amendments which try to achieve this at European level.

Could you confirm that you will do so?

1-0119-0000
Valérie Deloge (PfE), *réponse carton bleu***.** – Déjà en France, déjà dans la Constitution, elle a été évidemment installée et en fin de compte, nous dans nos lois en France, il n'y avait même pas besoin de la mettre dans la Constitution, c'était une évidence. De toute façon, il n'y avait aucun problème là-dessus. Nous ne changeons pas d'avis. La femme a droit à la contraception et à l'avortement comme elle le souhaite et on n'a jamais changé là-dessus.

1-0120-0000
Christophe Clergeau (S&D), *question «carton bleu»***.** – Madame, bonjour. Je crois que vous avez conscience que l'impact de l'environnement sur la santé humaine est très important, et que c'est aussi parce que nos conditions de vie et notre environnement sont dégradés que les gens ont des maladies qui nécessitent des médicaments. Et votre groupe propose de remettre en cause les législations environnementales pour faciliter la production des médicaments par des amendements qui sont déposés en plénière!

Comment expliquez-vous cette contradiction fondamentale?

1-0121-0000

Valérie Deloge (PfE), *réponse carton bleu***.** – En fin de compte, pour nous, l'écologie, c'est très important, vraiment comme vous, il n'y a aucun souci là-dessus. On n'a pas de choix à faire par rapport à l'écologie ou à la préférence de la fabrication de médicaments. De toute façon, le mieux c'est de le faire dans nos pays, c'est ce qui est plus facile pour pouvoir agir sur l'environnement aussi. On peut comme ça éviter les vagues de pénuries et de mauvaises conditions à l'autre bout du monde. De toute façon, il vaut mieux le faire chez nous qu'à l'autre bout du monde. C'est beaucoup plus intéressant au niveau de l'écologie.

1-0122-0000

Elena Nevado del Campo (PPE). – Señora presidenta, señorías, permítanme que mis primeras palabras sean para expresar mi más sentido pésame a los familiares de los fallecidos en el grave accidente acaecido en mi país y para desear la pronta recuperación de todos los heridos. Todos necesitan medicamentos esenciales.

Hoy estamos intentando aprobar una propuesta de Reglamento sobre medicamentos esenciales que es una clara señal de que las cosas están cambiando en Europa; una señal clara de que debemos tomar nota de los hechos pasados y de que hemos aprendido la lección, que tenemos la capacidad de reaccionar y de adelantarnos para dar soluciones a los problemas de los ciudadanos europeos a los que no estamos dispuestos a desproteger. Esta normativa es un claro ejemplo de que juntos resolvemos mejor los problemas y que separados no somos más que un grano de arena en el desierto.

Si algo nos enseñó la pandemia de la COVID-19 y si algo nos está enseñando este nuevo escenario internacional es que no podemos depender de terceros países, y menos para la producción y el suministro de medicamentos, porque hablamos de la vida de la gente.

Hoy sabemos, después de ochenta años de paz duradera, que hay muchas formas de ser vulnerables y que debemos poner fin a la dependencia, y esta normativa pretende que muchos pacientes que están teniendo dificultades en el acceso a sus medicamentos hoy puedan estar más seguros y más protegidos.

Es hora de que dejemos de poner trabas a nuestras empresas porque, al final, son trabas a nuestros sistemas de salud. Se ha hablado mucho de la necesidad de reforzar la autonomía estratégica: votemos sí a esta normativa, y que los críticos a esta ley solo sean los medicamentos que vamos a proteger.

1-0123-0000

Alessandra Moretti (S&D). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, approvare questo provvedimento sui medicinali critici sarebbe un ottimo esempio di come l'Unione europea può, quando vuole, cambiare in meglio la vita dei suoi cittadini. Non possiamo permetterci di correre il rischio di non essere autonomi e pronti ad affrontare con efficienza crisi e shock che potrebbero verificarsi in futuro.

Con questo atto legislativo mettiamo insieme le esigenze dei pazienti e il bene pubblico con uno stimolo e un supporto al settore farmaceutico europeo che lo renderà ancora più competitivo su scala globale. Come socialisti e democratici vogliamo che i soldi pubblici siano spesi nell'interesse della collettività, garantendo anche la partecipazione dei pazienti e dei professionisti sanitari, al processo di approvazione e di selezione delle priorità di spesa.

Mi auguro che i tentativi maldestri di affondare questo provvedimento da parte delle destre, con emendamenti pretestuosi che nulla c'entrano con questo tema, siano respinti dalle forze responsabili di questo Parlamento, per avere un'approvazione rapida di un provvedimento il cui scopo principale è quello di rendere l'Europa più forte e i cittadini europei più tutelati.

1-0124-0000

Nikos Papandreou (S&D). – Madam President, Commissioner Kadis, so what is this Critical Medicine Act about? I'm going to be technical on this one. I won't be so political. I think the people need to hear what it really is. First of all, it's a response to the risk in supply chains. And we've seen that in the last few years. We have measures to protect us.

Stockpiling is one of them. Another one is to encourage more investments in research and in start-ups. For those who disagree, we encourage voluntary joint procurement. Voluntary. We propose a successful multi-winner tender system - for those who know it's very successful - and this diversifies suppliers for the same medicine.

Finally, I'm pleased to say the work of the rapporteurs has actually reduced bureaucracy and taken the best practices and improved on them. So we are avoiding new ponderous bureaucracies and making a much smoother system. Tomorrow we vote 'yes'. The Critical Medicines Act is critical for the health of European citizens.

1-0125-0000

Nicolae Ștefănuță (Verts/ALE). – Doamnă președintă, la începutul anilor '90, 14 000 de bebeluși au fost infectați cu HIV pe cale nosocomială în spitale. Pentru 4 000 de copii, descoperirea unui tratament a venit prea târziu, însă 10 000 din acei copii au crescut, și astăzi sunt adulți care depind de tratamentul antiretroviral în fiecare zi, care trebuie luat fără pauze, fără improvizații.

Pentru ei și pentru cei care suferă de boli rare, este extrem de necesar să cumpărăm acest timp, să le oferim acest timp care este mai valoros decât orice.

De aceea, acest act al medicamentelor critice europene este necesar, pentru că întărește achizițiile noastre comune ca Europa, și dă la o parte acea barieră invizibilă între țările care au și țările care nu au, între țările din Est și țările din Vest.

Și mesajul meu este și către industria farma: nu există politică de pricing care să facă ca un medicament să nu ajungă la cei care au nevoie, o moleculă de cancer sau un medicament care salvează copii. Trebuie să dărâmăm acest zid, domnule raportor. Jos cu el! Uniunea Europeană trebuie să fie egală, cu sănătate pentru toți.

1-0126-0000

Spontane Wortmeldungen

1-0127-0000

Ingeborg Ter Laak (PPE). – Voorzitter, stel je voor: je kind is ziek. De diagnose en de behandeling zijn duidelijk, maar het ontbreekt aan geneesmiddelen. Die onzekerheid wil je echt niet meemaken. Helaas gebeurt dit steeds vaker in Europa. Onze geneesmiddelenvoorziening is te afhankelijk geworden van landen buiten Europa. Bovendien wordt dit risico steeds groter in een wereld met toenemende spanningen, meer handelsconflicten en kwetsbare handelsroutes.

We zagen tijdens de coronacrisis hoe snel internationale toeleveringsketens vastliepen. Deze lessen mogen we niet vergeten. Daarom bouwen we nu samen in Europa aan meer zekerheid, door kritieke geneesmiddelen weer in Europa te produceren en onze toeleveringsketens samen te versterken.

Dit geeft patiënten rust, dokters zekerheid en Europa weerbaarheid. Deze geneesmiddelenverordening gaat niet alleen over industrie of marktwerking, maar ook over onze volksgezondheid. Zij gaat over de vraag of Europa voorbereid is om haar burgers te beschermen op het moment dat het erop aankomt. Dit is vooruitdenken en deze verordening geeft Europa zekerheid.

1-0128-0000

Кристиан Вигенин (S&D). – Г-жо Председател, Регламентът за критичните лекарства поставя важна цел – да гарантира сигурността на доставките и стратегическата автономия на Европейския съюз. Това е правилна амбиция, но не бива да забравяме, че добрите намерения невинаги водят до добри резултати. Затова и малко критика от мен.

За държави като България някои от предложените мерки, като налагането на задължителни критерии в обществените поръчки, крият сериозни рискове. Те могат да ограничат конкуренцията, да повишат цените и да изтласкат по-малките доставчици от пазара. За малки и по-бедни пазари това означава не повече сигурност, а по-труден достъп до лекарства.

Що се отнася до финансирането на стратегическите проекти, смятам, че индустриалната политика не трябва да се осъществява за сметка на националните бюджети за здравеопазване. Тези бюджети са предназначени за лечение на пациенти и за покриване на реални здравни нужди. Подкрепата за производствени и стратегически проекти трябва да идва от средства на равнище Европейски съюз, а не чрез отклоняване на и без това ограничените национални ресурси. Това би било както юридически, така и морално неприемливо.

Ако искаме истинска устойчивост, тя трябва да бъде справедлива за всички държави и най-вече за пациентите.

1-0129-0000

Viktória Ferenc (PfE). – Elnök Asszony! Üdvözlendő a kritikus fontosságú gyógyszerekről szóló parlamenti álláspont, mely világos: az elmúlt évek rossz döntései kiszolgáltatottá tették Európát a gyógyszerellátás területén. A stratégiailag fontos gyógyszerek esetében támogatni kell a beruházásokat, így garantálni az európai betegek biztonságát. A gyártást meg kell erősíteni Európában, nem szlogenekkel, hanem konkrét döntésekkel.

Nevén kell nevezni a problémát és a túlszabályozást. Az európai gyógyszeriparnak észszerű, arányos előírásokra van szüksége, amelyek egyszerre védik a környezetet és biztosítják a polgárok ellátását, valamint a szektor versenyképességét. Hazám, Magyarország a GDP-arányos vállalati gyógyszeripari K+F ráfordításokban az Európai Unió harmadik helyén áll. Az európai ellátásbiztonság záloga éppen az ilyen erős és innovatív nemzeti gyógyszeripari központok védelme és elismerése lehet.

1-0130-0000

Sebastian Tynkkynen (ECR). – Arvoisa puhemies, on taas pakko oikein hieraista silmiä tämän paperin lukemisen jälkeen. EU siis todella haluaa iskeä likaiset näppinsä meidän suomalaisten lääkkeiden varmuusvarastoihin. On selvää, että jokaisella Euroopan maalla on täysin erilaiset tarpeet lääkkeiden varastointiin. Meillä Suomessa lääkkeiden saatavuuden turvaaminen on

erityisessä asemassa, sillä huoltoketjumme Itämeren kautta ovat kriisitilanteessa haavoittuvia. Me tiedämme kyllä, kuinka paljon lääkkeitä meidän varastoissamme pitää olla, kadonneilla tekstareilla rokotteita diilaileva Ursula von der Leyen ei. Silti komissiolle esitetään täällä oikeuksia jakaa kansallisia lääkevarastoja uudelleen. Eli käytännössä jos muut maat eivät ole pitäneet lääkevarastostaan huolta, EU voisi tulla ja määrätä lääkkeitä siirrettäväksi näihin maihin Suomen varastoista. Ei käy, sanon minä.

1-0131-0000

Raquel García Hermida-Van Der Walle (Renew). – Madam President, what we are trying to do here is to guarantee supply of medicines for which inefficient supply would result in serious harm or risk of serious harm to patients.

Now, let me remind you that there are a lot of women in Europe who are still not enjoying the right to safe and legal abortion, and this situation will only become worse if we do not include abortion medicines in the list of critical medicines.

Please, when you are going to vote tomorrow to decide whether we do include these medicines in this list or not, think about friends, think about sisters, think about daughters. Think about what happened if they, for whatever reason, including medical reasons, needed an abortion and the medicines were not available.

Do you think that there would be fewer abortions? No there won't. There will be more unsafe abortions with health risks and deaths as a result. Please reconsider your position.

1-0132-0000

Κώστας Παπαδάκης (NI). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, άλλος ένας κανονισμός θωράκισης με πακτωλό επιδοτήσεων των συμφερόντων των ευρωενωσιακών φαρμακευτικών ομίλων, και των ισχυρών ελληνικών, για αύξηση του ποσοστού κέρδους τους, fast track αυξανόμενη γραμμή παραγωγής αποκλειστικά κερδοφόρων φαρμάκων, διαφοροποίηση πηγών πρώτων υλών και αλυσίδες εφοδιασμού. Επιδίωξη της ευρωενωσιακής πολιτικής και του κανονισμού είναι τα συμφέροντα των ευρωπαϊκών μονοπωλίων στον εντεινόμενο ανταγωνισμό με Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες.

Κατηγοριοποιείτε τα φάρμακα σε κρίσιμα και μη, με κριτήριο τα κέρδη. Όμως, με βάση το κριτήριο της υγείας του λαού δεν υπάρχει φάρμακο που να μην είναι κρίσιμο όταν σώζονται ζωές, όταν ανακουφίζονται ασθενείς. Η ίδια η καπιταλιστική αγορά είναι αυτή που καταδικάζει τον λαό να ζει με το εκβιαστικό δίλημμα: πανάκριβες τιμές ή ελλείψεις;

Είναι μύθος ότι τάχα θα συνεργαστούν φαρμακευτικές για το καλό των ασθενών, όταν βασιλεύει η καπιταλιστική αγορά που τα κέρδη της τρέφουν τον ανταγωνισμό και τρέφονται από τον ανταγωνισμό, και συνδέονται πλέον και με την πολεμική οικονομία. Το ασφαλές, ελεγμένο φάρμακο, αποτελεί κοινωνικό αγαθό και όχι εμπόρευμα. Μπορεί να εξασφαλιστεί μόνο σε σύγκρουση με την πολιτική των καπιταλιστικών κερδών και της εμπορευματοποίησης, με τον λαό να είναι ιδιοκτήτης του πλούτου που παράγει.

1-0133-0000

Μιχάλης Χατζηπαντέλα (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, αγαπητέ Επίτροπε, αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, θα ήθελα να συγχαρώ τον εισηγητή του φακέλου Tomislav Sokol για την εξαιρετική δουλειά. Η πρόταση για τα κρίσιμα φάρμακα είναι μια ουσιαστική απάντηση σε ένα καίριο πρόβλημα: τις ελλείψεις και την ασφάλεια εφοδιασμού σε κρίσιμα φάρμακα που ταλαιπωρούν τους ασθενείς και τα συστήματα υγείας σε όλη την Ευρώπη.

Για μικρά κράτη μέλη όπως η Κύπρος, οι ελλείψεις κοστίζουν ακόμη περισσότερο, λόγω του μεγέθους της αγοράς και της μειωμένης διαπραγματευτικής μας ισχύος. Γι' αυτόν τον λόγο χρειαζόμαστε μια κοινή ευρωπαϊκή προσέγγιση. Η εθελοντική κοινή προμήθεια και ο μηχανισμός έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης και αλληλεγγύης σχεδιάστηκαν ούτως ώστε οι ελλείψεις να αντιμετωπίζονται προτού εξελιχθούν σε κρίση.

Καλώ την κυπριακή προεδρία να προχωρήσει άμεσα και αποφασιστικά στις διαπραγματεύσεις, ώστε να ολοκληρωθούν με επιτυχία. Ας δώσουμε μια απτή ευρωπαϊκή προστιθέμενη αξία στους πολίτες μας για την προστασία της δημόσιας υγείας και την πραγματική αλληλεγγύη μεταξύ μας.

1-0134-0000

Lukas Sieper (NI). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Menschen Europas! Wenn man den Beiträgen der ESN so zuhört, dann könnte man fast glauben, die EU-Verträge seien eine Art mystisches Buch. Man beruft sich gerne darauf, ohne es jemals aufzuschlagen. Die Behauptung der Kollegin Anderson der Union fehlen hier die Kompetenzen ist schlicht juristisch falsch.

Der Rahmen zur Sicherung kritischer Arzneimittel stützt sich ganz klar und eindeutig auf Artikel 114 AEUV. Binnenmarkt, Lieferketten, Marktfragmentierung, das ist Lehrbuchstoff des Europarechts, das kann ich Ihnen als studierter Europarechtler sagen. Artikel 114 Absatz 3 verpflichtet uns ausdrücklich zu einem hohen Gesundheitsschutz-Niveau. Das steht da wortwörtlich drin. Und ja, Artikel 168 Absatz 7 AEUV bleibt selbstverständlich gewahrt. Niemand organisiert hier Krankenhäuser. Aber Arzneimittelverfügbarkeit ist keine nationale Folklore, sondern ein europäischer Markt.

Vielleicht liegt das Problem also nicht bei den Verträgen, sondern beim Lesen. Und den Kolleginnen und Kollegen von der ESN und der AfD möchte ich ein gutes altes deutsches Sprichwort mitgeben: Lesen bildet.

1-0135-0000

(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

1-0136-0000

Costas Kadis, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, honourable Members, thank you for this debate. The great majority of the positions expressed today at this debate were very constructive and they were well noted by the European Commission. Patients in Europe should get the medicines they need – when and where they need them. This is our shared responsibility.

Together, the Critical Medicines Act and the now-concluded reform of the EU pharmaceutical legislation will help us tackle medicines shortages. They are at the heart of a European health union that delivers for patients.

I want to thank colleagues who worked towards a successful outcome on the pharmaceutical reform in December. That reform establishes a strong set of regulatory tools to improve availability and address medicine shortages. These new rules will strengthen obligations, improve monitoring and make the system more responsive when shortages emerge.

But this reform will not be enough by itself, as you have recognised in today's debate. From across the political groups, you recognise that medicine shortages have become a structural challenge for Europe – one that affects patients, health professionals and health care systems.

Honourable Members, the Commission looks forward to working with you as we move towards trilogue negotiations, and I am sure that together we can deliver a strong, focused and effective Critical Medicines Act for the benefit of the people.

1-0137-0000
Tomislav Sokol, *izvjestitelj*. – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, poštovani povjereniče, kolegice i kolege, Zakonom o kritičnim lijekovima jasno poručujemo da zdravlje europskih građana ne smije stradati zbog naivne vjere u dobru volju stranih sila.

Ovim zakonom jačamo proizvodnju lijekova u Europi, uvodimo strateške projekte i zajedničku javnu nabavu koja stavlja sigurnost opskrbe ispred isključive logike najniže cijene. Time štitimo pacijente i jačamo zdravstvene sustave svih država članica, bez obzira na njihovu veličinu ili pregovaračku snagu. Posebno je važno što uvodimo jasnu obvezu da oni koji koriste europski novac za gradnju proizvodnih kapaciteta moraju prvenstveno lijekovima opskrbljivati europske pacijente. Solidarnost ne smije ostati samo načelo i zato uspostavljamo mehanizme koordinacije i, kada je nužno, obveznog slanja lijekova u države koje pate od nestašice.

Želim posebno zahvaliti izvjestiteljima u sjeni na konstruktivnoj suradnji, otvorenom dijalogu i spremnosti na kompromis, kao i cijelom osoblju koje je svojim stručnim i nesebičnim radom pridonijelo ovom izvješću. Glasajući o izvješću sutra, donosimo političku odluku da Europa više neće popuštati ucjenama i ovisiti o samovolji stranih sila, već aktivno jačati vlastitu industriju i zdravstveni sustav na dobrobit naših pacijenata.

Zato vas za kraj molim, i jednu i drugu stranu, nemojte dopustiti da zbog nevezanih pitanja i ideoloških sukoba, koji nemaju veze s temom, ugrozimo donošenje ovog izuzetno važnog zakona.

1-0138-0000
Die Präsidentin. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet morgen, Dienstag, 20. Januar 2026, statt.

Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 178)

1-0138-5000
Maria Grapini (S&D), *în scris* – Domnule Comisar, aprovizionarea cu medicamente critice și disponibilitățile și accesibilitățile medicamentelor de interes comun influențează viața oamenilor. Din păcate, am mai discutat acest subiect, dar situația a rămas dramatică în unele țări, între care și țara mea, România. Avem nevoie de creșterea producției de medicamente critice în Europa. Este nevoie de o creștere a finanțării cercetării în domeniul producției de medicamente. Nu se poate ca viața oamenilor să depindă de existența medicamentelor la timp și în cantitatea necesară!

Mor oameni cu boli cronice din cauză că nu au acces la tratamente și medicamentele nu sunt disponibile. Aveți votul Parlamentului pentru un cadru necesar consolidării securității aprovizionării cu medicamente critice. Lucrați cu toate statele membre pentru a nu mai fi țări în care pacienții nu au acces la medicamente!

1-0138-8750
Sirpa Pietikäinen (PPE), *kirjallinen* – Jopa 80 prosenttia aktiivisista lääkeaineista tulee Eurooppaan Kiinasta ja Intiasta, eli olemme pulassa, jos pitkäaikaisia ongelmia valmistusketjussa ilmenee. Jos jokainen EU-maa toimii yksinään, poikkeustilanteessa kaikki kilpailevat keskenään.

Koko EU:n on toimittava yhdessä lääkkeiden valmistuksen, tuotantoketjujen ja varastoinnin suhteen.

Kriittisiä lääkkeitä koskeva asetus on keskeinen askel kohti vahvempaa eurooppalaista terveys- ja huoltovarmuutta. On tärkeää ymmärtää, että kriittisiä lääkkeitä eivät ole ainoastaan esimerkiksi syöpä-, diabetes ja harvinaissairauksien hoidot, vaan myös tavalliset peruslääkkeet, kuten särkylääkkeet ja verenpainelääkkeet, joita moni kansalaisista tarvitsee päivittäin. Näiden saatavuus myös poikkeustilanteissa on potilasturvallisuuden perusta.

EU:n on vahvistettava yhteistyötään lääkkeiden tutkimuksessa, kehityksessä, valmistuksessa, yhteishankinnoissa ja varastoinnissa. Geopoliittinen tilanne on muuttunut, emmekä voi enää EU:na luottaa siihen, että liittolaisemme tai globaalit markkinat takaavat kriittisten lääkkeiden saatavuuden kaikissa olosuhteissa. Yksittäiset jäsenvaltiot eivät kykene enää yksin vastaamaan toimitusketjujen haavoittuvuuksiin. Yhteishankinnat tarjoavat konkreettisen ratkaisun: ne mahdollistavat jäsenmaille paremmat neuvotteluasemat ja kohtuullisemmat hinnat, samalla kun lääkeyritykset saavat ennakoitavuutta kysyntään eikä niiden tarvitse neuvotella jokaisen maan kanssa erikseen. Vain tiiviillä eurooppalaisella yhteistyöllä voimme vahvistaa huoltovarmuutta ja varmistaa, että lääkkeet ovat saatavilla silloin, kun potilaat niitä eniten tarvitsevat.

1-0138-9375

Yvan Verougstraete (Renew), *par écrit* – Chers collègues, près de 80 % des principes actifs pharmaceutiques sont produits hors UE, principalement en Chine et en Inde. Les pénuries répétées, du paracétamol aux traitements les plus lourds, ont montré que notre santé ne pouvait plus dépendre de chaînes d'approvisionnement lointaines et fragiles. Ce texte marque une 1re reconnaissance claire d'un impératif d'autonomie stratégique européenne en matière de médicaments. Il encourage la production sur le sol européen, la diversification des chaînes d'approvisionnement et une meilleure coordination entre États membres. C'est un pas dans la bonne direction. Le règlement prévoit aussi des incitations pour soutenir les capacités industrielles européennes, une meilleure anticipation des pénuries et la possibilité de renforcer les achats conjoints entre États membres. Il reste encore trop timide sur des points importants; les obligations de relocalisation ou sur la constitution de véritables stocks de sécurité européens. Il faudra aller plus loin à l'avenir et encore convaincre. Mais le compromis trouvé pose enfin les fondations d'une souveraineté sanitaire européenne, là où il n'y avait jusqu'ici qu'une dépendance subie. L'autonomie stratégique en matière de médicaments est une question de santé publique, de sécurité et d'intérêt général. L'Europe doit désormais transformer cette première avancée politique en capacités industrielles réelles, durables et solidaires. Je vous remercie.

15. Die Richtlinie für einen gerechten Übergang in der Arbeitswelt: Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen und Wiederankurbelung der lokalen Wirtschaft (Aussprache)

1-0140-0000

Die Präsidentin. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über den Bericht von Jana Toom im Namen des Ausschusses für Beschäftigung und soziale Angelegenheiten mit Empfehlungen an die Kommission zu der Richtlinie für einen gerechten Übergang in der Arbeitswelt: Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen und Wiederankurbelung der lokalen Wirtschaft (2025/2131(INL)) (A10-0261/2025).

Ich weise die Mitglieder darauf hin, dass es bei dieser Aussprache nur eine Rederunde der Fraktionen geben wird. Deshalb werden weder spontane Wortmeldungen noch blaue Karten akzeptiert.

1-0141-0000

Jana Toom, *rapporteur.* – Madam President, dear colleagues, Commissioner, our Union is facing an incredible amount of challenges at this moment: economic, energy-related, climate-related, geopolitical. It all can feel overwhelming and it is easy to lose focus. Even for us representatives elected by Europeans to spend all of our time understanding and tackling these challenges, it can be all too easy to lose focus and put all of our attention on a few key issues, but we cannot afford to lose sight of the bigger picture because all these challenges are interconnected.

We can see that since the beginning of this mandate, the wind is not blowing into the sails of social policies. This is a grave mistake. We hear so many voices asking for simplification or deregulation at all costs. But for who will this economy deliver if not for workers and our fellow Europeans? What is the point of cutting down all of our laws if it comes at the price of our prosperity? This sounds to me less like a well-thought-out political strategy, and more like taking on the fringe ideas we see on the other side of the Atlantic.

I am particularly disappointed to see that even the colleagues from EPP seem to be enchanted by these radical ideas. While many of them joined us in supporting the call for the just transition directive just three months ago, I am hearing that the simplification obsession is turning the whole group against this call for legislation that has to deliver for some of our most vulnerable regions.

That is the problem in this House. We have a tendency to set a big political ambition and work very hard to put it into place, and then we just move on to the next political ambition. But we need to follow our ambition in real life and to make sure that we're actually achieving what we set out to do.

This is exactly what we did with just transition, where we promised that we will leave no one behind. Looking at the situation in past years, we have simply not done enough, yet we are already moving to other political priorities. This is unsustainable because every time we set a high political ambition which we do not deliver, we are undermining our own credibility, and, which is even worse, the credibility of the European Union.

That is why we need a binding framework with a mix of measures aimed at turning into reality our promise for socially just transition for the regions, sectors and workers that are being affected, and that will be affected, in the world moving away from fossil fuels. We need to make sure that companies, together with employees, prepare for the changes ahead. We need to ensure that workers are ready for the jobs of tomorrow, for the right to training so that national authorities, companies and trade unions can organise a training system that can prepare workers to take on jobs in the clean and digital economy. And most importantly, we need to ensure that sufficient jobs are being created, because all the training in the world will not help if there isn't a business out there looking to hire. For this, we need countries to lay out national just transition plans and to focus on business support programmes aimed at revitalising local economies and affected regions.

So colleagues, tomorrow we face a choice between making sure that we can still ask for reasonable legislation to serve the people affected by the changing economy, or putting our head in the sand for the pursuit of a radical idea of simplification, which in this particular case will serve nobody. I believe that Europeans count on our support.

1-0142-0000
Hadja Lahbib, *Member of the Commission.* – Madam President, honourable Members, let me thank the rapporteur, Mr Toom, the shadows and all of you for this own-initiative report. The Commission welcomes the aim of the report that we will analyse in detail and the follow-up as appropriate.

We must be clear: the green and digital transitions will only succeed if workers succeed. These transformations impact jobs, workplaces, skills needs and local economies. If workers are asked to carry the risks of change without protection, preparation and without a real voice, we will not build support for the transition, we will undermine it. And with it, we will undermine our growth, our competitiveness and our social cohesion.

A just transition in the world of work means three things. It means protecting workers against sudden job loss. It means preparing them through skills training and anticipation of change. It means empowering them to shape that change.

The European Union already has important building blocks in place. We have rules on information and consultation of workers' representatives. We have strengthened the European Works Council. Last year, we put forward the Union of Skills to strengthen access to training.

We have rules on working conditions, including on training and strong protections on occupational safety and health, and we have an obligation for Member States to assess employment and social impacts in their climate and energy planning.

These instruments matter and Parliament has played a decisive role in strengthening them, but we must raise our level of ambition.

In December last year, the Commission included fair transitions as one of the pillars of the Quality Jobs Roadmap and we will follow up with a Quality Jobs Act later this year, building on the consultation of social partners.

We have also launched a pilot for the European Skills Guarantee for workers in the automotive sector to help them transition into new jobs and sectors. If successful, the European Skills Guarantee could evolve into a true transition mechanism, a permanent toolkit backed by investment to anticipate change, help sectors adapt and support every worker in moving into new jobs.

And in the coming months, the Commission will launch the European Fair Transition Observatory to strengthen our understanding of who is affected where and how policy can respond more respectfully and effectively.

1-0143-0000
Dennis Radtke, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion.* – Frau Präsidentin! Frau Kommissarin! Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Vor allen Dingen, liebe Jana Toom, ganz herzlichen Dank für Deinen Bericht und all die Arbeit, die Du investiert hast. Und ich teile die Sorgen, die Du hier skizziert hast. Ich will das in aller Deutlichkeit sagen, denn das, was wir zurzeit an – ich mag das Wort Transformation nicht so gerne – Umbrüchen erleben, könnte eigentlich nicht gewaltiger sein.

Wir haben einmal den geopolitischen Druck von außen: Trump auf der einen Seite, die Chinesen auf der anderen Seite. Dazu kommt: Wir haben den Transformationsdruck. Mehr Engagement für

Klimaschutz bedeutet, dass wir zu einer Transformation ganzer Industriezweige kommen müssen. Und hinzu kommt noch all das, was der Digitalisierungsschub mit sich bringt. Das heißt: Drei riesige Faktoren, die für Umbrüche in unserer Wirtschaft, in unseren Industrien sorgen, wie sie im Grunde genommen vorher nie stattgefunden haben. Deswegen ist es aus meiner Sicht wichtig, dass wir die Debatten, die wir hier führen, darüber, wie wir unsere Wettbewerbsfähigkeit stärken, dass wir die führen. Aber wir dürfen nicht nur diese Debatte führen, sondern wir müssen uns unmittelbar auch mit der Frage beschäftigen: Was bedeutet das für die betroffenen Arbeitnehmer und ihre Familien?

Wir sehen ja die großen Unsicherheiten, nicht nur in meinem Heimatland, in Deutschland, quer durch Europa. Das ist einer der Haupttreiber, warum die Populisten von links und rechts so viel Zulauf haben. Weil die Menschen Zukunftsängste haben, weil die Menschen Sorgen haben. Wie geht es weiter? Werde ich auch in den nächsten Jahren noch einen Arbeitsplatz haben?

Nicht für jede Frage, die in dem Zusammenhang aufgeworfen wird, ist die Europäische Union die Stelle, die die Antwort geben kann. Vieles müssen auch die Mitgliedstaaten selber auf den Weg bringen. Aber ich finde gerade mit Blick auf Weiterbildung und all die notwendigen Qualifizierungen, die in Angriff genommen werden müssen, können wir einen Beitrag leisten. Die Kommission hat es ja selber gerade gesagt, es wurde schon einiges auf den Weg gebracht: *Union of Skills, Quality Roadmap* usw. Jetzt geht es darum, wie wir diese Dinge zusammenbinden können. Und ich finde, das, was Jana mit ihrem Bericht hier vorgestellt hat, ist auf jeden Fall ein wichtiger Baustein dafür.

1-0144-0000

Klára Dobrev, *on behalf of the S&D Group***.** – Madam President, dear fellow Members, everybody can see how fast our world is changing around us. Natural disasters, artificial intelligence taking away the jobs of millions, wars. And just look what Donald Trump has done in the last two weeks, it's a disaster as well, even if it's not a natural one.

In times like these, politicians have actually two options. First, what we do on the left and the progressive side: we are looking for solutions, protecting people, preparing them, preparing society for the future. The second one is the populist right's way: Orbán, Bardella, Weidel, you name them – what they are doing. They are exploiting the situation to gain power. They are plotting people against each other, distracting their attention from injustice, from environmental crisis and everything in the interest of those billionaires who are financing them.

Climate change and digital revolutions are here around us, it's here already. What the right is forcing upon us, but with the name of competitiveness, simplification, or however they call it, is an updated recipe of the last century. Dismantling the welfare state, weakening workers' rights, freeing large corporations from their social responsibility – come on, we have seen this, and I will call it for what it is and its name: it's a simple surrender to 'big capital'. It will lead to the most savage and most brutal form of capitalism. It will lead to those forms of capitalism that we wanted to overcome already.

Come on, people, this is not us – Europe is a continent of humanity and freedom and justice. So we, on the left, are united behind the just transition directive. Now I am looking at the European People's Party. Are you with us, with the people? Or with the billionaires? It is your turn now.

1-0145-0000

Séverine Werbrouck, *au nom du groupe PfE***.** – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, l'emploi, l'emploi, principal pilier de la politique sociale, il est celui qui doit guider tout le reste. La première

question qui doit nous intéresser est la suivante: comment préserver nos emplois et mieux, comment les créer? Certainement pas avec le texte dont nous débattons ce soir.

Corollaire du pacte vert qui est venu saper notre industrie, notamment l'industrie automobile, il propose d'entériner un cadre européen dont les Français ne veulent pas, pour que les réglementations qui nous empêchent de produire dans nos pays, qui pèsent sur nos entreprises, soient encore plus nombreuses et toujours plus contraignantes. C'en est assez. Demain, des milliers d'agriculteurs vont se réunir ici, à Strasbourg, pour crier leur désespoir face aux accords du Mercosur qui détruisent nos filières et qui condamnent nos exploitations à la fermeture.

Et vous, déjà passés à votre prochaine exécution, vous vous attaquez à la cible suivante, les ouvriers et les employés, en leur promettant des droits à la formation qu'ils ont déjà, des stratégies dont nous disposons depuis longtemps, notamment en France. Quel cynisme! Hier, vous étiez les fossoyeurs de l'agriculture française. Demain, avec ce vote, vous serez les croquemorts de notre industrie.

1-0146-0000

Georgiana Teodorescu, *în numele grupului ECR***.** – Doamnă președintă, după mai bine de cinci ani în care, la masa negocierilor, Uniunea Europeană a luat decizii bazate mai mult pe ideologie și mai puțin pe strategie, a venit nota de plată.

Ospățul progresist costă scump. Mari companii din industria auto, ale căror branduri au fost nu doar motoare ale economiei europene, ci adevărați ambasadori ai acestui continent, își mută silențios producția în țări precum Mexic și India. Combinate de îngrășăminte pentru agricultură, unități strategice de producție de care fermierii europeni sunt dependenți, fie și-au închis porțile deja, cum ar fi cazul Azomureș din România, fie se pregătesc să o facă, cum ar fi un colos din Germania care își reduce businessul din Europa pentru a investi 10 miliarde de euro în China.

Un întreg sector minier distrus găsește Europa nu doar în imposibilitatea de a-și asigura necesarul energetic, ci în imposibilitatea de a-și relansa industria de apărare, care, oricât de mult ne-am dori, nu poate fi reconstruită cu niciun fel de energie verde.

Dar mai e un cost, cel mai scump dintre toate: oameni șomeri. În timp ce Europa încă speră la visul verde, iar marile companii își justifică relocările pe bandă rulantă pe alte continente sub argumentul pieței libere, sute de mii de oameni rămân fără speranță și loc de muncă.

Acest dosar cu privire la tranziția justă pe piața muncii trebuie privit într-o notă responsabilă. În calitate de raportoare ECR, cred cu tărie că am reușit, în urma negocierilor din ultima jumătate de an, să construim un compromis pragmatic.

Comisia Europeană trebuie să audă foarte clar mesajul raportului. E nevoie urgentă de bani pentru a asigura această tranziție justă în piața muncii. Și trebuie să mai înțeleagă ceva: că reticența cu privire la nevoia de legislație nouă vine tot din lipsa de transparență cu care a fost lansat Pactul verde, care a distrus competitivitatea economiei europene.

E timpul să reparăm cu responsabilitate ce s-a stricat în ultimii ani. Ne jucăm deja cu soarta unor muncitori, a familiilor lor, a copiilor acestora și a generațiilor viitoare.

1-0147-0000

Sara Matthieu, *namens de Verts/ALE-Fractie***.** – Voorzitter, collega's, arbeiders vragen mij welke toekomst er nog is voor de industrie in Europa. Ik begrijp die vraag goed. Denk maar aan de 3 000

mensen die hun job verloren door de sluiting van Audi Brussel. Had Audi geluisterd naar haar werknemers die betaalbare elektrische voertuigen vroegen in plaats van dure SUV's, dan waren ze vandaag nog auto's aan het maken in onze hoofdstad.

Iedereen heeft hier de mond vol over "concurrentievermogen", maar de huidige simplificatie- en afbraakagenda heeft nog geen enkele job gecreëerd. Een concurrerende industrie vraagt om geschoolde werknemers die veranderingen mee vormgeven. Wij mogen de teloorgang van onze industrie niet zomaar aanvaarden, maar moeten met een Europees transitieplan komen, samen met werknemers en vakbonden. We moeten streven naar een eerlijke transitie waarbij werknemers centraal staan en jobs worden gecreëerd. Daarom vraag ik jullie, collega's, in naam van al die miljoenen werknemers in Europa, om dit verslag te steunen. Steun onze oproep voor bindende wetgeving voor een eerlijke transitie!

1-0148-0000

Rudi Kennes, *namens de The Left-Fractie***.** – Voorzitter, commissaris, al decennialang beschuldigen vakbonden bedrijven ervan fabrieken te sluiten, miljoenen mensen werkloos te maken en de productie naar het buitenland te verplaatsen om daar buitenlandse werknemers uit te buiten. We zien daar vandaag de gevolgen van. We produceren nauwelijks nog iets. Onze economieën zijn niet concurrerend en we proberen wanhopig te beschermen wat er nog overblijft van onze industrie door tarieven te heffen op degenen die slimmer zijn geweest dan wij.

Velen in dit Parlement geven de groene transitie de schuld, maar dat is fout. Dat is een leugen. We kunnen niet blijven vertrouwen op fossiele brandstoffen en we kunnen de moderniteit ook niet ontlopen. De schuld ligt volledig bij de bedrijven én overheden die, ondanks dat zij wisten welke investeringen nodig waren, een groot deel van ons belastinggeld hebben verspild. Onze werknemers verdienen op zijn minst de erkenning dat zij al voor deze fouten hebben betaald.

De EU moet de zaken rechtzetten en maatregelen nemen om hen te ondersteunen. Bedrijven hebben verantwoordelijkheden. Zij moeten investeren, werknemers omscholen, met hen overleggen en ontslagen voorkomen. Als de bedrijven geen verplichtingen hebben, dan doen zij gewoon niets. Het is de taak van dit Parlement om de werknemers te vertegenwoordigen en ervoor te zorgen dat de kosten van de transitie worden afgewenteld op degenen die het zich kunnen veroorloven.

Daarom hebben we een richtlijn nodig. Daarom moet u morgen allemaal vóór stemmen. En als u dat niet doet, stop dan alstublieft met uw kiezers te vertellen dat u wél om hen geeft.

1-0149-0000

Hadja Lahbib, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, honourable Members, many thanks, first of all, for all your interventions. I listened carefully to all of you and I look forward to the outcome, of course, of the vote.

The green and digital transitions are already reshaping Europe's economies, regions and workplaces, and, indeed, we are all, I must say, traumatised by what happened in Belgium with the closing of Audi Belgium and the 3000 people who have been touched by this. But I think that if we manage these transitions well they can drive growth and competitiveness. If we do not, they risk deep social disruption. Getting this right is therefore essential for Europe's future and especially in this transactional geopolitical landscape.

The Commission is fully committed to making Europe a place where companies can invest and innovate, and where workers are supported as jobs change. That is why, as I said in December

2025, the Commission launched a first stage consultation of social partners on a quality jobs act, seeking their views on the need and possible direction of EU action to improve job quality, including in just transitions.

To end – if this resolution is adopted, the Commission stands ready to assess its conclusions and consider the appropriate next steps within the legal boundaries set by the Treaties and in view of the existing acquis.

1-0150-0000

Jana Toom, *rapporteur***.** – Thank you, Commissioner, for your support. It's a pity you cannot vote tomorrow.

'We must show solidarity with the most affected regions in Europe, such as coal mining regions and others, to make sure the Green Deal gets everyone's full support and has a chance to become a reality.' These are not my words. I am quoting the political communication of the European Commission. These are the words of Frans Timmermans, former Executive Vice-President, said like six or seven years ago.

And what do we see now? On the same web page, a few lines below, there is a link to the Just Transition Platform. But guess where it leads? Page not found. Just like the Just Transition Fund is not found in the new proposed MFF. So are we really done with the just transition?

I come from Estonia. We do not have coal, but we do have oil shale, which has to be massively cut down as part of the transition. On the ground, this means not only abnormally high prices for energy, but also a rapid depopulation of the region.

Over the past year alone, in 2025, Ida-Viru county, an oil shale region, lost almost 2 % of its population. Ask these people whether they consider the transition to be just? Ask them whether we achieved our goals and got everyone's support for the Green Deal, as promised by the Commission? The answer is obvious. We did not manage to deliver on our promises, but every time we fail to do that, we cut off a part of the European project.

Colleagues, it's really high time to admit our mistakes and correct them.

1-0151-0000

Die Präsidentin. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet morgen, Dienstag, 20. Januar 2026, statt.

Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 178)

1-0151-5000

Pál Szekeres (PfE), *írásban* – A jelentés új irányelvet irányoz elő a zöld és digitális átállás munkaerőpiaci hatásainak kezelésére, középpontban a munkaidőben történő képzéshez való egyéni joggal, a kötelező tájékoztatással és konzultációval, valamint az Igazságos Átmenet Alap (JTF) meghosszabbításával és költségvetésének növelésével. A javaslat képzésre és tájékoztatásra vonatkozó célkitűzései indokoltak, de ezen felül sajnos sok elem sérti a nemzeti szuverenitást: olyan gazdaságpolitikai területekbe avatkoznak be, amelyek nem tartoznak az EU szociális hatáskörébe; egy újabb, veszélyes, hosszú távon kiszámíthatatlan precedest teremtve, ahogy ezt a Jogi Bizottság jelezte. Egy irányelv szükségtelen adminisztratív és pénzügyi terheket róna a KKV-kra: ez ellentétes a Szerződésekkel, és veszélyezteti a versenyképességet.

Elutasítom, hogy az uniós forrásokat úgynevezett szociálisnak mondott feltételrendszerhez kössék: ezt a tagállamokra gyakorolt politikai nyomásgyakorlás eszközének tartom. Ellenzem a JTF indokolatlan költségvetési bővítését, amely magasabb nemzeti befizetéseket vagy közös uniós hitelfelvételt vetítene előre a tagállamok kontójára. Meggyőződésem, hogy a kötelező, merev konzultációs keretek rontják a vállalatok alkalmazkodóképességét egy gyorsan változó gazdasági környezetben. Végül hangsúlyozom: az EUMSZ 166. cikke kifejezetten tiltja a szakképzési jogszabályok harmonizációját, ezért az EU-nak nincs joga kötelező képzési követelményeket előírni. Emlékeztetek: Magyarországon 1 millióval dolgoznak többen, mint 2010-ben, a foglalkoztatás rekordmagas, a munkanélküliség alacsony, a közmunkaprogramokból százezrek sikeresen léptek át a nyílt munkaerőpiacra.

16. Misstrauensantrag gegen die Kommission (Aussprache)

1-0153-0000

Die Präsidentin. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über den Misstrauensantrag gegen die Kommission (2026/2002(INS).

Ich weise die Mitglieder darauf hin, dass es bei dieser Aussprache nur eine Rederunde der Fraktionen geben wird. Deshalb werden weder spontane Wortmeldungen noch blaue Karten akzeptiert.

1-0154-0000

Kinga Gál, *szerző.* – Elnök asszony! A Patrióták Európáért frakció teljes mértékben elfogadhatatlannak tartja, hogy Ursula von der Leyen, az Európai Bizottság elnöke nem jelent meg a mai vitán. Ez semmibe vétele az utcákon tüntető gazdák ezreinek és a Patrióták által képviselt több tízmillió választópolgárnak. Az európai gazdák nem ok nélkül vannak az utcákon, Lengyelországtól Franciaországig, Írországtól Spanyolországig, holnap éppen itt, Strasbourgban, a Parlament előtt is azért tiltakoznak, mert jogosan érzik azt, hogy a Bizottság ismét elárulta az érdekeiket, most éppen az EU–Mercosur megállapodás megkötésével.

Olcsó és lazán szabályozott termékekkel árasztják el az európai piacokat, tisztességtelen versenyhelyzetet teremtve. A Bizottság általi védzáradékok pedig pusztán üres ígéretek, amik nem nyújtanak valódi védelmet az európai gazdák számára. Az elmúlt évek sorozatos hibás lépései a Bizottság részéről összeadódnak, és az európai mezőgazdaságot súlyos válságba taszítják. A zöld megállapodásból fakadó követelmények, a gazdákra rótt bürokratikus terhek, majd az ukrajnai szabadkereskedelmi megállapodás után most a Mercosur megegyezés egy újabb merénylet az európai mezőgazdaság ellen.

Erre rátesznek még egy lapáttal az uniós agrártámogatások drasztikus csökkentésével az új uniós költségvetési tervezetben. Ez így együtt nem más, mint a mezőgazdaság kivégzése Európában. Azoknak az elárulása, akik gondoskodnak a betevő falatról az európai emberek asztalára. Ráadásul az egyezményt az átláthatóság teljes hiánya mellett, jogi trükkökkel erőltették át. A megállapodás kettébontása a nemzeti parlamentek megkerülését célozza, az ideiglenes alkalmazás belengetése pedig az Európai Parlament egyetértési jogát üresíti ki.

A Mercosur megállapodás az utolsó csepp a pohárban az agrárium számára. Mi, Patrióták, gazdák ezrei és választópolgárok millióival mögöttünk mondjuk: elég volt! Elég volt az európai gazdák elárulásából, elég volt az európai érdekek elleni politikákból! Irányváltást követelünk, egy olyan vezetést, amely végre nem Brüsszelt, hanem az európai embereket szolgálja. Ursula von der Leyennek és bizottságának távoznia kell.

1-0155-0000

Maroš Šefčovič, *Member of the Commission.* – Madam President, honourable Members, at the core of today's debate is the Mercosur agreement. As you know, this past weekend, I signed this landmark deal in Paraguay, in the presence of President von der Leyen and President Costa, as well as the presidents of all the Mercosur countries. And after flying back this morning, I have come directly here to engage with all of you in this crucial debate.

First, let me start by emphasising the utmost importance that both the Commission and President von der Leyen place on our interinstitutional commitments. We welcome every opportunity for open, candid and constructive dialogue, and today's debate is a testament to that commitment.

We are navigating through a turbulent geopolitical landscape, witnessing the fragmentation of multilateralism and the rules-based order, confronting the possible imposition of additional tariffs across the Atlantic, while also witnessing unjustified threats to our territorial integrity and sovereignty. In this context, the EU-Mercosur agreement sends a compelling message to the world: we choose rules-based trade over power-based trade, multilateralism over unilateralism, mutual benefit over one-sided gains, sustainability over exploitation of nature, and we build reliable partnerships founded on friendship and mutual respect.

The EU-Mercosur agreement is an historic achievement and its strategic significance cannot be overstated. It is our largest trade deal ever. It will connect over 700 million consumers and boost trade and investment by eliminating high tariffs and barriers. It will create new jobs and opportunities for businesses, ranging from large corporations to small and medium enterprises to farmers. This agreement will connect us to critical raw material sources, fortifying the EU industry's competitive edge on the global market while ensuring resilience. It will strengthen our drive towards sustainability, with the Paris Agreement as an essential element. It also includes ambitious provisions to address deforestation and land-use changes, as well as provisions on labour rights, human rights and animal welfare.

The process that led to the signature was one of constant dialogue and systematic engagement with all stakeholders, including with the Members of this House. We listened carefully to all concerns; we held discussions across Member States, before national parliaments and engaged directly with farmers.

As a result, we put forward an unprecedented set of additional measures to protect sensitive sectors against any potential negative impacts. These include: bilateral safeguard measures with enhanced monitoring and regular reports to this House, boosting efforts to ensure our sanitary and phytosanitary standards are met, and ensuring stronger alignment of production standards applied to imported products, including pesticides and animal welfare, in line with our international commitments.

In addition, under the new Multiannual Financial Framework proposal, the Commission set out a strong financial unity safety net of EUR 6.3 billion to support farmers in the unlikely event the implementation of the agreement has a harmful impact on EU agricultural markets, while also proposing that Member States have access to some EUR 45 billion that can be mobilised immediately to support farmers and rural communities.

As a result, the agreement before you today has been significantly strengthened to address concerns, making it a very different proposal than the one considered a year, or even just a few months, ago. Further, the Mercosur agreement follows a legal architecture that has been used before, for example with Chile, and it draws on commitments we made elsewhere.

Honourable Members, President von der Leyen tasked me at the start of this mandate with negotiating trade agreements that deliver mutual benefits. As I pledged before this Parliament in 2024, I remain committed to bringing agreements that serve the interests of European citizens, businesses and farmers. That is why I stand before you today to affirm confidently that the Mercosur agreement is a good deal for Europe, one which will strengthen our status as a global trade, investment and agri-food powerhouse.

Our work does not stop here, of course – it continues. The signature is just the beginning. Our commitment remains to continue engaging with you, addressing your questions and concerns, and supporting you in the run-up to the consent vote. We hope that at the end of this process, you will be persuaded about the value of this agreement and reassured that its benefits will be enjoyed by all. As we move ahead on the next steps of the decision-making, I want to make it clear that no decision has been taken on provisional application, and that our focus is to engage with you to win your support ahead of crucial votes.

1-0156-0000

Jeroen Lenaers, *on behalf of the PPE Group***.** – Madam President, Commissioner, a motion of censure is one of the strongest tools of democratic scrutiny this Parliament has. It exists to hold the executive to account when it is truly necessary – not to serve as a campaign prop in national political theatre.

Yet that is exactly what we are witnessing today. 110 Members from the far right signed this motion. But looking at this room, apparently it was not important enough to actually change some dinner plans and to be at the debate.

This motion is not about accountability; it is about headlines. We are in the midst of a global storm and this is not the moment for political sabotage. Too often the extremes in this House try to block common European solutions, ensure problems remain unsolved and then weaponise those issues for political gain. That is not opposition, it is a strategy of self-destruction.

And it is certainly not leadership. When the geopolitical storm grows stronger, Europe does not throw away its common umbrella. We make a bigger, stronger, more resilient one – together. Under President von der Leyen, this Commission has shown leadership, reducing regulatory burden for businesses, bringing migration back under control and standing firmly with Ukraine not by slogans, but with action.

On all these issues – migration, economic recovery, security – the far right has only fear to offer, but never solutions. Where are the self-declared friends of Mr Trump today? Where is Orbán? Now, a US President openly threatens sovereign nations. Where are Ms Weidel and Mr Wilders? Now, American blackmail puts at risk the livelihoods and jobs of Dutch and German workers. They are silent because they don't fight for European citizens, workers or farmers, they fight for the agenda of Trump and Putin.

After last weekend, it must be clear: Europe must diversify its trading partners. And this is what this Commission is doing – saving European jobs. And that is exactly what the authors of this motion try to sabotage. They oppose trade agreements like Mercosur and then complain about job losses in Europe. It's hypocrisy.

And Europe does not need theatrics; we need leadership. Let us not turn this Parliament into a parody. Reject this motion, defend real scrutiny and show Europeans that when it truly matters, we choose leadership over spectacle.

1-0157-0000
Kathleen Van Brempt, *on behalf of the S&D Group***.** – Madam President, Commissioner, colleagues, enough is enough. We cannot allow Trump to threaten our safety, our security, our prosperity, and our sovereignty.

This is the moment for us in the Parliament to draw a line and we know what to do, we already said it. It's not all nice to hear, but we want to put the EU-US deal in the freezer, we want to activate the anti-coercion instrument, we want to build on security. What we truly need is a strong, a sovereign and a united Europe for the people.

And that, dear colleagues, that means that we need partners – not fewer, but more partners in the rest of the world. And that is precisely what my group wants, and that is why we are in favour of cooperation with the Mercosur countries. Because these partnerships, they make us stronger.

Does that mean that this agreement is a perfect agreement? No, colleagues, that is not the case. That is exactly the reason why we advocate to start the democratic process in this Parliament – that's what we're chosen to do. Let's have discussion in the AGRI Committee, in the EMPL Committee, in the ENVI Committee, and have a decent, good report on what we expect from the Commission to make sure that this deal can work for our citizens, our industry, and, yes, for our agriculture.

It doesn't mean that we have to stall this process by asking the opinion of the court or a motion of censure. Can you imagine, at the moment that the world is in this severe situation, you want to tear down the Commission? Because that's what it's all about: the far right wants to divide and isolate Europe, make it vulnerable from the inside and weakened from within. That is not our Europe.

Well, colleagues, not with us. That is why we will vote against this motion of censure, and because now it is time to show what Europe truly stands for: united together within our Union and with other partners around the world. And that means also with the Mercosur countries.

1-0158-0000
Jean-Paul Garraud, *au nom du groupe PfE***.** – Madame la Présidente, Mme von der Leyen vient de signer en souriant l'arrêt de mort de notre agriculture. Elle a signé cet accord après plus de vingt-cinq ans de négociations, signe de résistances nombreuses à ce traité. Pourquoi? Parce qu'il existe encore des peuples qui veulent préserver leur monde agricole, celui qui a façonné nos nations au fil des siècles. Le Mercosur est pour Mme von der Leyen l'un des aboutissements de Maastricht: cette Europe centralisatrice, mondialiste, qui veut tout régenter, tout diriger, au détriment de nos nations.

Mais enfin, chers collègues, réagissez! Allez-vous continuer à vous faire déposséder de vos prérogatives sans rien dire? Pire encore: en y participant sciemment? Car il y a ceux qui sont pour le Mercosur, pour ce mondialisme effréné – c'est leur choix –, et puis il y a ceux qui sont pour mais qui font croire qu'ils sont contre. Je veux dénoncer ici cette hypocrisie, cette duplicité. Le président Macron n'a rien fait contre le Mercosur pendant ses huit ans de mandat. Il n'a rien fait pour constituer une minorité de blocage. Il s'y oppose aujourd'hui en sachant que cela ne sert plus à rien. Il le fait uniquement pour tenter de calmer l'énorme vague de protestations et de critiques qui menace de l'emporter, lui et son gouvernement.

Quant à Mme von der Leyen, elle a court-circuité notre Parlement. Du jamais vu! Elle a scindé l'accord en deux afin que le volet commercial ne puisse être bloqué par le veto d'un État membre. Elle a ensuite fait en sorte que le traité ne soit soumis à la ratification de ce Parlement qu'après son application. Mais quel scandale! Là encore, allez-vous cautionner une pratique aussi manifestement antidémocratique?

N'oubliez pas que vous représentez 450 millions de citoyens. Jeudi, lors du vote nominatif, nous saurons qui condamne notre modèle agricole et qui veut le sauver. Je vous exhorte à dépasser les clivages partisans, à libérer vos consciences et à répondre à nos peuples. Jeudi, en votant pour la motion de censure, vous ferez acte de courage et de soutien à nos agriculteurs, et vous rendrez à ce Parlement son rôle! Si, au contraire, vous appuyez sur le bouton rouge, vous ferez le choix inverse et vous en répondrez devant l'histoire.

1-0159-0000

Patryk Jaki, *w imieniu grupy ECR.* – Pani Przewodnicząca! Otóż Europa stoi dzisiaj przed wyborem: albo Nord Stream 3, albo kolejna kompromitacja, albo szybkie i doraźne załatwienie swoich interesików, albo wreszcie myślenie długofalowe i strategiczne. Pamiętam, jak na tej sali ostrzegaliśmy Was przed Nord Stream 1 i Nord Stream 2, które owszem, dawały doraźne interesiki, to znaczy tani gaz, ale w strategicznej perspektywie pozbawiały kontynent własnych źródeł energii, co sprawiło, że zapłacimy za to więcej. I dokładnie tak się stało. Słabość Europy, która pozbyła się własnych źródeł energii, zachęciła Rosję do ataku i do odebrania dywidendy za tani gaz. Płacimy za to do dziś. Na tej sesji będziemy przekazywać Ukrainie kolejne 90 miliardów i końca tego nie widać, bo pozbyliśmy się własnej energii.

A teraz chcecie, żebyśmy się pozbyli własnej żywności. Kontynent bez własnych gospodarstw rolnych prędzej czy później będzie skazany na kolejny atak. W traktatach rzymskich, jak i u ojców założycieli Unii Europejskiej, zawsze było jasne dążenie do samowystarczalności. Ja nie wiem, dlaczego Wy z takim lekceważeniem z tego rezygnujecie. Nie sądzę też, żeby na tej sali byli zwolennicy, nie sądzę też, żeby na tej sali byli przeciwnicy umowy o wolnym handlu. Natomiast są krytycy nieuczciwej konkurencji i są ci, którzy udają, że nie widzą tego, co tutaj się dzieje. Na europejskich rolników nałożyliście standardy Zielonego Ładu, środki ochrony roślin, dobrostan, których nie ma w państwach Mercosur. Więc jak oni mają uczciwie konkurować? To jest mniej więcej tak samo, jakbyście postawili dwie osoby, które mają startować w wyścigu, i tylko jednej związali ręce i nogi. Jak Wam nie wstyd?

Brazylia stosuje 393 pestycydy, w większości nie dopuszczone w Unii Europejskiej, w tym herbicydy zakazane w Unii Europejskiej z powodu wysokiej toksyczności. Fungicydy i inne wycofane z Unii Europejskiej ze względu na zagrożenie dla zdrowia kobiet i zdrowia dzieci. Unia Europejska od dziesięcioleci zakazuje stosowania hormonu wzrostu w produkcji zwierzęcej oraz ograniczenia stosowania antybiotyków w hodowli zwierząt. Tych wszystkich standardów nie ma w państwach Mercosur. Więc chcecie zgotować piekło europejskim konsumentom. I wszystko dlatego, żeby szybko sprzedawać samochody. Tak samo jak kiedyś szybko chcieliście sprzedawać gaz – i jak to się skończyło? Ja zilustruję to przykładem. Fajnie mieć super samochód, żeby jednak z niego korzystać, najpierw trzeba mieć pełny żołądek, a do tego zdrowy żołądek, nie napchany trucizną.

Kłamiecie też o klauzurach ochronnych. Nie macie jak monitorować i sprawdzać produkcji na miejscu w państwach Mercosur. Nawet gdybyście odesłali wszystkich urzędników Unii Europejskiej do Ameryki Łacińskiej, nie będziecie w stanie sprawdzić nawet 1% tego, co oni tam produkują, a zapisy ochronne są jednostronne. Dzisiaj państwa Mercosur potwierdziły, że nie będą ich stosować. Dlaczego więc ciągle okłamujecie naszych rolników? Dowody. Najnowszy

komunikat rządu brazylijskiego z informacjami, z których wynika, że brak inspekcji europejskich dla mięsa drobiowego i jaj, uznanie inspekcji brazylijskiej za równo uprawnioną względem europejskich, więc nie będzie tam naszych kontroli. Dlaczego Wy o tym nie mówicie? Celowo ukrywacie te informacje.

Wreszcie, ta umowa będzie wspierała Putina. W 2022 roku zdecydowaliśmy, że nie będziemy sprowadzali nawozów rosyjskich, a one potem od razu trafiły do Brazylii i dzisiaj z powrotem będą trafiały do Unii Europejskiej. Ja pytam, jaki w tym wszystkim jest sens? Więc to nie jest umowa o równym handlu. Jest to umowa o nierównym handlu. Europa nie jest tylko rynkiem. Europa jest wspólnotą wartości, a Wy chcecie ją zamienić i zbudować na zasadzie takiej, że zniszczymy sektor rolniczy po to, żeby zbudować inne sektory. To jest mniej więcej tak samo, jakby mieć dwójkę dzieci, jedno dziecko okładać kijem, a drugiemu dziecku dać pełno prezentów. Ja nie wiem, czy ktokolwiek z Wami chce budować taki projekt, a tym bardziej nazywać go wspólnotą. Wielkie projekty upadają nie wtedy, gdy przegrywają wojny, ale wtedy, gdy zdradzają własne społeczeństwa. Dlatego musicie odejść.

1-0160-0000

Billy Kelleher, *on behalf of the Renew Group***.** – Madam President, colleagues, political stunts like this motion of censure from so-called patriots reminds me of a quote, often misattributed to Albert Einstein, that defines insanity as doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results each time. How many times do we need to vote on hopeless censure motions until the extremists are satisfied or accept the democratic will?

For the record, my position on Mercosur is well known at home in Ireland and among my colleagues: I do not support it. Equally, my dissatisfaction with some of President von der Leyen's policy positions is well publicised. But colleagues, have you seen what is happening in the real world? Our world is under grave threat, and the extremists in this Parliament, driven by their own sense of self-importance, want to get rid of the Commission President and her entire college of commissioners.

Our citizens need a functioning executive now more than ever. If MEPs vote to remove President von der Leyen on Thursday, who will negotiate with President Trump on behalf of us all? It can't be left to each Member State because we know that each Member State has their own domestic priorities. Renew Europe will oppose this motion of censure, not because we are universally in love with the President and everything her Commission does, but because, unlike the extremists and the populists, we can see the bigger picture.

We see the absolute need for a strong, coherent response to the external threats facing our Union and our citizens. The proposals of this motion want the European Union to fail. Get rid of this Commission, bring in another Commission, get rid of that – because you want the European project to fail. So of course, they want us leaderless in a time of crisis. Their hero in the United States – President Trump – also wants this Union to be weak and to fail.

Perhaps instead of motions of censure, you might use the time to explain to your constituents and the citizens why your hero is jeopardising the peace and prosperity of our voters across the entire European Union. It is our normal playbook – undermine the system and then blame the system when it does not deliver. The far right have been using this tactic for 100 years, since the 1920s, and it has led us to very dark places. Renew Europe, the liberals, democrats and centrists of this Parliament will not allow them ruin our continent and destroy the lives of the people again.

1-0161-0000
Marie Toussaint, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE.* – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, il nous faut aujourd'hui à nouveau nous prononcer sur une motion de censure, déposée cette fois au nom de la lutte contre le Mercosur. Sachez que les Écologistes ne se trompent pas sur la nature de cette motion de censure. Nous savons que Jordan Bardella ne défend ni les travailleurs ni les agriculteurs, mais qu'il instrumentalise les colères – qu'il contribue lui même à nourrir – sans jamais, jamais proposer de solution crédible.

Cette motion est un leurre, un simulacre, une parodie de résistance. Mais, Madame la Présidente, Messieurs les Commissaires, si cette motion existe aujourd'hui, c'est bien parce que la Commission a failli. L'été dernier, déjà, en acceptant un accord avec les États-Unis dont on voit aujourd'hui l'étendue de l'absurdité, et cet hiver, à nouveau, parce qu'en persistant à pousser l'accord avec le Mercosur, en privant, qui plus est, les parlements nationaux du droit à se prononcer, vous faites le choix du passage en force et de l'aveuglement idéologique.

N'avez-vous donc rien appris de l'histoire? L'histoire et son ressentiment terrible qui naît de ces décisions brutales imposées par des élites sourdes au refus du peuple? Pour protéger quelques industries, vous allez à nouveau sacrifier les paysans européens. Depuis des années, nous alertons sur cet accord commercial, qui organise la mise en concurrence déloyale de nos agriculteurs, affaiblit nos normes sanitaires et environnementales, et accélère la déforestation en Amérique du Sud. Le Mercosur est incompatible avec les objectifs climatiques de l'Union et avec la promesse faite aux citoyens d'une transition écologique juste. Le Mercosur est un mauvais accord, qui ne résoudra rien à l'enjeu majeur de la souveraineté européenne, laquelle voudrait que nous produisions sur notre sol ce dont nous avons besoin.

Vous l'avez compris, nous avons bien des critiques à formuler contre le Mercosur, mais nous refusons que cette critique soit confisquée par l'extrême droite. Ceux qui nient le changement climatique, qui s'attaquent au pacte vert, qui votent contre la protection de la nature et des travailleurs n'ont aucune – aucune! – légitimité à se poser en défenseurs de l'intérêt général. Nous disons donc non à votre motion, parce qu'il n'est pas possible de vous donner le blanc-seing que vous réclamez et, ainsi, de laisser accroire que nous voudrions la même Europe que vous: une Europe vassalisée, à genoux devant Vladimir Poutine et Donald Trump, et qui dirige son courroux vers les plus faibles pour mieux cacher son projet de soumission aux puissants.

Au contraire, nous disons non au Mercosur tel qu'il est conçu aujourd'hui, et nous disons non à la stratégie du chaos de l'extrême droite antieuropéenne. C'est ainsi que nous défendrons l'intérêt général européen, pas en cédant aux alliances toxiques – Monsieur Weber, collègues du PPE –, mais en tenant une ligne claire, exigeante et fidèle à nos valeurs.

1-0162-0000
Manon Aubry, *au nom du groupe The Left.* – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, comment appelle-t-on un régime politique où un texte est adopté sans le vote d'aucun parlement? Sans mandat populaire, Ursula von der Leyen a signé la semaine dernière le plus grand – et le pire – accord de libre-échange jamais négocié par l'Union européenne: l'accord avec le Mercosur.

Pour arriver à vos fins, vous avez multiplié les magouilles. D'abord, vous avez scindé l'accord en deux pour contourner les parlements nationaux, puis la présidente du Parlement a fait obstruction à notre recours devant la Cour de justice de l'Union européenne. Et maintenant, voilà que vous ouvrez – potentiellement j'entends ce qui se dit, quand même, dans la presse – la porte à une application provisoire de l'accord avant même le vote du Parlement. Voilà vos méthodes, Monsieur le Commissaire: vous manœuvrez, vous mentez, vous passez en force. En d'autres

termes: vous piétinez la démocratie et insultez les citoyens. Et je dois dire que vous êtes quand même assez gonflé de venir nous parler, devant nous, de transparence et de dialogue.

Pourtant, cet accord va ouvrir grand la porte à des centaines de milliers de tonnes de bœuf, de volaille, de fromage, de sucre, de céréales en provenance de l'autre bout du monde. Et moi qui croyais naïvement que nous produisions déjà tout cela en Europe…

Monsieur le Commissaire, mon ironie est amère, parce qu'avec cet accord – et vous le savez – vous allez tuer l'agriculture européenne. La présidente de la Commission, Mme von der Leyen, se fiche éperdument du sort des agriculteurs et, encore ce soir, n'est pas là. Mais vous n'êtes pas les seuls.

L'hypocrisie de l'extrême droite atteint des sommets, à commencer par la question du libre-échange. M. Bardella n'est, une nouvelle fois, pas là, lui qui est si prompt à endosser le costume de chevalier blanc de la cause agricole. Pourquoi la majorité de son groupe a-t-elle voté pour l'accord avec la Nouvelle-Zélande et pour l'accord avec le Kenya? Pourquoi sont-ils moins de 20 % de son groupe à s'être opposés à la ratification du CETA? Hier comme aujourd'hui, vous êtes des opposants de pacotille, à l'extrême droite. Vous partagez les mêmes obsessions, avec Mme von der Leyen: obéir docilement au chantage de Donald Trump, déréguler au service des multinationales, précariser les plus pauvres, taper sur les étrangers, stigmatiser les personnes LGBT, soutenir Netanyahou dans son génocide à Gaza.

Mme von der Leyen a déjà fait bien trop de dégâts: elle doit partir, mais jamais l'extrême droite ne sera une alternative.

1-0163-0000

Ewa Zajączkowska-Hernik, *w imieniu grupy ESN***.** – Pani Przewodnicząca! Szanowni Państwo. Tutaj na tym miejscu powinna siedzieć przewodnicząca Komisji Europejskiej, pani Ursula von der Leyen, ale chyba tak świetnie bawiła się na imprezie w Paragwaju, że nie zdążyła dojechać albo ma demokrację w głębokim poważaniu. Ta pani, która przez umowę z Mercosur będzie truć ludzi żywnością z toksyczną chemią zakazaną w Unii Europejskiej, to wstyd i hańba dla całej Wspólnoty. Komisja okłamała rolników, okłamała konsumentów, bo w tej umowie nie ma realnych mechanizmów ochronnych.

Złamaliście traktaty unijne i podeptaliście wszelkie zasady. I to jest właśnie wasza praworządność. I wy próbujecie pouczać inne państwa Europy. Kto wam płaci za dopychanie umowy z Mercosur kolanem? Właściciele rolniczych latyfundiów z Brazylii, rosyjscy producenci nawozów czy kartele narkotykowe? Co będzie płynęło do Europy na statkach z Ameryki Łacińskiej? Toksyczna żywność czy kokaina? A może jedno i drugie?

Możecie wyjaśnić, jakie procesy myślowe zachodzą w głowie pani przewodniczącej, skoro europejskie rolnictwo i produkcja żywności tu na miejscu nie jest ekologiczna, a transport nafaszerowanej chemią żywności setkami mil na statkach już spełnia warunki religii klimatycznej, którą wyznajecie. Zabijacie europejską produkcję żywności waszymi dyrektywami, Zielonym Ładem i nieuczciwą konkurencją. Liczę na to, że w końcu pani przewodnicząca się doigra i trafi za kratki, czego sobie i Państwu życzę. Pierwszy krok to wotum nieufności i wyrzucenie pani von der Leyen z Komisji Europejskiej prosto na śmietnik politycznej historii. Dla dobra naszego wspólnego, dla dobra wszystkich państw narodowych Unii Europejskiej.

1-0164-0000

Die Präsidentin. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Zum Abschluss der Aussprache wurde gemäß 131 der Geschäftsordnung ein Entschließungsantrag B10-0063/2026 eingereicht.

Die Abstimmung findet am Donnerstag, 22. Januar 2026, statt.

Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 178)

1-0164-2500

Magdalena Adamowicz (PPE), *na piśmie* – Zjednoczona Europa stoi dziś wobec poważnych wyzwań – od wojny za naszą wschodnią granicą, przez napięcia geopolityczne, po trudności gospodarcze. W takich warunkach osłabianie kluczowych instytucji Unii nie służy skutecznym rozwiązaniom. Parlament Europejski powinien dbać o stabilność, odpowiedzialność i zasady demokratyczne.

Komisja pod przewodnictwem Ursuli von der Leyen – jak każda instytucja demokratyczna – podlega kontroli Parlamentu. Europosłowie mają prawo pytać, wymagać przejrzystości i rozliczać Komisję z jej działań. Wotum nieufności jest jednak instrumentem skrajnym, stosowanym tylko w sytuacji poważnego podważenia mandatu całej Komisji. Obecnie takich podstaw nie widzę.

Europa musi działać skutecznie – w zakresie bezpieczeństwa, wsparcia dla Ukrainy, konkurencyjności gospodarczej i ochrony obywateli. To wymaga współpracy instytucji, a nie ich destabilizacji.

Dlatego uważam, że Komisja pod przewodnictwem Ursuli von der Leyen powinna kontynuować swoją pracę. Jestem przeciw wotum nieufności, ponieważ Unia potrzebuje przede wszystkim konsekwentnego działania i współpracy instytucji, a nie politycznych wstrząsów.

1-0164-5000

Lukas Mandl (PPE), *in writing* – The very stability of Europe is at stake! The current European Commission was elected in 2024. Since then, it has proved to be aware of what's at stake for Europe, especially in the economy and for our security. At the same time, the Commission has been challenged due to crises and geopolitical developments. Its initiatives for the Omnibus packages show the efforts by the Commission to contribute to Europe's future prosperity.

For our security, the Commission has been a constructive partner of the European Parliament in fostering our defence capability. When it comes to global crises, the Commission has been keeping up Europe's stance.

I see the motions of censure against the European Commission as nothing but attempts to destabilise Europe, no matter whether they had been tabled by the extreme left or by the extreme right, like recently. As the EU is for the time being to be seen as the most stable part of the world, it's even more severe when political groups try to destabilise it.

For all these reasons, my intention has remained, as in all the former cases, to vote against the motion of censure against the European Commission.

17. Wahrung und Förderung von Finanzstabilität in Zeiten wirtschaftlicher Ungewissheit (kurze Darstellung)

1-0166-0000

Die Präsidentin. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die kurze Darstellung des Berichts von Johan Van Overtveldt im Namen des Ausschusses für Wirtschaft und Währung über die Wahrung und Förderung von Finanzstabilität in Zeiten wirtschaftlicher Ungewissheit (2025/2051(INI)) (A10-0232/2025).

1-0167-0000

Johan Van Overtveldt, *rapporteur***.** – Madam President, Commissioner, colleagues, most of our attention is, of course, focused on Greenland, Iran, Ukraine, Venezuela and a lot of trade troubles. And so we tend to overlook issues related to financial stability.

The report I present today, which is the result of excellent cooperation with the shadow rapporteurs, highlights the current threats to financial stability, which have become even more pressing since the report was finalised. While there is no immediate need for dark doomsdayism, there is certainly no place for smug complacency. I will summarise the high risk areas in seven points.

First, there is the rise to prominence of the so-called NBFIs, the non-bank financial institutions, which now account for almost a third of outstanding credit volumes. Major NBFIs include investment funds, pension funds, insurance companies, leasing companies and mortgage brokers. After the financial crisis and the euro crisis, the regulatory framework for traditional banks was rightly tightened. As a consequence, credit activity has clearly migrated to areas with less stringent regulations like the NBFIs. However, regulators have only a fragmentary understanding of the real risks and the excessive speculating in the NBFI sphere.

Second, there is an even darker corner of finance, and that is the sector of the highly speculative cryptocurrencies, which, as outlined in the report, pose potential systemic risks to the entire financial systems. Countries under economic and financial sanctions from the Western world, as well as major criminal organisations, increasingly utilise cryptocurrencies. The rapid expansions of these crypto-assets significantly complicates the fight against money laundering, terrorism financing, drug trafficking and other illegal activities.

Third, there is the rapid expansion of stablecoins, particularly in the US, which creates opportunities for innovation – sure – but also carries important risks. The stability of the underlying assets is absolutely necessary.

Fourth, the independence of central banks, which is under pressure – again, most notably in the United States. The actions and verbal outbursts of President Trump against the Fed and its current leadership not only undermine financial stability in the United States, but have also given the role of the dollar important international implications.

Fifth, there's the ever-increasing debt levels, both private and public, which heighten the risk of fiscal dominance over monetary policy. These elevated debt levels increasingly hinder central banks from pursuing the monetary policies necessary to ensure price and financial stability.

Sixth, there is the global investment boom in artificial intelligence, which of course is immense. AI will undoubtedly play a critical role in our future economic and technological development, but it

raises serious concerns of an ethical and human nature. However, this investment boom will also likely lead to significant failures and significant financial losses over time.

Seventh – last but not least – there is the risk of highly destructive cyberattacks on our financial infrastructure, which increase daily. Major investment in mechanisms to fend off such attacks are essential.

In conclusion, dear colleagues, major risks to financial stability need consistent attention from authorities and regulators – and this especially in a world where algorithmic trading represents two thirds of overall trading volumes. Minor shocks tend to be greatly amplified in such an automated trading environment.

1-0168-0000
Spontane Wortmeldungen

1-0169-0000
Lukas Sieper (NI). – I hope, rapporteur, that you are not too sad that it's just you, me and the Commissioner speaking.

Dear people of Europe, I want to explicitly align myself with the analysis of our rapporteur, Mr Van Overtveldt, because the independence of central banks is not an abstract economic preference. It's a hard learned lesson from European history. Independent central banks protect price stability. They anchor inflation expectations and they shield monetary policy from short term political pressure.

The European Central Bank is a clear example of this principle in practice. Its independence is enshrined in Article 130 TFEU and its primary mandate, price stability, is deliberately narrow.

Why? Because once governments can directly influence monetary policy, inflation becomes a political tool and citizens pay the price.

So let us be clear. Protecting central bank independence is not technocratic dogma. It is a precondition for economic stability, social cohesion and democratic credibility. And this is why this report matters.

1-0170-0000
(Ende der spontanen Wortmeldungen)

1-0171-0000
Hadja Lahbib, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, honourable Members, thank you for the opportunity to exchange views on this important report prepared by Johan Van Overtveldt. In times of great geopolitical and economic uncertainty I welcome the report's renewed call for completing the single market for financial services as a way to boost Europe's competitiveness and strengthen financial stability. Last year, the Commission adopted ambitious proposals for advancing the savings and investment union and completing the single market for financial services. I look forward to engaging in the coming months with the European Parliament to make significant progress on these files.

Fragmentation on the EU market keeps capital markets, intermediaries and banks small compared to their international peers. These services need scale to be competitive. A lot of complexity derives from fragmentation – addressing fragmentation can foster cross-border competition in

capital markets and banking, which benefits all consumers of financial services. That is what we want: good-quality services for a price that is as low as possible. This will also lead to a more competitive EU economy at large.

Later this year, following up on our continued dialogue with stakeholders, the Commission will publish a comprehensive report assessing the competitiveness of our banking sector. It will include reflections on how to further advance on the banking union and address the undue complexity in the regulatory framework. We invite views about how the banking sector can enhance the competitiveness of the EU economy. The ECB recommendations on simplification are a useful input to the report – as pointed out by Vice-President de Guindos, they are an initial input and require much more work. This will also involve reaching out to stakeholders with a broad consultation. We will launch this consultation in the coming weeks.

As the European Parliament's report points out, we need to address financial stability threats in today's complex financial markets, where the activities of banks and non-banks are increasingly interconnected. Systemic liquidity and leverage risks remain high. As part of our ongoing work on macroprudential policies for non-bank financial institutions, we are also considering options to upgrade our systemic risk oversight to better understand those risks and the interconnected risks stemming from banks and non-bank activities. This should also lead to more regulatory and supervisory convergence and to better data sharing. We are also exploring the feasibility of more effective and well-coordinated tools for macroprudential authorities to address systemic risk, threats and spill-over risk across the EU.

I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the report's call for action in some specific areas. The Commission believes that the market in crypto-assets regulation strikes the right balance between supporting innovation and mitigating risks when it comes to stablecoins, and at the same time we will continue to closely monitor market and policy developments in other key jurisdictions. The Commission services are closely working with European supervisory authorities and national authorities to ensure a consistent application of the regulation by Member States, among others, by providing guidance and monitoring that national implementing laws are not in contrast with the legislative text.

Moreover, the Commission is planning a consultation later this year to gather views on the ongoing markets in crypto-assets regulation implementation and activities outside of its scope, such as decentralised finance. The report also draws attention to the need to address dependencies of the European financial system on non-EU digital service providers and I could not agree more. Progress has already been made with the implementation of the Digital Operational Resilience Act, which introduced requirements for financial entities to map critical information and communication technology dependencies. It also established an EU-level oversight framework for critical information and communication technology third-party service providers, which oversees dependencies on non-EU providers. The European supervisory authorities have recently published a list of such providers.

Finally, on money markets funds, the Commission duly noted the recommendations by EU and international authorities and undertook further analysis showing that most MMFs in the EU already maintain levels of liquidity buffers above the regulatory minimum. We are exploring ways to ensure that these higher liquidity buffers are maintained by all MMFs in regular market conditions, and other measures to address liquidity concerns are also being implemented as part of the recent review of the UCITS and AIFMD directives.

Honourable Members, the complexity of today's financial systems and the tensions in global relations require us to make sure our regulatory and supervisory framework fits into this new landscape, but we should not lose sight of what makes us strong. The completion of the single market is the tool to foster a more competitive financial sector and economy. We need to shield it from financial stability threats that can be damaging for our society at large. The single market is also the biggest simplification that we have to offer to our business. I count on your support to continue to defend and advance our single market, especially in these times of great uncertainty.

1-0172-0000
Die Präsidentin. – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet morgen, Dienstag, 20. Januar 2026, statt.

18. Humanitäre Hilfe in einer Mehrfachkrise – Bekräftigung unserer Grundsätze für eine wirksamere und ambitioniertere Reaktion auf humanitäre Krisen (kurze Darstellung)

1-0174-0000
Die Präsidentin. – Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die kurze Darstellung des Berichts von Leire Pajín im Namen des Entwicklungsausschusses über die humanitäre Hilfe in einer Mehrfachkrise – Bekräftigung unserer Grundsätze für eine wirksamere und ambitioniertere Reaktion auf humanitäre Krisen (2025/2085(INI)) (A10-0257/2025).

1-0175-0000
Leire Pajín, *ponente.* – Señora presidenta, quiero que mis primeras palabras sean de profunda solidaridad y condolencia con las familias de las víctimas del accidente de tren en Andalucía, en mi país; de agradecimiento profundo a los profesionales y trabajadores de la emergencia sanitaria, a todas las instituciones y a los ciudadanos. También quiero expresar mi agradecimiento profundo a usted, señora comisaria, por estar siempre cerca de España y por responder siempre con agilidad.

Este informe es un informe sólido que recoge las aportaciones y los testimonios de diferentes expertos de ONG de trabajadores humanitarios en el terreno, de diferentes organismos internacionales. Se presenta además en un contexto de diferentes crisis, crisis muy complejas. Seguramente es el momento de mayor crisis en el sistema humanitario; lo es porque nunca antes nos habíamos tenido que enfrentar a crisis tan complejas y al mismo tiempo responder con la menor voluntad y el mayor descenso de ayuda humanitaria disponible. Por eso hoy quiero recordar que, mientras estamos hablando, hay 305 millones de seres humanos que necesitan ayuda humanitaria. Cuesta decirlo sin perder la respiración.

Es por eso que este informe va dirigido a todos los organismos de la Unión Europea y a sus instituciones para que construyan su liderazgo real y concreto desde el compromiso con los derechos humanos, con el Derecho humanitario internacional y con los principios humanitarios; para que ejerzan su compromiso cumpliendo con nuestros Tratados, con esos principios humanitarios, como el de la humanidad, que alivia el sufrimiento allá donde esté y sea quien sea el que lo padece; el de la neutralidad, no para tener equidistancia, sino para garantizar que todos tienen la misma respuesta, o el de la imparcialidad, ese que está del lado de las víctimas y no de las bombas, de la guerra y de la independencia.

Queremos coraje político para desplegar toda nuestra capacidad diplomática que permita poner pie en pared ante aquellos que pretenden vetar a ONG en el terreno o que impiden que llegue la ayuda humanitaria. Porque no es suficiente solo con aumentar la ayuda, necesitamos que se garantice su acceso, por supuesto, en Gaza, pero también en muchos otros sitios.

Y sabemos que en el contexto actual tenemos que reformar el sistema humanitario. Necesitamos un marco financiero mucho más ambicioso y que responda realmente a las necesidades. Necesitamos, también, un sistema humanitario más eficaz, más transparente, con mayor impacto y con mayor fortaleza de los actores locales, a los que tenemos que fortalecer. Y queremos, también, un sistema humanitario capaz de ser especialmente eficaz en los contextos frágiles, que garantice ese nexo entre la paz, la situación humanitaria y el desarrollo, y que sitúe a las mujeres en el corazón de la agenda política, no solo para protegerlas como víctimas, sino para creer en ellas y fortalecerlas en su papel de prevención y resolución de conflictos.

Quiero acabar diciendo que la Unión Europea no puede seguir permitiendo la situación que hoy se vive en muchos sitios, por eso este informe es claro. Quiero acabar agradeciendo a Lucas Mandl, pero también a Abir Al-Sahlani, a Ana Miranda, a Carolina Morace y a todos nuestros equipos por el gran trabajo que hemos hecho para llegar aquí. Quiero confiar en que ese compromiso y unidad que nos ha llevado a esta sesión plenaria se mantenga mañana en las votaciones, porque el mensaje de contundencia y de unidad de este informe será un mensaje de esperanza para tantos hombres y mujeres que hay en Afganistán, en Sudán, en Gaza... y que en tantos y tantos lugares viven en una situación absolutamente devastadora. Gracias también, señora comisaria, siempre por su compromiso, su determinación y su diálogo sincero y constructivo.

1-0176-0000
Spontane Wortmeldungen

1-0177-0000
Lina Gálvez (S&D). – Señora presidenta, primero me gustaría enviar mis condolencias a todas las víctimas del fatídico accidente de tren que ha ocurrido en mi tierra, en Andalucía. Estamos de luto, y agradezco a la comisaria, a la Unión Europea y también a este Parlamento que se hayan acordado de nosotros.

Como presidenta de la Comisión de Derechos de las Mujeres e Igualdad de Género, que ha emitido una opinión para este informe, me gustaría, ante todo, darle las gracias a la ponente, a mi compañera Leire Pajín, por haber introducido toda la problemática y los aspectos que tienen que ver especialmente con las mujeres y la igualdad de género, porque en este contexto de policrisis, las mujeres sufrimos mayor vulnerabilidad, vinculada con el incremento de la pobreza, el desplazamiento, la inseguridad y el limitado acceso a la comida, a la educación, al empleo, a la salud y también a la salud sexual y reproductiva. Y muy especialmente, sufrimos mayor violencia y violencia sexual. Y todo esto, además, se está intensificando por los cortes a la ayuda por parte de los Estados Unidos.

Por tanto, Europa tiene que estar ahí, y tenemos que esforzarnos más que nunca porque las mujeres de todo el mundo lo necesitan.

1-0178-0000
Barry Andrews (Renew). – Madam President, Commissioner, obviously I want to add my condolences to the expression of condolences of MEP Pajín to the tragic events in Spain earlier today.

I want to raise two issues. I'm very much looking forward to the humanitarian communication. But, first of all, I want to thank MEP Pajín for all the work that she and her shadows have done to prepare this report.

What we really need to do is to somehow or another, rebuild the credibility of Europe's position on international humanitarian law. Because I don't have to tell the Commissioner how differentiated our approach has been for the past 18 months - two years, and it has really undermined not only Europe's credibility, but obviously international humanitarian law itself.

So we have to start the process in this communication, as we have said in this report, to rebuild that sense in which we are adherents to the rule of law, that it is applied evenly, regardless of geography, regardless of politics, regardless of religion. That is the nature of independent, impartial, the application of humanitarian law.

1-0179-0000

PREDSEDÁ: MARTIN HOJSÍK

Podpredseda

1-0180-0000

Lukas Sieper (NI). – Señor presidente, queridas personas de Europa, me sumo a las expresiones de solidaridad y condolencia por el trágico accidente ferroviario en Andalucía. La ayuda humanitaria no es un gesto secundario, toca el núcleo de la idea europea de solidaridad.

En un mundo marcado por guerras, crisis climáticas y desplazamientos forzados, la solidaridad no es ingenuidad, es responsabilidad. Europa existe hoy porque después de la destrucción decidimos mirar no solo lo que nos separa, sino lo que nos une, que es algo simple y profundo: nuestra humanidad. «Ayuda» no significa debilidad, significa reconocer que la dignidad humana no tiene fronteras.

1-0181-0000

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señor presidente, me sumo a la expresión de condolencia por las víctimas de la tragedia ferroviaria que hoy ha tenido lugar en España, de solidaridad infinita con las familias que les lloran y de reconocimiento a las fuerzas que se han movilizado para socorrer.

Pero me sumo también a esta iniciativa de mi compañera Leire Pajín, que pone de manifiesto que la ayuda humanitaria es una prioridad y tiene que tener su reflejo en el marco financiero con recursos suficientes.

Además, nos recuerda que si todos los Estados miembros sumaran sus esfuerzos al de la propia Unión Europea en ayuda humanitaria y cooperación al desarrollo, la Unión Europea sería, sin duda ninguna, la campeona indiscutible mundial; no solamente frente a la retirada por parte de los Estados Unidos de toda ayuda humanitaria, sino también en el cumplimiento de su propia promesa de honrar su principio, de ser significativa globalmente donde mejor sabe hacer las cosas: ayuda humanitaria y cooperación al desarrollo con especial atención a los colectivos vulnerables, claro que sí, e igualdad entre hombres y mujeres víctimas de trata y víctimas de conflictos humanitarios.

1-0182-0000

Abir Al-Sahlani (Renew). – Mr President, I would like also to start by giving my condolences to the people of Spain due to the horrible accident that has happened in the country.

Madam Commissioner, thank you for being here and thank you for always promising and for delivering on your promises. And this will be an urge to continue to deliver on the promises that you have made, especially when it comes to the humanitarian aid and fragility context.

I know that we are looking forward to a new strategy from your side, because never before has international humanitarian law been so challenged. Never before have humanitarian workers being killed in these numbers. Never before have humanitarian organisations been doubted, questioned, but also prosecuted by big international players. Never before has the UN lost so much.

So, Europe, the EU and you finally are actually the last force standing. Consider this report a strength to you as well. We, the people, are saying that we have to stand up for international humanitarian law.

1-0183-0000
(Koniec vystúpení na základe prihlásenia sa o slovo zdvihnutím ruky)

1-0184-0000
Hadja Lahbib, *Member of the Commission***.** – Mr President, honourable Members, my thoughts as well are with the Spanish people, the victims of the train accident and their families.

Let me start by thanking the Parliament and the DEVE Committee for your strong support for humanitarian action. And I want to personally thank Leire Pajín for her commitment to this report and to humanitarian aid.

Indeed, this report comes at a crucial moment. We welcome its clear call for more humanitarian funding, for more flexibility to respond faster and more effectively to growing needs and for a more integrated approach to fragility. We also strongly support its focus on defending international humanitarian law and protecting aid workers. I fully agree that we need to take concrete action that genuinely increases the EU's impact. These priorities will be at the heart of our humanitarian communication that we will present in the second quarter of this year.

Honourable Members, this humanitarian communication will be built around three clear priorities: protection, performance and partnerships.

First, protection. Today, more than ever, we must reaffirm our strong commitment to international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles. That is why we are stepping up humanitarian diplomacy to better protect civilians, aid workers – especially local responders – children, and protection against gender-based violence. With this communication, our diplomacy, funding and advocacy serve one goal: protecting human dignity and making sure help reaches those who need it most.

Our second priority is performance. The funding gap has exposed real problems in the humanitarian system: fragmented responses, duplication and too much competition for resources instead of cooperation. One example is the humanitarian supply chain – the backbone of any response. Separate procurement and logistics drive up costs and reduce efficiency. This is an area where we can do better. So we are focusing on practical solutions: shared supply chains, joint procurement, better digital tools, more cash assistance and higher quality funding.

We will also step up localisation. Our approach is very simple: as local as possible, as international as necessary. That means doubling our funding for local actors and giving local responders the tools to lead.

Our third focus is partnerships. Building an integrated EU response to fragility will be at the heart of this communication. This is a top priority for me and I know it is also for you. More than seven out of ten people living in extreme poverty today live in fragile countries or contexts. We cannot solve humanitarian crises or achieve sustainable development without tackling fragility. That means taking a more integrated approach to fragility – from root causes to transitions and to long term solutions. And it means stronger partnerships with development donors, development banks, international financial institutions, the private sector and, of course, philanthropies.

Honourable Members, on the next multiannual financial framework, the Commission welcomes your call to significantly increase humanitarian funding, to build in more flexibility and safeguard humanitarian principles. Bringing EU humanitarian aid under the new Global Europe instrument will help us act more coherently and better link humanitarian aid with efforts to address the root causes of fragility.

The EUR 25 billion proposed by the Commission as a baseline for humanitarian aid within Global Europe would ensure credible support for urgent humanitarian needs and preserve the EU's leading global role. The flexibility embedded in the proposal for Global Europe will also allow us to respond faster and more effectively when new crises hit. At the same time, the Humanitarian Aid Regulation will remain the legal basis for all EU humanitarian aid. This guarantees the specific nature of humanitarian assistance and protects its four core principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

Honourable Members, thank you again for your valuable work on this report. It will be a source of inspiration for the communication and for the Commission as we prepare the upcoming communication. And thank you also for your strong advocacy for a more robust and efficient humanitarian aid policy and the budget to match it. The Commission and I look forward to continuing this work with you and the Member States to meet the challenges – and how many of them – ahead.

1-0185-0000

President. – Thank you very much, Madam Commissioner, and we definitely look forward to it too.

Rozprava sa skončila.

Hlasovanie sa uskutoční zajtra.

Písomné vyhlásenia (článok 178)

1-0186-5000

György Hölvényi (PfE), *írásban* – Az európai humanitárius segítségnyújtás megújítása szükséges és sürgős feladat. A tagállamok és az EU együttesen a világ humanitárius támogatásainak 38%-át adják. Ez felelősséget jelent az adófizetők és a szükséget szenvedők felé is. A humanitárius források 80%-a háborús konfliktusok miatt szenvedőkhöz kerül. Fontos közös cél tehát a fegyveres konfliktusok mérséklése, felszámolása, a biztonság erősítése. Röviden: mindent megtenni a béke előmozdításáért. Különösen igaz ez most, amikor az ukrajnai háború miatti fegyverkezés jelentősen csökkenti a fejlesztési és humanitárius támogatásokra szánt összeget. Sajnálatos, hogy a jelentéstevő ezeknek a kérdéseknek a tárgyalása helyette puszta ideológiai

nyilatkozattá változtatta a benyújtott javaslatot. Ezzel az európai baloldal 300 millió szükséget szenvedő embert hagy cserben.

A humanitárius válságokban szenvedő nők és lányok melletti kiállás helyett gender ideológiát erőltetnek ott, ahol annak egyébként semmi keresnivalója nincs. Az előttünk lévő jelentés egészen egyszerűen aláássa a humanitárius segítségnyújtást, amikor arányt téveszt. Miközben 600 millió ember néz szembe éhínséggel, 117 millióan kényszerültek lakóhelyük elhagyására és 270 millió gyerek nem jut oktatáshoz, LGBT jogokról beszél. Ezzel az európai szolidaritást saját politikai céljaiknak rendelik alá. Ez szembe megy a humanitárius politika alapelveivel, így a jelentést nem lehet támogatni. Az európai humanitárius segítségnyújtásnak hatékonyságra, biztonságra és a helyiekkel való együttműködésre van szüksége, nem pedig gender ideológia minden áron való erőltetésére.

19. Jednominútové vystúpenia k otázkam politického významu

1-0188-0000

President. – The next item is the one-minute speeches on matters of political importance, according to Rule 179.

Let me inform you that the one-minute speeches are made from your seat. I would also like to remind you that you are asked to stick to the topic that you indicated.

1-0189-0000

Γεώργιος Αυτιάς (PPE). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, κυρίες και κύριοι συνάδελφοι, η Ευρώπη θα διαθέσει 30,6 δισεκατομμύρια για τη μετανάστευση.

Προσέξτε. Η πατρίδα μου, η Ελλάδα, έχει δεχθεί ισχυρότατη πίεση λόγω του μεταναστευτικού. Γνωρίζετε πολύ καλά τι είχε συμβεί στο φράχτη του Έβρου, όταν είχε επισκεφθεί τον Έβρο και η κυρία von der Leyen. Αντιλαμβάνεστε ότι το θέμα είναι πάρα πολύ σοβαρό. Πρέπει ο φράχτης του Έβρου να τελειώσει. Λίγα χιλιόμετρα έχουν μείνει ακόμη.

Το δεύτερο στοιχείο είναι τα νησιά του Αιγαίου, τα οποία θέλουν και αυτά χρηματοδότηση. Και το τρίτο, το πιο σημαντικό: νοτίως της Κρήτης, το ξέρετε πολύ καλά, στη Λιβύη, έχουμε 20 εκατομμύρια Σομαλούς, οι οποίοι θέλουν να περάσουν μέσω της Μεσογείου σε Ελλάδα, Ιταλία, Γαλλία, Κύπρο και ούτω καθεξής. Και αυτά τα σύνορα χρειάζονται χρηματοδότηση.

Κύριε Πρόεδρε, ξέρω την ευαισθησία σας, όπως επίσης και του αρμόδιου Επιτρόπου και της κυρίας von der Leyen, και πρέπει πάση θυσία να κλείσουμε αυτά τα μεγάλα θέματα, και μάλιστα σύντομα.

1-0190-0000

Marko Vešligaj (S&D). – Poštovani predsjedavajući, stanje u europskoj poljoprivredi danas je toliko alarmantno da opet svjedočimo prosvjedima europskih poljoprivrednika. Ako stvari pogledamo nacionalno, one su još gore. U Hrvatskoj suočeni smo s padom poljoprivredne proizvodnje od čak 50 milijuna EUR. Broj grla stoke nam se prepolovio, sektor nam je suočen s prirodnim nepogodama, s bolestima koje doslovce uništavaju sve pred sobom.

I sad, umjesto da se fokusiramo na rješavanje tih problema, da potičemo domaću proizvodnju, Europa traži rješenje u trgovačkim sporazumima. Mercosur, u ovakvom obliku kakav je predložen, sigurno ne može biti rješenje, nego, nažalost, on je zadnji čavao u lijes za male

europske poljoprivrednike, za naše proizvođače domaće i zdrave hrane i tko kaže drukčije ne čuje ljude koji žive od poljoprivrede i koji rade na zemlji.

1-0191-0000
Marie Dauchy (PfE). – Monsieur le Président, en tant qu'eurodéputée de Savoie, je vois jusque dans ma vallée, en Maurienne, les dégâts de votre politique. À Montricher, l'usine Ferroglobe est à l'arrêt, comme aux Clavaux et à Anglefort. Ce sont 450 ouvriers qualifiés qui vont être sacrifiés, jetés comme des pions, au nom de votre libéralisme sans limite.

La réalité est simple: la Chine inonde notre marché à des prix bien inférieurs à nos coûts de production. C'est du pillage économique. Et que faites-vous? Rien. Vous refusez de protéger le silicium métal, vous refusez de protéger nos emplois, vous osez parler de souveraineté dans vos bureaux bien chauffés, mais vous laissez mourir ceux qui la fabriquent, ceux qui travaillent, ceux qui se lèvent tôt. Votre bureaucratie est devenue la complice du dumping social et environnemental – acheter toujours moins cher, toujours plus loin, et fabriquer ici toujours plus de chômeurs.

Si l'Europe ne sert pas à défendre nos travailleurs et nos usines contre cette concurrence déloyale, alors cette Europe-là s'effondrera. Les Mauriennais, les Savoyards, les Français en ont assez de vos reniements. Nous reprendrons notre souveraineté, et vous devrez rendre des comptes.

1-0192-0000
Paolo Inselvini (ECR). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, è da quest'Aula spesso sorda e disorientata che vorrei ringraziare Sua Santità Papa Leone 14°, perché con un discorso bellissimo rivolto alla politica e alla diplomazia ha riportato la luce, ha riportato chiarezza e ha tracciato la strada che anche questa Unione europea dovrebbe seguire se volesse salvare la nostra Europa.

Ha parlato del pericolo alla nostra libertà di espressione, del pericolo della cultura della morte e ci ha ricordato che dobbiamo sostenere la vita e la famiglia, sempre. Ha detto che siamo chiamati a difendere i più fragili, anche quando sono ancora nel grembo materno. E ha denunciato quel pericolo alla libertà religiosa, non solo in giro per il mondo, ma anche qui, in Europa.

Ed è per questo che credo che dovremmo allinearci a queste priorità e dovremmo chiedere a Sua Santità di poter venire qui, al Parlamento europeo. Non si sa mai che le sue parole di luce, le sue parole piene di fede e di speranza possano risvegliare qualche coscienza e tracciare una strada che l'Europa sembra aver perso.

1-0193-0000
Abir Al-Sahlani (Renew). – Herr talman! När vi politiker var hemma över jul, för att fira med våra nära och kära och vila, slog ondskan och våldet till mot kvinnor i Sverige. Två kvinnor dödades av två män, en i sitt eget hem och en som var på väg hem. Barn bevittnade våld i sina egna trygga miljöer – eller det som ska vara trygga miljöer. Linjerna till kvinnojourerna och barnrättsorganisationerna gick varma.

Det händer varje jul. Det är inte oförutsägbart och det är ett bevis på den svenska regeringens misslyckande med att upprätthålla någon form av skyddssystem, också över ledigheterna, för kvinnor i dessa våldsamma organisationer.

Oavsett skyddssystem eller lagar som vi skriver måste jag vända mig till männen. Det krävs män. Män som vågar säga ifrån mot sexismen, män som vågar bygga trygghet och män som väljer att

stå på kvinnornas sida. Om inte männen, så vem? Kvinnor väljer inte att bli dödade, men män kan välja att stå upp mot sexismen och våldet mot kvinnorna.

1-0194-0000
Nicolae Ștefănuță (Verts/ALE). – Domnule președinte, Vipan Kumar este un indian care lucrează în construcții în România și ieri a intrat în mijlocul unui lac înghețat ca să salveze o fetiță de la înec. Putea să zică foarte bine: „Eu sunt tată de fată, nu mă interesează, nu e copilul meu, nu mă bag". Dar s-a băgat exact pentru că era tată de fată.

Și mi-a plăcut așa de mult gestul ăsta de curaj, de omenie, de altruism, pe care rar îl mai vedem.

Muncitorii imigranți care lucrează în Europa și contribuie la economiile noastre, la viețile noastre, des sunt nevăzuți. Trec așa pe sub radar, ca și când nu există, sunt niște furnici.

În România, de unde vin, a fost chiar un deputat, Dan Tanasă se numește, care incita la ură împotriva lor, a zis ca românii să nu accepte livrările de mâncare dacă vin de la străini. Și au urmat violențe împotriva acestor livratori.

Așa că cer ferm atât Parlamentului României, dar și Comisiei Europene, să se uite clar la situația muncitorilor migranți și să-i protejeze, pentru că sunt oameni ca și noi.

1-0195-0000
Rudi Kennes (The Left). – Voorzitter, vele mensen hier denken dat een oorlogseconomie de oplossing zou zijn voor onze industriële achteruitgang. Maar willen we echt dat onze industriële strategie gebaseerd is op de productie van instrumenten voor surveillance, geweld en dood? Hebben we in de twintigste eeuw niet al genoeg oorlogsdoden te betreuren gehad? Is permanente oorlog nu onze enige optie? Dat is waanzin.

Om het defensieplan van Von der Leyen te bekostigen, laten onze regeringen mensen in de steek die geen huisvesting, kinderopvang, voedsel, rekeningen en vervoer kunnen betalen. We verspillen miljarden aan het bestrijden van imaginaire bedreigingen terwijl onze mensen sterven aan échte bedreigingen: bosbranden, overstromingen, vervuiling, arbeidsongevallen, hittegolven, wachtlijsten in de ziekenhuizen.

We zouden kunnen investeren in wat we echt nodig hebben: in vrede en in welvaart. In plaats daarvan kiezen we ervoor om de VS en de NAVO te volgen en onze ethiek en ons geld te verbranden door genocide en zinloze oorlogen te steunen. We glijden af naar een spiraal van zelfvernietiging en geweld. Het is de hoogste tijd om onze ziel terug te vinden, te investeren in de toekomst en onze burgers opnieuw een perspectief te geven.

1-0196-0000
Markus Buchheit (ESN). – Herr Präsident, meine sehr verehrten Damen und Herren! Wir haben morgen zum gefühlt 30. Mal Ungarn hier auf der Tagesordnung. Wir sind alle große Freunde der Demokratie und wollen diese schützen, aber keiner achtet darauf, was derzeit in Deutschland passiert. Zumindest hier im Hause nicht. Wie steht es denn um die Presse- und die Meinungsfreiheit tatsächlich? Es sind leider insbesondere meine Kollegen Ministerpräsidenten der CDU, die sich in der Vergangenheit und jetzt gerade wieder gütlich tun an der Pressefreiheit in Deutschland. Das soll Folgendes heißen: Wir reden offen darüber, Meinungen zu zensieren, Medien zu zensieren, gar ein Social-Media-Verbot für unter 16-Jährige zu fordern, obwohl schon 14-Jährige in der Lage sind, ihr Geschlecht zu ändern. Ja, meine sehr verehrten Damen und Herren, insbesondere von der CDU/CSU, wenn Sie meinen, so dem argumentativen Kampf mit

ihren politischen Gegnern aus dem Weg gehen zu können, dann ist das ein absoluter Fehlschluss. Was Sie jetzt gerade nicht mehr nur denken, sondern sogar laut aussprechen, kann sich irgendwann, und ich bin mir sicher, wenn die Linke genauso weitermacht, wird sich irgendwann auch gegen Sie richten, meine Damen und Herren.

1-0197-0000

Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă (NI). – Domnule președinte, în primul rând, aș vrea să menționez la ceea ce a spus domnul Ștefănuță, că niciodată nu au fost violențe în România împotriva imigranților. Este o minciună.

Având în vedere ceea ce se întâmplă la nivel mondial, haosul în care am fost băgați și cu războiul din Ucraina, la care Uniunea Europeană s-a implicat, s-a ales praful și de gazul ieftin din Rusia. Acum, problema Statelor Unite ale Americii care atacă suveranitatea Groenlandei. S-a ales praful și de toate acordurile pe care le avem cu America pentru gazul lichefiat, care este enorm de scump.

Ați distrus tot ceea ce mai era important în România, țara care avea peste 25 % rezerve de apă din rețeaua europeană. Ați distrus barajele, ați distrus lacurile de acumulare, ați închis hidrocentralele, vindeți hidrocentrala Porțile de Fier, nu o mai vindeți sârbilor, o vindeți americanilor, iar România nu mai are absolut nimic.

Mâine, peste 200 de fermieri vin aici, în față, la Strasbourg, pentru că i-ați distrus cu acordul Mercosur. Distrugeți Europa! E timpul să vă retrageți.

1-0198-0000

Matej Tonin (PPE). – Gospod predsednik! V tej hiši in pa v tej Evropski uniji se ogromnokrat pogovarjamo o enakosti in o svobodi. Vprašanje pa je, ali za vse velja enako.

Evropska unija financira marsikaj, zelo različne stvari in prav je tako. Ampak v zadnjem obdobju je zelo znan primer organizacij, ki zagovarjajo družino, človekovo dostojanstvo in tudi svetost življenja, kot na primer World Youth Alliance Europe, ali pa Federation of Catholic Family Associations in Europe, ki so vedno bolj izrinjene iz evropskega financiranja. Pa ne zato, ker bi karkoli kršile, ampak zato, ker so očitno ideološko neprimerne.

To ni Evropa dialoga, ampak to je Evropa izključevanja. Zato zahtevam zelo preprosto stvar. Enaka merila, transparentnost in možnost izbire za vse, ne samo za prvorazredne. Evropa mora biti dom za vse, tudi za tiste, ki verjamemo v življenje in družino.

1-0199-0000

Ştefan Muşoiu (S&D). – Domnule președinte, stimați colegi, suntem pentru cooperare internațională, dar nu pe spatele fermierilor europeni și nu în detrimentul consumatorilor.

Acordul UE-Mercosur poate fi o oportunitate, dar doar dacă este bine înțeles și aplicat corect pentru toate părțile.

Am votat clauza de salvgardare, am depus amendamente.

Pe hârtie, clauza are prevederi bune. De exemplu, investigațiile pot fi declanșate dacă importurile cresc cu peste 5 % față de media ultimilor trei ani sau dacă prețurile scad cu mai mult de 5 %, iar fermierii pot fi despăgubiți.

Este propusă deja suma de 3,6 miliarde de euro ca despăgubiri în viitorul cadru financiar multianual.

Problema este că nu știm care este mecanismul real de implementare, cine controlează, cine verifică și cum ne asigurăm că produsele din Mercosur respectă aceleași standarde stricte de mediu și siguranță alimentară ca cele impuse fermierilor europeni. Fără controale reale și sancțiuni clare, clauza de salvgardare riscă să rămână doar pe hârtie, iar asta afectează direct competitivitatea agriculturii europene.

Europa are nevoie de acorduri comerciale corecte, care să ofere garanții reale fermierilor și consumatorilor.

1-0200-0000

Csaba Dömötör (PfE). – Elnök Úr! Ursula von der Leyen és társai a hétvégén úgy írták alá a Mercosur megállapodást, hogy az Európai Parlament azt még jóvá sem hagyta. Ez önmagában is sokat elmond arról, hogy mit is gondolnak valójában a demokratikus jogokról azok, akik állandóan ezekre hivatkoznak. A gazdák pár óra múlva nagy számban tüntetnek majd itt a Parlament előtt. Dühösek, és minden okuk meg is van rá. Kinyitják az uniós piacokat Dél-Amerika irányába, Ukrajna irányába, a támogatásukat pedig le akarják csökkenteni 20%-kal, aztán versenyezzenek, ahogy tudnak a dél-amerikai óriásgazdaságokkal, úgy, hogy ott sokkal lazábbak a környezetvédelmi szabályok.

Van még egy botrányos körülmény. Európa sok helyén tüntetnek a Mercosur ellen, áll a bál. Ennek ellenére ebben a házban nem lesz róla vita. Lesz vita Hondurasról és a Közép- afrikai Köztársaság ügyeiről is, de a Mercosurról nem. A szerződésről, amely több százezer gazda életét befolyásolja, és azt, hogy kerül-e az európai családok asztalára egészséges élelmiszer, na erről nem lehet vita. Mekkora szégyen! Önök a tűzzel játszanak.

1-0201-0000

Cristian Terheş (ECR). – Mr President, 40 years ago, on 8 May 1985, speaking in this plenary in Strasbourg, President Ronald Reagan reminded Europe and the United States that their partnership was not built merely on treaties or convenience, but on shared Judeo-Christian values, a common culture and history, and a deep commitment to life, liberty, prosperity and the pursuit of happiness.

Those words remain profoundly relevant today. The relationship between the United States and the European Union is not only strategic, it is moral. It is rooted in shared beliefs that make the governments accountable to their people and place the dignity and freedom of the individual at the centre of public life.

When the US and Europe work together, our economies flourish, our societies grow more secure and freedom prevails. In times of uncertainty, the wisest response is to learn not only from mistakes but from successes as well. NATO and the Strategic Partnership, the Transatlantic Partnership are proven successes that need renewing today.

I therefore call on the European and American leaders to rediscover the words spoken by President Reagan in this plenary forty years ago.

1-0202-0000

Barry Cowen (Renew). – Mr President, President Trump's latest tariff threat to several EU Member States over Greenland are profoundly dangerous. I personally remain steadfast in my

own belief that this administration does not speak for the American people, a country that for decades stood shoulder to shoulder with Europe in defence of a rules-based international order.

We are now witnessing a clear break from that tradition. During Covid, President Trump undermined the WHO. In trade, he has consistently disregarded the WTO, at the UN he sows division, and now within NATO, he opts for pressure instead of partnership.

Where are the voices of the US Congress, who not so long ago stood for partnership and international law? Their silence has been heard across Europe.

Are they much like the anti-EU, anti-trade, pro-isolationism brand of politics creeping into our own Union, putting politics over principle?

It is not simply a trade dispute to test whether law still matters, whether alliances still matter, and whether Europe is prepared to defend them. Alongside the Irish Government. I stand ready to play a part in defending fellow Member States, who themselves have stood by Ireland time and time again, because the EU is at its best when it stands united in such a case.

1-0203-0000

Ana Miranda Paz (Verts/ALE). – Senhor Presidente, todo o apoio do Parlamento Europeu à frota pesqueira artesanal da Galiza, o meu país, que hoje estava nos portos galegos e que teve de ir até Madrid, para denunciar o injusto regulamento de controlo, que exige à frota artesanal requisitos impossíveis de cumprir para a pequena frota. Toda a solidariedade.

Como já disse há dois anos, também nisto há falsas notícias, muitas intencionais - ou melhor, mal-intencionadas. Há mesmo quem se atreva a subestimar a inteligência dos votantes. Vou dar um exemplo: a votação do regulamento de controlo que se votou aqui em 2023, contra o qual saíram em protesto, na rua e nos portos, milhares de marinheiros - há quem diga que eu votei a favor. Eu votei contra. Eu não viro a casaca. Tenho aqui provas escritas e audiovisuais de como o BNG defende o setor. Aqui, no ALE, voto a favor dos marinheiros do meu país, nunca contra os seus interesses.

1-0204-0000

João Oliveira (The Left). – Senhor Presidente, Senhora Comissária, os agricultores têm razões para protestar contra o Mercosul, e a Comissão Europeia devia ouvir essas razões. Os agricultores protestam porque esse acordo significa uma ameaça de liquidação de dezenas de milhares de explorações agrícolas familiares, de redução dos rendimentos dos agricultores, de abandono acelerado da produção, de agravamento da dependência alimentar.

Essas consequências são dramáticas na agricultura, mas são-no também na indústria e nos serviços, particularmente para os pequenos e médios produtores, que, orientados para o mercado interno, podem ser ameaçados com uma concorrência que lhes é desfavorável.

Apesar de o acordo ter sido assinado no dia 17, o momento não é de atirar a toalha ao chão, e a proposta que fazemos é a de que se atue em três sentidos: primeiro, suspender a decisão de entrada em vigor provisória do Acordo Mercosul; segundo, pedir aos parlamentos nacionais que se pronunciem sobre esse acordo, seja através do processo de ratificação, seja através de outros instrumentos legais; e, em terceiro lugar, não avançar com o processo do Mercosul, na sua regulamentação ou na sua aplicação, sem que haja essa ação dos parlamentos nacionais para defender os agricultores e os restantes setores produtivos.

1-0205-0000

Alexander Jungbluth (ESN). – Herr Präsident! Die Pressefreiheit in Deutschland steht unter Beschuss. David Bendels, Chefredakteur des Deutschland-Kuriers, wurde vor Gericht gezerrt, nur weil er ein kritisches Meme gegen die Regierung gepostet hat. Das Amtsgericht verurteilte ihn zu sieben Monaten Haft auf Bewährung. Erst das Landgericht sprach ihn frei. Das zeigt, dass die Etablierten Kritik an sich unterbinden und jedes freie Wort kriminalisieren wollen. Die totalitären Träume von CDU-Politiker Daniel Günther machen ganz deutlich: Er diffamierte News als Feind der Demokratie und forderte Regulierung und notfalls Verbote von unabhängigen Medien. In Leipzig wurde das Auto des Streamers „Weichreite TV" von Linksextremisten zerstört, Scheiben eingeschlagen, Reifen zerstochen. Politiker der Linken feierten das. CDU-Politiker, Linksextremisten und öffentlich-rechtlicher Rundfunk – sie alle eint der Hass auf neue Medien, die ihrer Hegemonie entgegenstehen. Pressefreiheit ist jedoch das Herz unserer Demokratie und es ist unsere Pflicht, sie zu verteidigen.

1-0206-0000

Nina Carberry (PPE). – Mr President, last week, I had the privilege of hosting Armita and Eabha, two TY students from Rathoath College, on work experience in my Brussels office. What they shared at me about nicotine pouches and how normalised they have become among young people their age, was deeply alarming.

In 2024, an Irish study showed growing numbers of children and teenagers using nicotine pouches. Also, we have seen this with vaping: sweet-style packaging and fruity flavours deliberately used to attract young people. We are seeing the same playbook again.

Many nicotine pouches carry no health warnings and provide little or no information about the manufacturer. As with vapes, nicotine pouches fall outside the current scope of the EU tobacco control legislation. That gap is now being actively exploited.

While I welcome the recent steps taken by Ireland's Minister for Health, Jennifer Carroll MacNeill, national action alone is not enough. Tobacco controls fall under the Commission's remit and this requires EU-wide response. If the EU continues to allow or facilitate cross-border sales of nicotine pouches designed to target children the consequences for public health will be severe.

1-0207-0000

Victor Negrescu (S&D). – Domnule vicepreședinte, am luat cuvântul astăzi pentru a spune foarte clar că susțin aderarea României la zona euro.

Acest obiectiv trebuie să devină noul proiect de țară al apartenenței noastre la Uniunea Europeană, asumat politic, instituțional și public.

Euro înseamnă stabilitate pentru oameni, dobânzi mai mici, protecție pentru salarii și pensii, reguli clare pentru economie. Într-o Europă supusă șocurilor, moneda comună este un scut.

România este deja legată de zona euro, dar fără drept de decizie, plătim practic costurile neapartenenței.

Experiența din regiune, Croația și Bulgaria, arată că acest pas funcționează atunci când există voință politică și onestitate față de cetățeni.

Aderarea la euro înseamnă o Românie care nu stă la periferie, o Românie care își asumă un rol mai important în Europa și asupra viitorului ei.

Este momentul să facem pașii decisivi. De aceea, împreună cu colegii mei din PES activists România, vom începe o campanie publică de informare și vom continua să dialogăm cu toți actorii relevanți în domeniu.

1-0208-0000

Virginie Joron (PfE). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, à Strasbourg, ville symbole de la démocratie européenne, 320 salariés de l'usine Dumarey viennent d'apprendre que leur outil de travail fermera en 2026. Quelle ironie cruelle! Ici même, où elle prétend protéger ses citoyens, l'Europe laisse mourir une usine industrielle, des savoir-faire et des centaines de familles.

Cette fermeture n'est pas une fatalité économique, c'est le résultat de choix politiques européens: une concurrence libre et faussée érigée en dogme, l'abandon de toute véritable politique industrielle et une soumission aveugle aux stratégies des grands groupes et aux marchés mondialisés. Pendant que l'Europe impose des normes, des transitions sans moyens et des règles budgétaires absurdes, nos usines ferment, nos territoires se désertifient, et nos travailleurs payent l'addition.

Strasbourg ne peut pas être seulement la capitale des discours européens, elle doit être celle de la protection de l'emploi et de l'industrie. Si l'Union européenne est incapable de défendre ses sites industriels, de sécuriser ses filières stratégiques et de protéger ses travailleurs, alors elle trahit sa promesse. L'Europe doit choisir: les marchés ou les peuples, la finance ou l'industrie, les discours ou les actes.

1-0209-0000

Beatrice Timgren (ECR). – Herr talman! I Sverige betalar vi ibland vindkraftsbolagen för att de ska sluta producera el. Det låter absurt, men det är en direkt följd av att vindkraften byggs ut. Inom ramen för den gröna given och klimatmålen, med subventioner och finansiering via EU:s investeringsbank, har flera miljarder kronor investerats i vindkraft. Ändå går branschen med stora förluster.

När det blåser mycket kollapsar priset, och elen blir en kostnad att bli av med. När det inte blåser produceras ingen el. Vindkraftverken är svåra att återvinna, de belastar elnätet och de innebär stora problem för dem som bor i närheten. Nu när vi ser konkurserna måste vi ställa frågan: Vad har vi tjänat på det här? Vem vinner på det här? Varför är kritisk granskning av vindkraften en så svår politisk fråga?

1-0210-0000

Barry Andrews (Renew). – Mr President, Commissioner, colleagues, I want to raise the case of Seán Binder. Seán Binder was acquitted in a Greek court last week, together with 23 other defendants. He had been prosecuted as far back as 2017, and his crime was espionage and felony.

The facts of his case are that he was trying to save lives at sea. He was one of those volunteers who were embarked on search-and-rescue missions in Greece in 2017 – a year in which 3 000 people lost their lives at sea. That was his 'crime'. He was dragged through the courts for the last seven years. There was no basis whatsoever. This was the maladministration of justice, pure and simple. All it was meant to do was to have a chilling effect on anybody who had the temerity to save lives at sea.

I just want to congratulate Seán Binder. I also want to recognise my former colleague Grace O'Sullivan, who did tremendous advocacy for Seán and all of the other defendants.

1-0211-0000
Branko Grims (PPE). – Gospod predsednik! Trdno sem prepričan, da bi pravni red Evropske unije in držav članic moral temeljiti na načelih soglasja in odgovornosti. Toda če ob tako pomembni stvari, kot je sporazum Mercosur in pa s tem povezana nezaupnica, von der Leyen ne najde časa, da bi prišla v Parlament, gre pa na Davos na World Economic Forum, je to jasen signal, komu se čutijo te institucije in ona osebno odgovorne. Se pravi ne državam, ne Parlamentu, ampak globalistom. In to ni prav.

Očitno bodo potrebne spremembe, in to velike spremembe. Do takrat pa – padel je že sneg in Evropa je najlepša bela in zatorej uživajmo v zimi, ki je za vsakega iskreno desno usmerjenega človeka najlepši letni čas. Zaradi tega, ker je to edini čas, ko lahko vidimo levičarja, ki ima roko v lastnem žepu.

Bog vas živi! Bog živi Evropo in Bog živi mojo domovino Slovenijo.

1-0212-0000
Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis (S&D). – Mr President, colleagues, the current clinical trial rules in our 27 Member States make it extremely difficult to implement multi-country clinical trials. They are costly in both time and resources and impede the growth of medical innovation.

Today we had discussions on the Critical Medicines Act and the 28th Regime for innovative companies, and I would like to advocate for each to be created, as well as for multi-country clinical trials. This framework would unify a currently diverse regulatory landscape that exists among our Member States by streamlining the approval process for new therapies and technologies for all patients. We could reduce bureaucratic hurdles that stifle innovation.

A cohesive ecosystem would not only enhance the efficiency of multi-country clinical trials, but also improve patient access to groundbreaking treatment, and also restore EU leadership in global health innovation without encroaching on the Member States' rights to set up their own requirements.

At the heart of this regime is the need for a robust digital infrastructure that facilitates real-time data sharing and communication among all stakeholders by leveraging advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, which can enhance critical design and patient monitoring, and significantly reduce such loss of time and effectiveness.

1-0213-0000
Julien Sanchez (PfE). – Monsieur le Président, chers agriculteurs, chers travailleurs de la terre, bienvenue à Strasbourg! À vous qui manifestez votre colère devant ce Parlement – à juste titre –, à vous qui vous battez non pas pour vous, mais pour notre souveraineté alimentaire, pour notre santé publique et celle des générations à venir, pour la qualité et le bien-manger, à vous qui prenez soin de nos paysages avec amour, à vous qui portez à bout de bras de belles valeurs, à vous qui ne comptez pas vos heures, à vous qui malgré tout cela n'arrivez pas à vivre du fruit de votre excellent travail: oui, vous avez raison de ne pas accepter de mourir en silence et de venir dire votre colère, votre rage aux institutions européennes, institutions qui prétendent sans cesse défendre l'écologie mais vous regardent mourir sans rien faire, alors qu'en produisant local les premiers écolos, c'est vous.

Pire, elles vous plantent même un couteau dans le dos avec le Mercosur. Elles prétendent défendre la démocratie, mais l'accord de libre-échange avec le Mercosur est appliqué avant même que le

Parlement ne se soit prononcé, avec l'accord des traîtres à la France et des bonimenteurs présents à l'Élysée et au gouvernement français, incapables de défendre ce domaine stratégique après en avoir déjà laissé couler tant d'autres.

Je veux vous dire que les élus du Rassemblement national sont avec vous, et nous le sommes depuis très longtemps. Alertez! Faites savoir ce qui vous guette, ce qui vous attend! Faites connaître votre situation: c'est cela qui mettra la honte à nos gouvernements. Honte à nos gouvernements!

1-0214-0000

Ciaran Mullooly (Renew). – Mr President, red tape is driving our people crazy. I've talked to people today trying to apply for European Union just transition funds. They blame the administrators at local level. They blame delays. They blame endless forms. I blame the timeline set down for the Commission.

But this is crucial. As we look now at NRPPs and the new MFF, we must take on board some of these problems. One issue has clearly appeared – it's complexity. We need simplification. A recent analysis showed that more than 540 EU programmes operate under these measures. This represents a serious administrative burden.

This affects rural areas. In my area recently over 27 000 people protested for the future of the rural area and the problems caused by the Mercosur trade agreement. I say tonight we need a legal review of this agreement. We must be fair and we must not listen to people who say it will delay the process and it will never come back. That's not true. This agreement can be amended in the future. If the people in Argentina and Brazil, in particular, clean up their act with their beef, it can come back. Do not be telling lies that it's the end of it. We must vote for a legal agreement and referral.

1-0215-0000

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señor presidente, la Comisión Europea se ha comprometido a presentar su nueva estrategia para las regiones ultraperiféricas para los próximos cinco años y el trámite de consulta pública del Gobierno de España ha elevado tres propuestas que merecen ser atendidas.

La primera es que se mantenga financiación en el marco financiero plurianual para el POSEI, que es la ayuda al sector primario en Canarias; la segunda, que exista un programa de redistribución solidaria de menores no acompañados después de operaciones de rescate y salvamento en el mar, coherente con la solidaridad que pondremos en marcha cuando se aplique plenamente el Pacto sobre Migración y Asilo. Pero la tercera es absolutamente esencial: darle respuesta a esa necesidad imperiosa que es, en toda Europa, la vivienda y que lo es mucho más en una región como Canarias, que recibe 18 millones de turistas al año que presionan al alza sobre los alquileres, expulsando a la gente joven y a la clase trabajadora.

Las dos medidas requieren intervención europea: la primera es que exista una regulación europea de los grandes tenedores de vivienda —instituciones financieras y fondos de inversión— y la segunda es que, si tiene que existir una restricción de acceso a la vivienda no residencial, requiere autorización europea exactamente con el título jurídico de región ultraperiférica.

1-0216-0000

Tiago Moreira de Sá (PfE). – Senhor Presidente, há momentos em que o poder acredita ter parado o tempo. A tirania vive dessa ilusão: parecer eterna, inevitável, natural. Mas o ser humano

não nasceu para aceitar o que o nega. Como escreveu Albert Camus, «o homem revolta-se quando diz não», e nesse «não» está já contido um «sim» à dignidade.

Vemos esse «não» que é um «sim» no povo venezuelano, espalhado pelo mundo, celebrando a queda do tirano. Não é por acaso que os venezuelanos dançam: é o corpo a romper o feitiço da submissão.

Vemos esse «não» que é um «sim» no povo iraniano, nas ruas de um país que é um imenso cárcere travestido de regime político. Quase meio século de terror não foi suficiente para domar o povo persa.

Entre tirania e liberdade há sempre um abismo moral. A primeira reduz o humano à obediência animal; a segunda nasce da consciência de que os humanos não são animais.

Quando os povos se levantam, não entram imediatamente no paraíso. Levantam-se, antes de mais, para saírem do inferno. E os tiranos sabem que, de todos, esse primeiro passo é o mais temível.

20. Program rokovania na nasledujúci deň

1-0218-0000

Predsedajúci. – Nasledujúce rokovanie sa uskutoční zajtra v utorok 20. januára o deviatej hodine ráno. Program schôdze bol uverejnený a je k dispozícii na webovom sídle Európskeho parlamentu.

21. Schválenie zápisnice z dnešného rokovania

1-0220-0000

Predsedajúci. – Zápisnica z tohto rokovania bude predložená Parlamentu na schválenie zajtra na začiatku popoludňajšieho rokovania.

Rokovanie sa skončilo.

22. Skončenie rokovania

1-0222-0000

(Rokovanie sa skončilo o 21.58 h.)

Списък на съкращенията на политическите групи BG

PPE	Група на Европейската народна партия (Християндемократи)
S&D	Група на Прогресивния алианс на социалистите и демократите в Европейския парламент
PfE	Група „Патриоти за Европа“
ECR	Европейски консерватори и реформисти
Renew	група „Renew Europe“
Verts/ALE	Група на Зелените/Европейски свободен алианс
The Left	Група на левицата в Европейския парламент - GUE/NGL
ESN	Група „Европа на суверенните нации
NI	Независими членове

Lista de las siglas de los grupos políticos ES

PPE	Grupo del Partido Popular Europeo (Demócrata-Cristianos)
S&D	Grupo de la Alianza Progresista de Socialistas y Demócratas en el Parlamento Europeo
PfE	Grupo Patriotas por Europa
ECR	Grupo de los Conservadores y Reformistas Europeos
Renew	Grupo Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Grupo de los Verdes/Alianza Libre Europea
The Left	Grupo de la Izquierda en el Parlamento Europeo - GUE/NGL
ESN	Grupo Europa de las Naciones Soberanas
NI	No inscritos

Seznam zkratek politických skupin CS

PPE	poslanecký klub Evropské lidové strany (Křesťanských demokratů)
S&D	skupina Progresivní aliance socialistů a demokratů v Evropském parlamentu
PfE	skupina Patrioti pro Evropu
ECR	skupina Evropských konzervativců a reformistů
Renew	skupina Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	skupina Zelených / Evropské svobodné aliance
The Left	Levice v Evropském parlamentu - GUE/NGL
ESN	skupina Evropa suverénních národů
NI	Nezařazení poslanci

Liste over forkortelserne for de politiske grupper DA

PPE	Det Europæiske Folkepartis Gruppe (Kristelige Demokrater)
S&D	Gruppen for Det Progressive Forbund af Socialdemokrater i Europa-Parlamentet
PfE	Gruppen Patrioter for Europa
ECR	De Europæiske Konservative og Reformister
Renew	Gruppen Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Gruppen De Grønne/Den Europæiske Fri Alliance
The Left	Venstrefløjsgruppen i Europa-Parlamentet - GUE/NGL
ESN	Gruppen Europa af Suveræne Nationer
NI	Løsgængere

Liste der Abkürzungen der Fraktionen DE

PPE	Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christdemokraten)
S&D	Fraktion der Progressiven Allianz der Sozialdemokraten im Europäischen Parlament
PfE	Fraktion Patrioten für Europa
ECR	Fraktion der Europäischen Konservativen und Reformer
Renew	Fraktion Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Fraktion der Grünen / Freie Europäische Allianz
The Left	Fraktion Die Linke im Europäischen Parlament - GUE/NGL
ESN	Fraktion Europa der Souveränen Nationen
NI	Fraktionslos

Fraktsioonide lühendite nimekiri ET

PPE	Euroopa Rahvapartei (kristlike demokraatide) fraktsioon
S&D	Sotsiaaldemokraatide ja demokraatide fraktsioon Euroopa Parlamendis
PfE	Euroopa Patriootide fraktsioon
ECR	Euroopa Konservatiivide ja Reformistide fraktsioon
Renew	Uueneva Euroopa fraktsioon
Verts/ALE	Roheliste / Euroopa Vabaliidu fraktsioon
The Left	Euroopa Parlamendi Vasakpoolsete fraktsioon - GUE/NGL
ESN	Suveräänsete Rahvusriikide Euroopa fraktsioon
NI	Fraktsioonilise kuuluvuseta parlamendiliikmed

Συντομογραφίες των πολιτικών ομάδων EL

PPE	Ομάδα του Ευρωπαϊκού Λαϊκού Κόμματος (Χριστιανοδημοκράτες)
S&D	Ομάδα της Προοδευτικής Συμμαχίας των Σοσιαλιστών και Δημοκρατών στο Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο
PfE	Ομάδα «Πατριώτες για την Ευρώπη»
ECR	Ομάδα των Ευρωπαίων Συντηρητικών και Μεταρρυθμιστών
Renew	Ομάδα Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Ομάδα των Πρασίνων / Ευρωπαϊκή Ελεύθερη Συμμαχία
The Left	Ομάδα της Αριστεράς στο Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο - GUE/NGL
ESN	Ομάδα «Ευρώπη των Κυρίαρχων Εθνών»
NI	Μη Εγγεγραμμένοι

List of abbreviations denoting political groups EN

PPE	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
S&D	Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament
PfE	Patriots for Europe Group
ECR	European Conservatives and Reformists Group
Renew	Renew Europe Group
Verts/ALE	Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance
The Left	The Left group in the European Parliament - GUE/NGL
ESN	Europe of Sovereign Nations Group
NI	Non-attached Members

Liste des sigles des groupes politiques FR

PPE	Groupe du Parti populaire européen (Démocrates-Chrétiens)
S&D	Groupe de l'Alliance Progressiste des Socialistes et Démocrates au Parlement européen
PfE	Groupe Patriotes pour l'Europe
ECR	Groupe des Conservateurs et Réformistes européens
Renew	Groupe Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Groupe des Verts/Alliance libre européenne
The Left	Le groupe de la gauche au Parlement européen - GUE/NGL
ESN	Groupe «L'Europe des nations souveraines»
NI	Non-inscrits

Liosta de ghiorrúcháin na ngrúpaí polaitiúla GA

PPE	Grúpa Pháirtí an Phobail Eorpaigh (Na Daonlathaithe Críostaí)
S&D	Grúpa an Aontais Fhorásach na Sóisialaithe agus na nDaonlathaithe i bParliament na hEorpa
PfE	An Grúpa 'Tírghráthóirí don Eoraip'
ECR	An Grúpa do Choimeádaigh agus Leasaitheoirí na hEorpa
Renew	Grúpa Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	An Grúpa Glas/Grúpa na Saor-Comhghuaillíochta Eorpaí
The Left	Grúpa na Clé i bParlaimint na hEorpa - GUE/NGL
ESN	An Grúpa 'Eoraip na Náisiún Ceannasach'
NI	Feisirí Neamhcheangailte

Popis kratica klubova zastupnika HR

PPE	Klub zastupnika Europske pučke stranke (kršćanski demokrati)
S&D	Klub zastupnika Progresivnog saveza socijalista i demokrata u Europskom parlamentu
PfE	Klub zastupnika Patrioti za Europu
ECR	Europski konzervativci i reformisti
Renew	Klub zastupnika Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Klub zastupnika Zelenih/Europskog slobodnog saveza
The Left	Klub zastupnika Ljevice u Europskom parlamentu - GUE/NGL
ESN	Klub zastupnika Europa suverenih nacija
NI	Nezavisni zastupnici

Elenco delle sigle dei gruppi politici IT

PPE	Gruppo del Partito popolare europeo (Democratici cristiani)
S&D	Gruppo dell'Alleanza progressista di Socialisti e Democratici al Parlamento Europeo
PfE	Gruppo "Patrioti per l'Europa"
ECR	Gruppo dei Conservatori e Riformisti europei
Renew	Gruppo Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Gruppo dei Verdi/Alleanza libera europea
The Left	Il gruppo della Sinistra al Parlamento europeo - GUE/NGL
ESN	Gruppo "Europa delle Nazioni Sovrane"
NI	Non iscritti

Saraksts ar politisko grupu saīsinājumiem LV

PPE	Eiropas Tautas partijas (Kristīgie demokrāti) grupa
S&D	Eiropas Parlamenta sociālistu un demokrātu progresīvās alianses grupa
PfE	Grupa “Eiropas patrioti”
ECR	Eiropas Konservatīvo un reformistu grupa
Renew	“Renew Europe”
Verts/ALE	Zaļo un Eiropas Brīvās apvienības grupa
The Left	Kreiso grupa Eiropas Parlamentā - GUE/NGL
ESN	Grupa “Suverēnu nāciju Eiropa”
NI	Pie politiskajām grupām nepiederošie deputāti

Frakcijų pavadinimų sutrumpinimų sąrašas LT

PPE	Europos liaudies partijos (krikščionių demokratų) frakcija
S&D	Europos Parlamento socialistų ir demokratų pažangiojo aljanso frakcija
PfE	Frakcija „Patriotai už Europą“
ECR	Europos konservatorių ir reformuotojų frakcija
Renew	Frakcija „Renew Europe“
Verts/ALE	Žaliųjų frakcija/Europos laisvasis aljansas
The Left	Europos vieningųjų kairiųjų frakcija / Šiaurės šalių žalieji kairieji
ESN	Suverenių tautų Europos frakcija
NI	Nepriklausomi nariai

A képviselőcsoportok betűszó szerinti listája HU

PPE	Európai Néppárt (Kereszténydemokraták) képviselőcsoport
S&D	Szocialisták és Demokraták Progresszív Szövetsége az Európai Parlamentben képviselőcsoport
PfE	Patrióták Európáért képviselőcsoport
ECR	Európai Konzervatívok és Reformerek képviselőcsoport
Renew	Renew Europe képviselőcsoport
Verts/ALE	Zöldek/Európai Szabad Szövetség képviselőcsoport
The Left	Baloldal az Európai Parlamentben képviselőcsoport - GUE/NGL
ESN	Szuverén Nemzetek Európája képviselőcsoport
NI	független képviselők

Lista ta' abbrevjazzonijiet ta' gruppi politiċi MT

PPE	Grupp tal-Partit Popolari Ewropew (Demokristjani)
S&D	Grupp tal-Alleanza Progressiva tas-Soċjalisti u d-Demokratiċi fil-Parlament Ewropew
PfE	Grupp Patrijotti għall-Ewropa
ECR	Grupp tal-Konservattivi u r-Riformisti Ewropej
Renew	Grupp Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Grupp tal-Ħodor/Alleanza Ħielsa Ewropea
The Left	Grupp tax-Xellug fil-Parlament Ewropew - GUE/NGL
ESN	Grupp Ewropa tan-Nazzjonijiet Sovrani
NI	Membri mhux affiljati

Lijst van afkortingen van de fracties NL

PPE	Fractie van de Europese Volkspartij (christendemocraten)
S&D	Fractie van de Progressieve Alliantie van Socialisten en Democraten in het Europees Parlement
PfE	Fractie Patriotten voor Europa
ECR	Fractie Europese Conservatieven en Hervormers
Renew	Fractie Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Fractie De Groenen/Vrije Europese Alliantie
The Left	Linkse Fractie in het Europees Parlement - GUE/NGL
ESN	Fractie Europa van Soevereine Naties
NI	Niet-fractiegebonden leden

Lista skrótów grup politycznych PL

PPE	Grupa Europejskiej Partii Ludowej (Chrześcijańscy Demokraci)
S&D	Grupa Postępowego Sojuszu Socjalistów i Demokratów w Parlamencie Europejskim
PfE	Grupa Patrioci za Europą
ECR	Europejscy Konserwatyści i Reformatorzy
Renew	Grupa Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Grupa Zielonych / Wolne Przymierze Europejskie
The Left	Grupa Lewicy w Parlamencie Europejskim - GUE/NGL
ESN	Grupa Europa Suwerennych Narodów
NI	Niezrzeszeni

Lista das siglas dos grupos políticos PT

PPE	Grupo do Partido Popular Europeu (Democratas-Cristãos)
S&D	Grupo da Aliança Progressista dos Socialistas e Democratas no Parlamento Europeu
PfE	Grupo «Patriotas pela Europa»
ECR	Grupo dos Conservadores e Reformistas Europeus
Renew	Grupo Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Grupo dos Verdes/Aliança Livre Europeia
The Left	Grupo da Esquerda no Parlamento Europeu - GUE/NGL
ESN	Grupo Europa das Nações Soberanas
NI	Não Inscritos

Lista siglelor grupurilor politice RO

PPE	Grupul Partidului Popular European (Creștin Democrat)
S&D	Grupul Alianței Progresiste a Socialiștilor si Democraților din Parlamentul European
PfE	Grupul „Patrioți pentru Europa”
ECR	Grupul Conservatorilor și Reformiștilor Europeni
Renew	Grupul Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Grupul Verzilor/Alianța Liberă Europeană
The Left	Grupul Stângii din Parlamentul European - GUE/NGL
ESN	Grupul „Europa Națiunilor Suverane”
NI	Deputați neafiliați

Zoznam skratiek politických skupín SK

PPE	Poslanecký klub Európskej ľudovej strany (Kresťanských demokratov)
S&D	Skupina progresívnej aliancie socialistov a demokratov v Európskom parlamente
PfE	skupina Patrioti pre Európu
ECR	Európski konzervatívci a reformisti
Renew	skupina Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Skupina zelených/Európska slobodná aliancia
The Left	Skupina ľavice v Európskom parlamente - GUE/NGL
ESN	skupina Európa suverénnych národov
NI	Nezaradení poslanci

Seznam kratic političnih skupin SL

PPE	Poslanska skupina Evropske ljudske stranke (Krščanskih demokratov)
S&D	Skupina naprednega zavezništva socialistov in demokratov v Evropskem parlamentu
PfE	skupina Domoljubi za Evropo
ECR	Skupina Evropskih konservativcev in reformistov
Renew	skupina Renew Europe
Verts/ALE	Skupina Zelenih/Evropske svobodne zveze
The Left	Skupina Levice v Evropskem parlamentu − GUE/NGL
ESN	skupina Evropa suverenih narodov
NI	Samostojni poslanci

Poliittisten ryhmien lyhenteet FI

PPE	Euroopan kansanpuolueen ryhmä (kristillisdemokraatit)
S&D	Euroopan parlamentin sosialistien ja demokraattien ryhmä
PfE	Euroopan patriootit -ryhmä
ECR	Euroopan konservatiivit ja reformistit
Renew	Uudistuva Eurooppa - ryhmä
Verts/ALE	Vihreät / Euroopan vapaa allianssi -ryhmä
The Left	Euroopan parlamentin vasemmistoryhmä - GUE/NGL
ESN	Suvereenien kansakuntien Eurooppa -ryhmä
NI	Sitoutumattomat

Förteckning över förkortningarna för de politiska grupperna SV

PPE	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
S&D	Gruppen Progressiva förbundet av Socialdemokrater i Europaparlamentet
PfE	Gruppen Patrioter för Europa
ECR	Gruppen Europeiska konservativa och reformister
Renew	Renew Europe Group
Verts/ALE	Gruppen De gröna/Europeiska fria alliansen
The Left	Vänstergruppen i Europaparlamentet - GUE/NGL
ESN	Gruppen Europa av suveräna nationer
NI	Grupplösa

Съкращения на наименованията на комисиите

BG

AFET	Комисия по външни работи
SEDE	Комисия по сигурност и отбрана
DEVE	Комисия по развитие
INTA	Комисия по международна търговия
BUDG	Комисия по бюджети
CONT	Комисия по бюджетен контрол
ECON	Комисия по икономически и парични въпроси
EMPL	Комисия по заетост и социални въпроси
ENVI	Комисия по околна среда, климат и безопасност на храните
SANT	Комисия по обществено здраве
ITRE	Комисия по промишленост, изследвания и енергетика
IMCO	Комисия по вътрешния пазар и защита на потребителите
TRAN	Комисия по транспорт и туризъм
REGI	Комисия по регионално развитие
AGRI	Комисия по земеделие и развитие на селските райони
PECH	Комисия по рибно стопанство
CULT	Комисия по култура и образование
JURI	Комисия по правни въпроси
LIBE	Комисия по граждански свободи, правосъдие и вътрешни работи
AFCO	Комисия по конституционни въпроси
FEMM	Комисия по правата на жените и равенството между половете
PETI	Комисия по петиции
EUDS	Специална комисия относно европейския щит за демокрацията
HOUS	Специална комисия относно жилищната криза в Европейския съюз
DROI	Подкомисия по правата на човека
FISC	Подкомисия по данъчните въпроси

Abreviaciones utilizadas para las comisiones

ES

AFET	Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores
SEDE	Comisión de Seguridad y Defensa
DEVE	Comisión de Desarrollo
INTA	Comisión de Comercio Internacional
BUDG	Comisión de Presupuestos
CONT	Comisión de Control Presupuestario
ECON	Comisión de Asuntos Económicos y Monetarios
EMPL	Comisión de Empleo y Asuntos Sociales
ENVI	Comisión de Medio Ambiente, Clima y Seguridad Alimentaria
SANT	Comisión de Salud Pública
ITRE	Comisión de Industria, Investigación y Energía
IMCO	Comisión de Mercado Interior y Protección del Consumidor
TRAN	Comisión de Transportes y Turismo
REGI	Comisión de Desarrollo Regional
AGRI	Comisión de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural
PECH	Comisión de Pesca
CULT	Comisión de Cultura y Educación
JURI	Comisión de Asuntos Jurídicos
LIBE	Comisión de Libertades Civiles, Justicia y Asuntos de Interior
AFCO	Comisión de Asuntos Constitucionales
FEMM	Comisión de Derechos de las Mujeres e Igualdad de Género
PETI	Comisión de Peticiones
EUDS	Comisión Especial sobre el Escudo Europeo de la Democracia
HOUS	Comisión Especial sobre la Crisis de la Vivienda en la Unión Europea
DROI	Subcomisión de Derechos Humanos
FISC	Subcomisión de Asuntos Fiscales

Zkratky používané pro parlamentní výbory

CS

AFET	Výbor pro zahraniční věci
SEDE	Výbor pro bezpečnost a obranu
DEVE	Výbor pro rozvoj
INTA	Výbor pro mezinárodní obchod
BUDG	Rozpočtový výbor
CONT	Výbor pro rozpočtovou kontrolu
ECON	Hospodářský a měnový výbor
EMPL	Výbor pro zaměstnanost a sociální věci
ENVI	Výbor pro životní prostředí, klima a bezpečnost potravin
SANT	Výbor pro veřejné zdraví
ITRE	Výbor pro průmysl, výzkum a energetiku
IMCO	Výbor pro vnitřní trh a ochranu spotřebitelů
TRAN	Výbor pro dopravu a cestovní ruch
REGI	Výbor pro regionální rozvoj
AGRI	Výbor pro zemědělství a rozvoj venkova
PECH	Výbor pro rybolov
CULT	Výbor pro kulturu a vzdělávání
JURI	Výbor pro právní záležitosti
LIBE	Výbor pro občanské svobody, spravedlnost a vnitřní věci
AFCO	Výbor pro ústavní záležitosti
FEMM	Výbor pro práva žen a rovnost pohlaví
PETI	Petiční výbor
EUDS	Zvláštní výbor pro Evropský štít pro demokracii
HOUS	Zvláštní výbor pro krizi v oblasti bydlení v Evropské unii
DROI	Podvýbor pro lidská práva
FISC	Podvýbor pro daňové záležitosti

Forkortelser af udvalgenes navne

DA

AFET	Udenrigsudvalget
SEDE	Udvalget om Sikkerhed og Forsvar
DEVE	Udviklingsudvalget
INTA	Udvalget om International Handel
BUDG	Budgetudvalget
CONT	Budgetkontroludvalget
ECON	Økonomi- og Valutaudvalget
EMPL	Udvalget om Beskæftigelse og Sociale Anliggender
ENVI	Udvalget om Miljø, Klima og Fødevaresikkerhed
SANT	Udvalget om Folkesundhed
ITRE	Udvalget om Industri, Forskning og Energi
IMCO	Udvalget om det Indre Marked og Forbrugerbeskyttelse
TRAN	Transport- og Turismeudvalget
REGI	Regionaludviklingsudvalget
AGRI	Udvalget om Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter
PECH	Fiskeriudvalget
CULT	Kultur- og Uddannelsesudvalget
JURI	Retsudvalget
LIBE	Udvalget om Borgernes Rettigheder og Retlige og Indre Anliggender
AFCO	Udvalget om Konstitutionelle Anliggender
FEMM	Udvalget om Kvinders Rettigheder og Ligestilling
PETI	Udvalget for Andragender
EUDS	Det Særlige Udvalg om det Europæiske Demokratiskjold
HOUS	Det Særlige Udvalg om Boligkrisen i Den Europæiske Union
DROI	Underudvalget om Menneskerettigheder
FISC	Underudvalget om Skatteanliggender

Abkürzungen der Ausschüsse

DE

AFET	Ausschuss für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
SEDE	Ausschuss für Sicherheit und Verteidigung
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 Umwelt, Klima und Lebensmittelsicherheit
SANT	Ausschuss für öffentliche Gesundheit
ITRE	Ausschuss für Industrie, Forschung und Energie
IMCO	Ausschuss für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz
TRAN	Ausschuss für Verkehr und Tourismus
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 Frauen und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter
PETI	Petitionsausschuss
EUDS	Sonderausschuss für den Europäischen Schutzschild für die Demokratie
HOUS	Sonderausschuss zur Wohnraumkrise in der Europäischen Union
DROI	Unterausschuss Menschenrechte
FISC	Unterausschuss für Steuerfragen

Parlamendi komisjonid

ET

AFET	Väliskomisjon
SEDE	Julgeoleku- ja kaitsekomisjon
DEVE	Arengukomisjon
INTA	Rahvusvahelise kaubanduse komisjon
BUDG	Eelarvekomisjon
CONT	Eelarvekontrollikomisjon
ECON	Majandus- ja rahanduskomisjon
EMPL	Tööhõive- ja sotsiaalkomisjon
ENVI	Keskkonna-, kliima- ja toiduohutuse komisjon
SANT	Rahvatervishoiu komisjon
ITRE	Tööstuse, teadusuuringute ja energeetikakomisjon
IMCO	Siseturu- ja tarbijakaitsekomisjon
TRAN	Transpordi- ja turismikomisjon
REGI	Regionaalarengukomisjon
AGRI	Põllumajanduse ja maaelu arengu komisjon
PECH	Kalanduskomisjon
CULT	Kultuuri- ja hariduskomisjon
JURI	Õiguskomisjon
LIBE	Kodanikuvabaduste, justiits- ja siseasjade komisjon
AFCO	Põhiseaduskomisjon
FEMM	Naiste õiguste ja soolise võrdõiguslikkuse komisjon
PETI	Petitsioonikomisjon
EUDS	Euroopa demokraatia kaitse erikomisjon
HOUS	Euroopa Liidu eluasemekriisi erikomisjon
DROI	Inimõiguste allkomisjon
FISC	Maksuküsimuste allkomisjon

Επεξηγηση των συντομογραφιων των επιτροπων

EL

AFET	Επιτροπή Εξωτερικών Υποθέσεων
SEDE	Επιτροπή Ασφάλειας και Άμυνας
DEVE	Επιτροπή Ανάπτυξης
INTA	Επιτροπή Διεθνούς Εμπορίου
BUDG	Επιτροπή Προϋπολογισμών
CONT	Επιτροπή Ελέγχου του Προϋπολογισμού
ECON	Επιτροπή Οικονομικής και Νομισματικής Πολιτικής
EMPL	Επιτροπή Απασχόλησης και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων
ENVI	Επιτροπή Περιβάλλοντος, Κλίματος και Ασφάλειας των Τροφίμων
SANT	Επιτροπή Δημόσιας Υγείας
ITRE	Επιτροπή Βιομηχανίας, Έρευνας και Ενέργειας
IMCO	Επιτροπή Εσωτερικής Αγοράς και Προστασίας των Καταναλωτών
TRAN	Επιτροπή Μεταφορών και Τουρισμού
REGI	Επιτροπή Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης
AGRI	Επιτροπή Γεωργίας και Ανάπτυξης της Υπαίθρου
PECH	Επιτροπή Αλιείας
CULT	Επιτροπή Πολιτισμού και Παιδείας
JURI	Επιτροπή Νομικών Θεμάτων
LIBE	Επιτροπή Πολιτικών Ελευθεριών, Δικαιοσύνης και Εσωτερικών Υποθέσεων
AFCO	Επιτροπή Συνταγματικών Υποθέσεων
FEMM	Επιτροπή Δικαιωμάτων των Γυναικών και Ισότητας των Φύλων
PETI	Επιτροπή Αναφορών
EUDS	Ειδική Επιτροπή για την Ευρωπαϊκή Ασπίδα Δημοκρατίας
HOUS	Ειδική Επιτροπή για τη στεγαστική κρίση στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
DROI	Υποεπιτροπή Ανθρωπίνων Δικαιωμάτων
FISC	Υποεπιτροπή Φορολογικών Θεμάτων

Abbreviations used for parliamentary committees

EN

AFET	Committee on Foreign Affairs
SEDE	Committee on Security and Defence
DEVE	Committee on Development
INTA	Committee on International Trade
BUDG	Committee on Budgets
CONT	Committee on Budgetary Control
ECON	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
EMPL	Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
ENVI	Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety
SANT	Committee on Public Health
ITRE	Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
IMCO	Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection
TRAN	Committee on Transport and Tourism
REGI	Committee on Regional Development
AGRI	Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
PECH	Committee on Fisheries
CULT	Committee on Culture and Education
JURI	Committee on Legal Affairs
LIBE	Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
AFCO	Committee on Constitutional Affairs
FEMM	Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality
PETI	Committee on Petitions
EUDS	Special Committee on the European Democracy Shield
HOUS	Special Committee on the Housing Crisis in the European Union
DROI	Subcommittee on Human Rights
FISC	Subcommittee on Tax Matters

Significations des abréviations des commissions

FR

AFET	Commission des affaires étrangères
SEDE	Commission de la sécurité et de la défense
DEVE	Commission du développement
INTA	Commission du commerce international
BUDG	Commission des budgets
CONT	Commission du contrôle budgétaire
ECON	Commission des affaires économiques et monétaires
EMPL	Commission de l'emploi et des affaires sociales
ENVI	Commission de l'environnement, du climat et de la sécurité alimentaire
SANT	Commission de la santé publique
ITRE	Commission de l'industrie, de la recherche et de l'énergie
IMCO	Commission du marché intérieur et de la protection des consommateurs
TRAN	Commission des transports et du tourisme
REGI	Commission du développement régional
AGRI	Commission de l'agriculture et du développement rural
PECH	Commission de la pêche
CULT	Commission de la culture et de l'éducation
JURI	Commission des affaires juridiques
LIBE	Commission des libertés civiles, de la justice et des affaires intérieures
AFCO	Commission des affaires constitutionnelles
FEMM	Commission des droits des femmes et de l'égalité des genres
PETI	Commission des pétitions
EUDS	Commission spéciale sur le bouclier européen de la démocratie
HOUS	Commission spéciale sur la crise du logement dans l'Union européenne
DROI	Sous-commission "Droits de l'homme"
FISC	Sous-commission des affaires fiscales

Giorrúcháin a úsáidtear do choistí parlaiminteacha

GA

AFET	An Coiste um Ghnóthaí Eachtracha
SEDE	An Coiste um Shlándáil agus Cosaint
DEVE	An Coiste um Fhorbairt
INTA	An Coiste um Thrádáil Idirnáisiúnta
BUDG	An Coiste um Buiséid
CONT	An Coiste um Rialú Buiséadach
ECON	An Coiste um Ghnóthaí Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta
EMPL	An Coiste um Fhostaíocht agus um Ghnóthaí Sóisialta
ENVI	An Coiste um an gComhshaol, um an Aeráid agus um Shábháilteacht Bia
SANT	An Coiste um Shláinte Phoiblí
ITRE	An Coiste um Thionsclaíocht, um Thaighde agus um Fhuinneamh
IMCO	An Coiste um an Margadh Inmheánach agus um Chosaint an Tomhaltóra
TRAN	An Coiste um Iompar agus um Thurasóireacht
REGI	An Coiste um Fhorbairt Réigiúnach
AGRI	An Coiste um Thalmhaíocht agus um Fhorbairt Tuaithe
PECH	An Coiste um Iascach
CULT	An Coiste um Chultúr agus um Oideachas
JURI	An Coiste um Ghnóthaí Dlíthiúla
LIBE	An Coiste um Shaoirsí Sibhialta, um Cheartas agus um Ghnóthaí Baile
AFCO	An Coiste um Ghnóthaí Bunreachtúla
FEMM	An Coiste um Chearta na mBan agus um Chomhionannas Inscne
PETI	An Coiste um Achainíocha
EUDS	An Coiste Speisialta um an Sciath Eorpach don Daonlathas
HOUS	An Coiste Speisialta um an nGéarchéim Tithíochta san Aontas Eorpach
DROI	An Fochoiste um Chearta an Duine
FISC	An Fochoiste um Chúrsaí Cánach

Kratice za nazive odbora

HR

AFET	Odbor za vanjske poslove
SEDE	Odbor za sigurnost i obranu
DEVE	Odbor za razvoj
INTA	Odbor za međunarodnu trgovinu
BUDG	Odbor za proračune
CONT	Odbor za proračunski nadzor
ECON	Odbor za ekonomsku i monetarnu politiku
EMPL	Odbor za zapošljavanje i socijalna pitanja
ENVI	Odbor za okoliš, klimu i sigurnost hrane
SANT	Odbor za javno zdravlje
ITRE	Odbor za industriju, istraživanje i energetiku
IMCO	Odbor za unutarnje tržište i zaštitu potrošača
TRAN	Odbor za promet i turizam
REGI	Odbor za regionalni razvoj
AGRI	Odbor za poljoprivredu i ruralni razvoj
PECH	Odbor za ribarstvo
CULT	Odbor za kulturu i obrazovanje
JURI	Odbor za pravna pitanja
LIBE	Odbor za građanske slobode, pravosuđe i unutarnje poslove
AFCO	Odbor za ustavna pitanja
FEMM	Odbor za prava žena i rodnu ravnopravnost
PETI	Odbor za predstavke
EUDS	Posebni odbor za Europski štit za zaštitu demokracije
HOUS	Posebni odbor za stambenu krizu u Europskoj uniji
DROI	Pododbor za ljudska prava
FISC	Pododbor za porezna pitanja

Significato delle abbreviazioni delle commissioni

IT

AFET	Commissione per gli affari esteri
SEDE	Commissione per la sicurezza e la difesa
DEVE	Commissione per lo sviluppo
INTA	Commissione per il commercio internazionale
BUDG	Commissione per i bilanci
CONT	Commissione per il controllo dei bilanci
ECON	Commissione per i problemi economici e monetari
EMPL	Commissione per l'occupazione e gli affari sociali
ENVI	Commissione per l'ambiente, il clima e la sicurezza alimentare
SANT	Commissione per la sanità pubblica
ITRE	Commissione per l'industria, la ricerca e l'energia
IMCO	Commissione per il mercato interno e la protezione dei consumatori
TRAN	Commissione per i trasporti e il turismo
REGI	Commissione per lo sviluppo regionale
AGRI	Commissione per l'agricoltura e lo sviluppo rurale
PECH	Commissione per la pesca
CULT	Commissione per la cultura e l'istruzione
JURI	Commissione giuridica
LIBE	Commissione per le libertà civili, la giustizia e gli affari interni
AFCO	Commissione per gli affari costituzionali
FEMM	Commissione per i diritti delle donne e l'uguaglianza di genere
PETI	Commissione per le petizioni
EUDS	Commissione speciale sullo scudo europeo per la democrazia
HOUS	Commissione speciale sulla crisi degli alloggi nell'Unione europea
DROI	Sottocommissione per i diritti dell'uomo
FISC	Sottocommissione per le questioni fiscali

Parlamenta komiteju nosaukumu saīsinājumi

LV

AFET	Ārlietu komiteja
SEDE	Drošības un aizsardzības komiteja
DEVE	Attīstības komiteja
INTA	Starptautiskās tirdzniecības komiteja
BUDG	Budžeta komiteja
CONT	Budžeta kontroles komiteja
ECON	Ekonomikas un monetārā komiteja
EMPL	Nodarbinātības un sociālo lietu komiteja
ENVI	Vides, klimata un pārtikas nekaitīguma komiteja
SANT	Sabiedrības veselības komiteja
ITRE	Rūpniecības, pētniecības un enerģētikas komiteja
IMCO	Iekšējā tirgus un patērētāju aizsardzības komiteja
TRAN	Transporta un tūrisma komiteja
REGI	Reģionālās attīstības komiteja
AGRI	Lauksaimniecības un lauku attīstības komiteja
PECH	Zivsaimniecības komiteja
CULT	Kultūras un izglītības komiteja
JURI	Juridiskā komiteja
LIBE	Pilsoņu brīvību, tieslietu un iekšlietu komiteja
AFCO	Konstitucionālo jautājumu komiteja
FEMM	Sieviešu tiesību un dzimumu līdztiesības komiteja
PETI	Lūgumrakstu komiteja
EUDS	Īpašā komiteja attiecībā uz Eiropas demokrātijas vairogu
HOUS	Īpašā komiteja mājokļu krīzes risināšanai Eiropas Savienībā
DROI	Cilvēktiesību apakškomiteja
FISC	Nodokļu jautājumu apakškomiteja

Parlamento komitetų pavadinimų santrumpos

LT

AFET	Užsienio reikalų komitetas
SEDE	Saugumo ir gynybos komitetas
DEVE	Vystymosi komitetas
INTA	Tarptautinės prekybos komitetas
BUDG	Biudžeto komitetas
CONT	Biudžeto kontrolės komitetas
ECON	Ekonomikos ir pinigų politikos komitetas
EMPL	Užimtumo ir socialinių reikalų komitetas
ENVI	Aplinkos, klimato ir maisto saugos komitetas
SANT	Visuomenės sveikatos komitetas
ITRE	Pramonės, mokslinių tyrimų ir energetikos komitetas
IMCO	Vidaus rinkos ir vartotojų apsaugos komitetas
TRAN	Transporto ir turizmo komitetas
REGI	Regioninės plėtros komitetas
AGRI	Žemės ūkio ir kaimo plėtros komitetas
PECH	Žuvininkystės komitetas
CULT	Kultūros ir švietimo komitetas
JURI	Teisės reikalų komitetas
LIBE	Piliečių laisvių, teisingumo ir vidaus reikalų komitetas
AFCO	Konstitucinių reikalų komitetas
FEMM	Moterų teisių ir lyčių lygybės komitetas
PETI	Peticijų komitetas
EUDS	Specialusis komitetas Europos demokratijos skydo klausimais
HOUS	Specialusis komitetas būsto krizės Europos Sąjungoje klausimais
DROI	Žmogaus teisių pakomitetis
FISC	Mokesčių pakomitetis

Parlamenti bizottságok rövidítései

HU

AFET	Külügyi Bizottság
SEDE	Biztonság- és Védelempolitikai Bizottság
DEVE	Fejlesztési Bizottság
INTA	Nemzetközi Kereskedelmi Bizottság
BUDG	Költségvetési Bizottság
CONT	Költségvetési Ellenőrző Bizottság
ECON	Gazdasági és Monetáris Bizottság
EMPL	Foglalkoztatási és Szociális Bizottság
ENVI	Környezetvédelmi, Éghajlatváltozási és Élelmiszer-biztonsági Bizottság
SANT	Közegészségügyi Bizottság
ITRE	Ipari, Kutatási és Energiaügyi Bizottság
IMCO	Belső Piaci és Fogyasztóvédelmi Bizottság
TRAN	Közlekedési és Idegenforgalmi Bizottság
REGI	Regionális Fejlesztési Bizottság
AGRI	Mezőgazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Bizottság
PECH	Halászati Bizottság
CULT	Kulturális és Oktatási Bizottság
JURI	Jogi Bizottság
LIBE	Állampolgári Jogi, Bel- és Igazságügyi Bizottság
AFCO	Alkotmányügyi Bizottság
FEMM	Nőjogi és Esélyegyenlőségi Bizottság
PETI	Petíciós Bizottság
EUDS	Az európai demokráciapajzzsal foglalkozó különbizottság
HOUS	Az Európai Unióban tapasztalható lakhatási válsággal foglalkozó különbizottság
DROI	Emberi Jogi Albizottság
FISC	Adóügyi Albizottság

Tifsira tal-abbrevjazzjonijiet tal-kumitati

MT

AFET	Kumitat għall-Affarijiet Barranin
SEDE	Kumitat għas-Sigurtà u d-Difiża
DEVE	Kumitat għall-Iżvilupp
INTA	Kumitat għall-Kummerċ Internazzjonali
BUDG	Kumitat għall-Baġits
CONT	Kumitat għall-Kontroll tal-Baġit
ECON	Kumitat għall-Affarijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji
EMPL	Kumitat għall-Impjiegi u l-Affarijiet Soċjali
ENVI	Kumitat għall-Ambjent, il-Klima u s-Sikurezza tal-Ikel
SANT	Kumitat għas-Saħħa Pubblika
ITRE	Kumitat għall-Industrija, ir-Riċerka u l-Enerġija
IMCO	Kumitat għas-Suq Intern u l-Ħarsien tal-Konsumatur
TRAN	Kumitat għat-Trasport u t-Turiżmu
REGI	Kumitat għall-Iżvilupp Reġjonali
AGRI	Kumitat għall-Agrikoltura u l-Iżvilupp Rurali
PECH	Kumitat għas-Sajd
CULT	Kumitat għall-Kultura u l-Edukazzjoni
JURI	Kumitat għall-Affarijiet Legali
LIBE	Kumitat għal-Libertajiet Ċivili, il-Ġustizzja u l-Intern
AFCO	Kumitat għall-Affarijiet Kostituzzjonali
FEMM	Kumitat għad-Drittijiet tan-Nisa u l-Ugwaljanza bejn il-Ġeneri
PETI	Kumitat għall-Petizzjonijiet
EUDS	Kumitat Speċjali dwar it-Tarka Ewropea għad-Demokrazija
HOUS	Kumitat Speċjali dwar il-Kriżi tal-Akkomodazzjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea
DROI	Sottokumitat għad-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem
FISC	Sottokumitat għall-Kwistjonijiet Fiskali

Afkortingen van de commissies

NL

AFET	Commissie buitenlandse zaken
SEDE	Commissie veiligheid en defensie
DEVE	Commissie ontwikkelingssamenwerking
INTA	Commissie internationale handel
BUDG	Begrotingscommissie
CONT	Commissie begrotingscontrole
ECON	Commissie economische en monetaire zaken
EMPL	Commissie werkgelegenheid en sociale zaken
ENVI	Commissie milieubeheer, klimaat en voedselveiligheid
SANT	Commissie volksgezondheid
ITRE	Commissie industrie, onderzoek en energie
IMCO	Commissie interne markt en consumentenbescherming
TRAN	Commissie vervoer en toerisme
REGI	Commissie regionale ontwikkeling
AGRI	Commissie landbouw en plattelandsontwikkeling
PECH	Commissie visserij
CULT	Commissie cultuur en onderwijs
JURI	Commissie juridische zaken
LIBE	Commissie burgerlijke vrijheden, justitie en binnenlandse zaken
AFCO	Commissie constitutionele zaken
FEMM	Commissie vrouwenrechten en gendergelijkheid
PETI	Commissie verzoekschriften
EUDS	Bijzondere Commissie inzake het Europees schild voor de democratie
HOUS	Bijzondere Commissie inzake de huisvestingscrisis in de Europese Unie
DROI	Subcommissie mensenrechten
FISC	Subcommissie belastingaangelegenheden

Rozwinięcia skrótów nazw komisji parlamentarnych

PL

AFET	Komisja Spraw Zagranicznych
SEDE	Komisja Bezpieczeństwa i Obrony
DEVE	Komisja Rozwoju
INTA	Komisja Handlu Międzynarodowego
BUDG	Komisja Budżetowa
CONT	Komisja Kontroli Budżetowej
ECON	Komisja Gospodarcza i Monetarna
EMPL	Komisja Zatrudnienia i Spraw Socjalnych
ENVI	Komisja Ochrony Środowiska Naturalnego, Klimatu i Bezpieczeństwa Żywności
SANT	Komisja Zdrowia Publicznego
ITRE	Komisja Przemysłu, Badań Naukowych i Energii
IMCO	Komisja Rynku Wewnętrznego i Ochrony Konsumentów
TRAN	Komisja Transportu i Turystyki
REGI	Komisja Rozwoju Regionalnego
AGRI	Komisja Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi
PECH	Komisja Rybołówstwa
CULT	Komisja Kultury i Edukacji
JURI	Komisja Prawna
LIBE	Komisja Wolności Obywatelskich, Sprawiedliwości i Spraw Wewnętrznych
AFCO	Komisja Spraw Konstytucyjnych
FEMM	Komisja Praw Kobiet i Równouprawnienia
PETI	Komisja Petycji
EUDS	Komisja Specjalna ds. Europejskiej Tarczy Demokracji
HOUS	Komisja Specjalna ds. Kryzysu Mieszkaniowego w Unii Europejskiej
DROI	Podkomisja Praw Człowieka
FISC	Podkomisja do Spraw Podatkowych

Significado das abreviaturas das comissões

PT

AFET	Comissão dos Assuntos Externos
SEDE	Comissão da Segurança e da Defesa
DEVE	Comissão do Desenvolvimento
INTA	Comissão do Comércio Internacional
BUDG	Comissão dos Orçamentos
CONT	Comissão do Controlo Orçamental
ECON	Comissão dos Assuntos Económicos e Monetários
EMPL	Comissão do Emprego e dos Assuntos Sociais
ENVI	Comissão do Ambiente, do Clima e da Segurança Alimentar
SANT	Comissão da Saúde Pública
ITRE	Comissão da Indústria, da Investigação e da Energia
IMCO	Comissão do Mercado Interno e da Proteção dos Consumidores
TRAN	Comissão dos Transportes e do Turismo
REGI	Comissão do Desenvolvimento Regional
AGRI	Comissão da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural
PECH	Comissão das Pescas
CULT	Comissão da Cultura e da Educação
JURI	Comissão dos Assuntos Jurídicos
LIBE	Comissão das Liberdades Cívicas, da Justiça e dos Assuntos Internos
AFCO	Comissão dos Assuntos Constitucionais
FEMM	Comissão dos Direitos das Mulheres e da Igualdade dos Géneros
PETI	Comissão das Petições
EUDS	Comissão Especial sobre o Escudo Europeu da Democracia
HOUS	Comissão Especial sobre a Crise de Habitação na União Europeia
DROI	Subcomissão dos Direitos Humanos
FISC	Subcomissão dos Assuntos Fiscais

Semnificația abrevierilor denumirilor comisiilor

RO

AFET	Comisia pentru afaceri externe
SEDE	Comisia pentru securitate și apărare
DEVE	Comisia pentru dezvoltare
INTA	Comisia pentru comerț internațional
BUDG	Comisia pentru bugete
CONT	Comisia pentru control bugetar
ECON	Comisia pentru afaceri economice și monetare
EMPL	Comisia pentru ocuparea forței de muncă și afaceri sociale
ENVI	Comisia pentru mediu, climă și siguranță alimentară
SANT	Comisia pentru sănătate publică
ITRE	Comisia pentru industrie, cercetare și energie
IMCO	Comisia pentru piața internă și protecția consumatorilor
TRAN	Comisia pentru transport și turism
REGI	Comisia pentru dezvoltare regională
AGRI	Comisia pentru agricultură și dezvoltare rurală
PECH	Comisia pentru pescuit
CULT	Comisia pentru cultură și educație
JURI	Comisia pentru afaceri juridice
LIBE	Comisia pentru libertăți civile, justiție și afaceri interne
AFCO	Comisia pentru afaceri constituționale
FEMM	Comisia pentru drepturile femeilor și egalitatea de gen
PETI	Comisia pentru petiții
EUDS	Comisia specială pentru Scutul democrației europene
HOUS	Comisia specială pentru criza locuințelor în Uniunea Europeană
DROI	Subcomisia pentru drepturile omului
FISC	Subcomisia pentru chestiuni fiscale

Skratky parlamentných výborov

SK

AFET	Výbor pre zahraničné veci
SEDE	Výbor pre bezpečnosť a obranu
DEVE	Výbor pre rozvoj
INTA	Výbor pre medzinárodný obchod
BUDG	Výbor pre rozpočet
CONT	Výbor pre kontrolu rozpočtu
ECON	Výbor pre hospodárske a menové veci
EMPL	Výbor pre zamestnanosť a sociálne veci
ENVI	Výbor pre životné prostredie, klímu a bezpečnosť potravín
SANT	Výbor pre verejné zdravie
ITRE	Výbor pre priemysel, výskum a energetiku
IMCO	Výbor pre vnútorný trh a ochranu spotrebiteľa
TRAN	Výbor pre dopravu a cestovný ruch
REGI	Výbor pre regionálny rozvoj
AGRI	Výbor pre poľnohospodárstvo a rozvoj vidieka
PECH	Výbor pre rybárstvo
CULT	Výbor pre kultúru a vzdelávanie
JURI	Výbor pre právne veci
LIBE	Výbor pre občianske slobody, spravodlivosť a vnútorné veci
AFCO	Výbor pre ústavné veci
FEMM	Výbor pre práva žien a rodovú rovnosť
PETI	Výbor pre petície
EUDS	Osobitný výbor pre európsky štít na obranu demokracie
HOUS	Osobitný výbor pre krízu bývania v Európskej únii
DROI	Podvýbor pre ľudské práva
FISC	Podvýbor pre daňové otázky

Pomen kratic odborov

SL

AFET	Odbor za zunanje zadeve
SEDE	Odbor za varnost in obrambo
DEVE	Odbor za razvoj
INTA	Odbor za mednarodno trgovino
BUDG	Odbor za proračun
CONT	Odbor za proračunski nadzor
ECON	Odbor za ekonomske in monetarne zadeve
EMPL	Odbor za zaposlovanje in socialne zadeve
ENVI	Odbor za okolje, podnebje in varnost hrane
SANT	Odbor za javno zdravje
ITRE	Odbor za industrijo, raziskave in energetiko
IMCO	Odbor za notranji trg in varstvo potrošnikov
TRAN	Odbor za promet in turizem
REGI	Odbor za regionalni razvoj
AGRI	Odbor za kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja
PECH	Odbor za ribištvo
CULT	Odbor za kulturo in izobraževanje
JURI	Odbor za pravne zadeve
LIBE	Odbor za državljanske svoboščine, pravosodje in notranje zadeve
AFCO	Odbor za ustavne zadeve
FEMM	Odbor za pravice žensk in enakost spolov
PETI	Odbor za peticije
EUDS	Posebni odbor za evropski ščit za demokracijo
HOUS	Posebni odbor za stanovanjsko krizo v Evropski uniji
DROI	Pododbor za človekove pravice
FISC	Pododbor za davčne zadeve

Valiokunnista käytettävät lyhenteet

FI

AFET	Ulkoasiainvaliokunta
SEDE	Turvallisuus- ja puolustuspolitiikan valiokunta
DEVE	Kehitysvaliokunta
INTA	Kansainvälisen kaupan valiokunta
BUDG	Budjettivaliokunta
CONT	Talousarvion valvontavaliokunta
ECON	Talous- ja raha-asioiden valiokunta
EMPL	Työllisyyden ja sosiaaliasioiden valiokunta
ENVI	Ympäristön, ilmaston ja elintarvikkeiden turvallisuuden valiokunta
SANT	Kansanterveyden valiokunta
ITRE	Teollisuus-, tutkimus- ja energiavaliokunta
IMCO	Sisämarkkina- ja kuluttajansuojavaliokunta
TRAN	Liikenne- ja matkailuvaliokunta
REGI	Aluekehitysvaliokunta
AGRI	Maatalouden ja maaseudun kehittämisen valiokunta
PECH	Kalatalousvaliokunta
CULT	Kulttuuri- ja koulutusvaliokunta
JURI	Oikeudellisten asioiden valiokunta
LIBE	Kansalaisvapauksien sekä oikeus- ja sisäasioiden valiokunta
AFCO	Perussopimus-, työjärjestys- ja toimielinasioiden valiokunta
FEMM	Naisten oikeuksien ja sukupuolten tasa-arvon valiokunta
PETI	Vetoomusvaliokunta
EUDS	Eurooppalaista demokratian kilpeä käsittelevä erityisvaliokunta
HOUS	Asuntokriisiä Euroopan unionissa käsittelevä erityisvaliokunta
DROI	Ihmisoikeuksien alivaliokunta
FISC	Veroasioita käsittelevä alivaliokunta

Förkortningar för utskottens namn

SV

AFET	Utskottet för utrikesfrågor
SEDE	Utskottet för säkerhet och försvar
DEVE	Utskottet för utveckling
INTA	Utskottet för internationell handel
BUDG	Budgetutskottet
CONT	Budgetkontrollutskottet
ECON	Utskottet för ekonomi och valutafrågor
EMPL	Utskottet för sysselsättning och sociala frågor
ENVI	Utskottet för miljö, klimat och livsmedelssäkerhet
SANT	Utskottet för folkhälsa
ITRE	Utskottet för industrifrågor, forskning och energi
IMCO	Utskottet för den inre marknaden och konsumentskydd
TRAN	Utskottet för transport och turism
REGI	Utskottet för regional utveckling
AGRI	Utskottet för jordbruk och landsbygdens utveckling
PECH	Fiskeriutskottet
CULT	Utskottet för kultur och utbildning
JURI	Utskottet för rättsliga frågor
LIBE	Utskottet för medborgerliga fri- och rättigheter samt rättsliga och inrikes frågor
AFCO	Utskottet för konstitutionella frågor
FEMM	Utskottet för kvinnors rättigheter och jämställdhet
PETI	Utskottet för framställningar
EUDS	Särskilda utskottet för det europeiska demokratiförsvaret
HOUS	Särskilda utskottet för bostadskrisen i Europeiska unionen
DROI	Underutskottet för mänskliga rättigheter
FISC	Underutskottet för skattefrågor