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

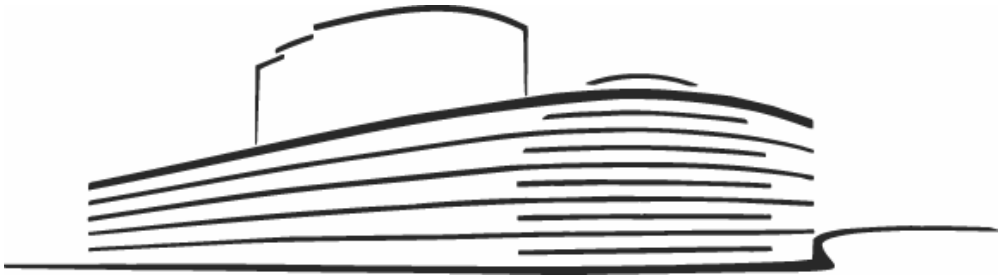
DOBESEDNI ZAPISI RAZPRAV

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

14.09.2026



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

Редактирана версия - Edición revisada - Revidované vydání - Revideret udgave - Überprüfte Ausgabe - Uuendatud versioon
Αναθεωρημένη έκδοση - Revised edition - Edition révisée - Eagrán athbhreithnithe - Revidirano izdanje - Edizione rivista
Pārskatītā redakcija - Atnaujinta informacija - Lektorált változat - Edizzjoni riveduta - Herziene uitgave - Wersja poprawiona
Edição revista - Ediţie revizuită - Revidované vydanie - Pregledana izdaja - Lopullinen versio - Reviderad upplaga

BG СЪДЪРЖАНИЕ

1 - Възобновяване на сесията....27
2 - Откриване на заседанието....27
3 - Изявления на Председателя....27
4 - Одобряване на протокола от предишното заседание....29
5 - Съобщение на Председателя....29
6 - Състав на Парламента....30
7 - Проверка на пълномощията....30
8 - Искания за снемане на имунитет....30
9 - Състав на комисиите и делегациите....30
10 - Преговори преди първото четене в Парламента (член 72 от Правилника за дейността)....30
11 - Поправки (член 251 от Правилника за дейността)....31
12 - Подписване на актове, приети в съответствие с обикновената законодателна процедура (член 81 от Правилника за дейността)....31
13 - Съобщения на Председателя....31
14 - Ред на работа....32
15 - Позиции на Съвета на първо четене (член 64 от Правилника за дейността)....34
16 - Възобновяване на заседанието....37
17 - Търговия с емисии (общо разискване)....37
18 - Акт за обществените поръчки (разискване)....57
19 - Създаване на Митнически кодекс на Съюза и на Митнически орган на Европейския съюз (разискване)....65
20 - Състав на комисиите и делегациите....73
21 - Репресии на правителството срещу ЛГБТИК+ общността в Турция: спазване от страна на Турция на международните ѝ ангажименти за недискриминация (разискване)....73
22 - Едноминутни изказвания по въпроси с политическа значимост....82
23 - Дневен ред на следващото заседание....91
24 - Одобряване на протокола от настоящото заседание....91
25 - Закриване на заседанието....92

ES ÍNDICE

1 - Reanudación del período de sesiones 27
2 - Apertura de la sesión 27
3 - Declaraciones de la presidenta 27
4 - Aprobación del Acta de la sesión anterior 29
5 - Comunicación de la presidenta 29
6 - Composición del Parlamento 30
7 - Comprobación de credenciales 30
8 - Suplicatorios de suspensión de la inmunidad 30
9 - Composición de las comisiones y delegaciones 30
10 - Negociaciones antes de la primera lectura del Parlamento (artículo 72 del Reglamento interno) 30
11 - Correcciones de errores (artículo 251 del Reglamento interno) 31
12 - Firma de actos adoptados de conformidad con el procedimiento legislativo ordinario (artículo 81 del Reglamento interno) 31
13 - Comunicaciones de la presidenta 31
14 - Orden de los trabajos 32
15 - Posiciones del Consejo en primera lectura (artículo 64 del Reglamento interno) 34
16 - Reanudación de la sesión 37
17 - Comercio de derechos de emisión (debate conjunto) 37
18 - Acto legislativo sobre la contratación pública (debate) 57
19 - Establecimiento del Código Aduanero de la Unión y la Autoridad Aduanera de la Unión Europea (debate) 65
20 - Composición de las comisiones y delegaciones 73
21 - Represión gubernamental de la comunidad LGBTIQ+ en Turquía: cumplimiento por parte de Turquía de sus compromisos internacionales en materia de no discriminación (debate) 73
22 - Intervenciones de un minuto sobre asuntos de importancia política 82
23 - Orden del día de la próxima sesión 91
24 - Aprobación del Acta de la presente sesión 91
25 - Cierre de la sesión 92

CS OBSAH

1 - Pokračování zasedání 27
2 - Zahájení denního zasedání....27
3 - Prohlášení předsedkyně 27
4 - Schválení zápisu z předchozího zasedání 29
5 - Sdělení předsedkyně 29
6 - Složení Parlamentu 30
7 - Ověření pověřovacích listin....30
8 - Žádosti o zbavení imunity 30
9 - Členství ve výborech a v delegacích 30
10 - Jednání předcházející prvnímu čtení v Parlamentu (článek 72 jednacího řádu) 30
11 - Opravy (článek 251 jednacího řádu) 31
12 - Podepisování aktů přijatých řádným legislativním postupem (článek 81 jednacího řádu) 31
13 - Sdělení předsedkyně 31
14 - Plán práce 32
15 - Postoje Rady v prvním čten (článek 64 jednacího řádu) 34
16 - Pokračování denního zasedání....37
17 - Obchodování s emisemi (společná rozprava) 37
18 - Akt o zadávání veřejných zakázek (rozprava)....57
19 - Stanovení celního kodexu Unie a zřízení Celního orgánu Evropské unie (rozprava)....65
20 - Členství ve výborech a delegacích 73
21 - Tvrdé vládní zásahy proti LGBTIQ+ komunitě v Turecku: dodržování mezinárodních závazků o nediskriminaci ze strany Turecka (rozprava)....73
22 - Jednominutové projevy k důležitým politickým otázkám....82
23 - Pořad jednání příštího denního zasedání 91
24 - Schválení zápisu z tohoto denního zasedání....91
25 - Ukončení zasedání 92

DA INDHOLD

1 - Genoptagelse af sessionen 27
2 - Åbning af mødet 27
3 - Erklæringer fra formanden 27
4 - Godkendelse af protokollen fra foregående møde 29
5 - Meddelelse fra formanden 29
6 - Parlamentets sammensætning 30
7 - Valgs prøvelse 30
8 - Anmodninger om ophævelse af immunitet 30
9 - Udvalgenes og delegationernes sammensætning 30
10 - Forhandlinger forud for Parlamentets førstebehandling (forretningsordenens artikel 72) 30
11 - Berigtigelser (forretningsordenens artikel 251) 31
12 - Undertegnelse af retsakter vedtaget efter den almindelige lovgivningsprocedure (forretningsordenens artikel 81) 31
13 - Meddelelser fra formanden 31
14 - Arbejdsplan 32
15 - Rådets førstebehandlingsholdning (forretningsordenens artikel 64) 34
16 - Genoptagelse af mødet 37
17 - Emissionshandel (forhandling under ét) 37
18 - Retsakt om offentlige udbud (forhandling) 57
19 - EU-toldkodeksen og oprettelse af Den Europæiske Unions Toldmyndighed (forhandling) 65
20 - Udvalgenes og delegationernes sammensætning 73
21 - Regeringens undertrykkelse af LGBTIQ+-samfundet i Tyrkiet: Tyrkiets overholdelse af sine internationale forpligtelser vedrørende ikkeforskelsbehandling (forhandling) 73
22 - Indlæg af et minuts varighed om politisk vigtige sager 82
23 - Dagsorden for næste møde 91
24 - Godkendelse af protokollen fra dette møde 91
25 - Hævelse af mødet 92

DE INHALT

1 - Wiederaufnahme der Sitzungsperiode 27
2 - Eröffnung der Sitzung 27
3 - Erklärungen der Präsidentin 27
4 - Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung 29
5 - Mitteilung der Präsidentin 29
6 - Zusammensetzung des Parlaments 30
7 - Prüfung von Mandaten 30
8 - Anträge auf Aufhebung der Immunität 30
9 - Zusammensetzung der Ausschüsse und Delegationen 30
10 - Verhandlungen vor der ersten Lesung des Parlaments (Artikel 72 GO) 30
11 - Berichtigungen (Artikel 251 GO) 31
12 - Unterzeichnung von nach dem ordentlichen Gesetzgebungsverfahren angenommenen Rechtsakten (Artikel 81 GO) 31
13 - Mitteilungen der Präsidentin 31
14 - Arbeitsplan 32
15 - Standpunkte des Rates in erster Lesung (Artikel 64 GO) 34
16 - Wiederaufnahme der Sitzung 37
17 - Handel mit Emissionen (gemeinsame Aussprache) 37
18 - Rechtsakt über die Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge (Aussprache) 57
19 - Festlegung des Zollkodex der Union und Einrichtung der Zollbehörde der Europäischen Union (Aussprache) 65
20 - Zusammensetzung der Ausschüsse und Delegationen 73
21 - Hartes Vorgehen der Regierung gegen die LGBTIQ+-Gemeinschaft in der Türkei: Einhaltung der internationalen Verpflichtungen und des Diskriminierungsverbots durch die Türkei (Aussprache) 73
22 - Ausführungen von einer Minute zu Fragen von politischer Bedeutung 82
23 - Tagesordnung der nächsten Sitzung 91
24 - Genehmigung des Protokolls der laufenden Sitzung 91
25 - Schluss der Sitzung 92

ET SISUKORD

1 - Istungjärgu jätkamine 27
2 - Osaistungjärgu avamine 27
3 - Istungi juhataja avaldused 27
4 - Eelmise istungi protokolli kinnitamine....29
5 - Juhataja teadaanne 29
6 - Parlamendi koosseis 30
7 - Volituste kontrollimine....30
8 - Puutumatuse äravõtmise taotlused....30
9 - Parlamendi komisjonide ja delegatsioonide koosseis....30
10 - Parlamendi esimesele lugemisele eelnevad läbirääkimised (kodukorra artikkel 72) 30
11 - Parandused (kodukorra artikkel 251) 31
12 - Seadusandliku tavamentluse korras vastuvõetud õigusaktide allakirjutamine (kodukorra artikkel 81)....31
13 - Istungi juhataja teadaanded 31
14 - Tööplaan 32
15 - Nõukogu esimese lugemise seisukohad (kodukorra artikkel 64) 34
16 - Istungi jätkamine 37
17 - Heitkogustega kauplemine (ühine arutelu)....37
18 - Riigihangete õigusakt (arutelu) 57
19 - Liidu tolliseadustiku kehtestamine ja Euroopa Liidu Tolliameti loomine (arutelu)....65
20 - Parlamendi komisjonide ja delegatsioonide koosseis....73
21 - Valitsuse repressioonid LGBTIQ+ kogukonna vastu Türgis: Türgi rahvusvaheliste mittediskrimineerimise kohustuste täitmine (arutelu) 73
22 - Üheminutilised sõnavõtud poliitiliselt olulistel teemadel 82
23 - Järgmise istungi päevakord 91
24 - Käesoleva istungi protokolli kinnitamine....91
25 - Istungi lõpp 92

EL ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

1 - Επανάληψη της συνόδου 27
2 - Έναρξη της συνεδρίασης 27
3 - Δηλώσεις της Προεδρίας 27
4 - Έγκριση των Συνοπτικών Πρακτικών της προηγούμενης συνεδρίασης 29
5 - Ανακοίνωση της Προέδρου 29
6 - Σύνθεση του Κοινοβουλίου 30
7 - Έλεγχος της εντολής 30
8 - Αιτήματα για άρση της ασυλίας 30
9 - Σύνθεση των επιτροπών και των αντιπροσωπειών 30
10 - Διαπραγματεύσεις πριν από την πρώτη ανάγνωση του Κοινοβουλίου (άρθρο 72 του Κανονισμού) 30
11 - Διορθωτικά (άρθρο 251 του Κανονισμού) 31
12 - Υπογραφή πράξεων που εγκρίνονται κατά τη συνήθη νομοθετική διαδικασία (άρθρο 81 του Κανονισμού) 31
13 - Ανακοινώσεις της Προέδρου 31
14 - Διάταξη των εργασιών 32
15 - Θέσεις του Συμβουλίου σε πρώτη ανάγνωση (άρθρο 64 του Κανονισμού) 34
16 - Επανάληψη της συνεδρίασης 37
17 - Εμπορία εκπομπών (κοινή συζήτηση) 37
18 - Πράξη για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις (συζήτηση) 57
19 - Θέσπιση του ενωσιακού τελωνειακού κώδικα και της Τελωνειακής Αρχής της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (συζήτηση) 65
20 - Σύνθεση των επιτροπών και αντιπροσωπειών 73
21 - Κυβερνητική καταστολή εναντίον της κοινότητας των ΛΟΑΤΚΙ+ στην Τουρκία: η συμμόρφωση της Τουρκίας με τις διεθνείς υποχρεώσεις της για την καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων (συζήτηση) 73
22 - Αγορεύσεις ενός λεπτού επί σημαντικών πολιτικών ζητημάτων 82
23 - Ημερήσια διάταξη της επόμενης συνεδρίασης 91
24 - Έγκριση των Συνοπτικών Πρακτικών της παρούσας συνεδρίασης 91
25 - Λήξη της συνεδρίασης 92

EN CONTENTS

1 - Resumption of the session 27
2 - Opening of the sitting 27
3 - Statements by the President 27
4 - Approval of the minutes of the previous sitting 29
5 - Announcement by the President 29
6 - Composition of Parliament 30
7 - Verification of credentials 30
8 - Requests for the waiver of immunity 30
9 - Composition of committees and delegations 30
10 - Negotiations ahead of Parliament's first reading (Rule 72) 30
11 - Corrigenda (Rule 251) 31
12 - Signature of acts adopted in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (Rule 81) 31
13 - Announcements by the President 31
14 - Order of business 32
15 - Council positions at first reading (Rule 64) 34
16 - Resumption of the sitting 37
17 - Emissions trading (joint debate) 37
18 - Public Procurement Act (debate) 57
19 - Establishing the Union Customs Code and the European Union Customs Authority (debate) 65
20 - Composition of committees and delegations 73
21 - Government crackdown on the LGBTIQ+ Community in Türkiye: Türkiye's compliance with its international commitments on non-discrimination (debate) 73
22 - One-minute speeches on matters of political importance 82
23 - Agenda of the next sitting 91
24 - Approval of the minutes of the sitting 91
25 - Closure of the sitting 92

FR SOMMAIRE

1 - Reprise de la session 27
2 - Ouverture de la séance 27
3 - Déclarations de la Présidente 27
4 - Approbation du procès-verbal de la séance précédente 29
5 - Communication de la Présidente 29
6 - Composition du Parlement 30
7 - Vérification des pouvoirs 30
8 - Demandes de levée de l'immunité 30
9 - Composition des commissions et des délégations 30
10 - Négociations avant la première lecture du Parlement (article 72 du règlement) 30
11 - Rectificatifs (article 251 du règlement) 31
12 - Signature d'actes adoptés conformément à la procédure législative ordinaire (article 81 du règlement) 31
13 - Communications de la Présidente 31
14 - Ordre des travaux 32
15 - Positions du Conseil en première lecture (article 64 du règlement) 34
16 - Reprise de la séance 37
17 - Échange de quotas d’émission (discussion commune) 37
18 - Acte législatif sur les marchés publics (débat) 57
19 - Établissement du code des douanes de l'Union et de l'Autorité douanière de l'Union européenne (débat) 65
20 - Composition des commissions et des délégations 73
21 - Répression gouvernementale visant la communauté LGBTIQ+ en Turquie: respect par la Turquie de ses engagements internationaux en matière de non-discrimination (débat) 73
22 - Interventions d'une minute sur des questions politiques importantes 82
23 - Ordre du jour de la prochaine séance 91
24 - Approbation du procès-verbal de la présente séance 91
25 - Levée de la séance 92

GA CLÁR

1 - Athchromadh ar an seisiún 27
2 - Oscailt an tsuí 27
3 - Ráitis ón Uachtarán 27
4 - Formheas mhiontuairiscí an tsuí roimhe sin 29
5 - Fógra ón Uachtarán 29
6 - Comhdhéanamh na Parlaiminte 30
7 - Fíorú na ndintiúr 30
8 - Iarrataí ar dhíolúine a tharscaoileadh 30
9 - Comhdhéanamh na gcoistí agus na dtoscaireachtaí 30
10 - An chaibidlíocht roimh an gcéad léamh sa Pharlaimint (Riail 72) 30
11 - Ceartúcháin (Riail 251) 31
12 - Síniú gníomhartha arna nglacadh i gcomhréir leis an ngnáthnós imeachta reachtach (Riail 81) 31
13 - Fógraí ón Uachtarán 31
14 - Ord gnó 32
15 - Seasaimh ón gComhairle ar an gcéad léamh (Riail 64) 34
16 - Athchromadh ar an suí 37
17 - Trádáil astaíochtaí (díospóireacht chomhpháirteach) 37
18 - An Gníomh um Sholáthar Poiblí (díospóireacht) 57
19 - Cód Custaim an Aontais agus Údarás Custaim an Aontais Eorpaigh a bhunú (díospóireacht) 65
20 - Comhdhéanamh na gcoistí agus na dtoscaireachtaí 73
21 - Beart dianteannta an rialtais in aghaidh an Phobail LADTIA+ sa Tuirc: Comhlíonadh na Tuirce i leith a gealltanas idirnáisiúnta maidir le neamh-idirdhealú (díospóireacht) 73
22 - Óráidí nóiméad amháin faoi ábhair a bhfuil tábhacht pholaitiúil leo 82
23 - Clár oibre an chéad suí eile 91
24 - Formheas mhiontuairiscí an tsuí 91
25 - Críoch an tsuí 92

HR SADRŽAJ

1 - Nastavak zasjedanja....27
2 - Otvaranje sjednice....27
3 - Izjave predsjednice....27
4 - Usvajanje zapisnika s prethodne dnevne sjednice....29
5 - Priopćenje predsjednice....29
6 - Sastav Parlamenta....30
7 - Provjera valjanosti mandata....30
8 - Zahtjevi za ukidanje imuniteta....30
9 - Sastav odbora i izaslanstava....30
10 - Pregovori prije prvog čitanja u Parlamentu (članak 72. Poslovnika)....30
11 - Ispravci (članak 251. Poslovnika)....31
12 - Potpisivanje akata usvojenih u skladu s redovnim zakonodavnim postupkom (članak 81. Poslovnika)....31
13 - Priopćenja predsjednice....31
14 - Plan rada....32
15 - Stajališta Vijeća u prvom čitanju (članak 64. Poslovnika)....34
16 - Nastavak zasjedanja....37
17 - Trgovanje emisijama (zajednička rasprava)....37
18 - Akt o javnoj nabavi (rasprava)....57
19 - Uspostava Carinskog zakonika Unije i Carinskog tijela Europske unije (rasprava)....65
20 - Sastav odbora i izaslanstava....73
21 - Vladina represija nad zajednicom LGBTIQ+ u Turskoj: kako Turska ispunjava svoje međunarodne obveze u području nediskriminacije (rasprava)....73
22 - Jednominutni govori o pitanjima od političke važnosti....82
23 - Dnevni red sljedeće dnevne sjednice....91
24 - Usvajanje zapisnika s aktualne dnevne sjednice....91
25 - Zatvaranje dnevne sjednice....92

IT INDICE

1 - Ripresa della sessione 27
2 - Apertura della seduta 27
3 - Dichiarazioni della Presidente 27
4 - Approvazione del processo verbale della seduta precedente 29
5 - Comunicazione della Presidente 29
6 - Composizione del Parlamento 30
7 - Verifica dei poteri 30
8 - Richieste di revoca dell'immunità 30
9 - Composizione delle commissioni e delle delegazioni 30
10 - Negoziati precedenti alla prima lettura del Parlamento (articolo 72 del regolamento) 30
11 - Rettifiche (articolo 251 del regolamento) 31
12 - Firma di atti adottati in conformità della procedura legislativa ordinaria (articolo 81 del regolamento) 31
13 - Comunicazioni della Presidente 31
14 - Ordine dei lavori 32
15 - Posizioni del Consiglio in prima lettura (articolo 64 del regolamento) 34
16 - Ripresa della seduta 37
17 - Scambio di quote di emissione (discussione congiunta) 37
18 - Atto legislativo sugli appalti pubblici (discussione) 57
19 - Istituzione del codice doganale dell'Unione e dell'Autorità doganale dell'Unione europea (discussione) 65
20 - Composizione delle commissioni e delle delegazioni 73
21 - Repressione governativa nei confronti della comunità LGBTIQ+ in Turchia: il rispetto, da parte della Turchia, degli impegni internazionali assunti in materia di non discriminazione (discussione) 73
22 - Interventi di un minuto su questioni di rilevanza politica 82
23 - Ordine del giorno della prossima seduta 91
24 - Approvazione del processo verbale della presente seduta 91
25 - Chiusura della seduta 92

LV SATURA RĀDĪTĀJS

1 - Sesijas atsākšana 27
2 - Sēdes atklāšana 27
3 - Priekšsēdētājas paziņojumi 27
4 - Iepriekšējās sēdes protokola apstiprināšana 29
5 - Priekšsēdētājas paziņojums 29
6 - Parlamenta sastāvs 30
7 - Pilnvaru pārbaude 30
8 - Pieprasījumi atcelt imunitāti 30
9 - Komiteju un delegāciju sastāvs 30
10 - Sarunas pirms Parlamenta pirmā lasījuma (Reglamenta 72. pants) 30
11 - Kļūdu labojumi (Reglamenta 251. pants) 31
12 - Saskaņā ar parasto likumdošanas procedūru pieņemto tiesību aktu parakstīšana (Reglamenta 81. pants) 31
13 - Priekšsēdētājas paziņojumi 31
14 - Darba kārtība 32
15 - Padomes nostājas pirmajā lasījumā (Reglamenta 64. pants) 34
16 - Sēdes atsākšana 37
17 - Emisiju tirdzniecība (kopīga apspriešana) 37
18 - Publiskā iepirkuma akts (debates) 57
19 - Savienības Muitas kodeksa un Eiropas Savienības Muitas iestādes izveidošana (debates) 65
20 - Komiteju un delegāciju sastāvs 73
21 - Valdības veiktās represijas pret LGBTIQ+ kopienu Turcijā: Turcijas starptautisko saistību ievērošana nediskriminācijas jomā (debates) 73
22 - Vienu minūti ilgas uzstāšanās par politiski svarīgiem jautājumiem 82
23 - Nākamās sēdes darba kārtība 91
24 - Šīs sēdes protokola apstiprināšana 91
25 - Sēdes slēgšana 92

LT TURINYS

1 - Sesijos pratęsimas 27
2 - Posėdžio pradžia 27
3 - Pirmininkės pareiškimai 27
4 - Ankstesnio posėdžio protokolo tvirtinimas 29
5 - Pirmininkės pranešimas 29
6 - Parlamento sudėtis 30
7 - Igaliojimų tikrinimas 30
8 - Prašymai atšaukti imunitetą 30
9 - Komitetų ir delegacijų sudėtis 30
10 - Derybos prieš pirmąjį svarstymą Parlamente (Darbo tvarkos taisyklių 72 straipsnis) 30
11 - Klaidų ištaisymai (Darbo tvarkos taisyklių 251 straipsnis) 31
12 - Pagal įprastą teisėkūros procedūrą priimtų aktų pasirašymas (Darbo tvarkos taisyklių 81 straipsnis) 31
13 - Pirmininkės pranešimai 31
14 - Darbų programa 32
15 - Per pirmąjį svarstymą priimtos Tarybos pozicijos (Darbo tvarkos taisyklių 64 straipsnis) 34
16 - Posėdžio pratęsimas 37
17 - Prekyba apyvartiniais taršos leidimais (bendros diskusijos) 37
18 - Viešųjų pirkimų aktas (diskusijos) 57
19 - Sąjungos muitinės kodekso nustatymas ir Europos Sąjungos muitinės įsteigimas (diskusijos) 65
20 - Komitetų ir delegacijų sudėtis 73
21 - Vyriausybės represijos prieš LGBTIQ+ bendruomenę Turkijoje: Turkijos tarptautinių įsipareigojimų nediskriminavimo srityje laikymasis (diskusijos) 73
22 - Vienos minutės kalbos svarbiais politiniais klausimais 82
23 - Kito posėdžio darbotvarkė 91
24 - Šio posėdžio protokolo tvirtinimas 91
25 - Posėdžio pabaiga 92

HU TARTALOM

1 - Az ülésszak folytatása 27
2 - Az ülés megnyitása 27
3 - Az elnök nyilatkozatai 27
4 - Az előző ülés jegyzőkönyvének elfogadása 29
5 - Az elnök közleménye 29
6 - A Parlament tagjai 30
7 - Mandátumvizsgálat 30
8 - Képviselői mentelmi jog felfüggesztésére irányuló kérelmek 30
9 - A bizottságok és a küldöttségek tagjai 30
10 - A Parlament első olvasatát megelőző tárgyalások (az eljárási szabályzat 72. cikke) 30
11 - Helyesbítések (az eljárási szabályzat 251. cikke) 31
12 - A rendes jogalkotási eljárás keretében elfogadott jogi aktusok aláírása (az eljárási szabályzat 81. cikke) 31
13 - Az elnök közleményei 31
14 - Ügyrend 32
15 - A Tanács első olvasatbani álláspontjai (az eljárási szabályzat 64. cikke) 34
16 - Az ülés folytatása 37
17 - Kibocsátáskereskedelem (közös vita) 37
18 - A közbeszerzésről szóló jogszabály (vita) 57
19 - Az Uniós Vámkódex és az Európai Unió Vámhatósága létrehozása (vita) 65
20 - A bizottságok és a küldöttségek tagjai 73
21 - A török kormány fellépése az LGBTIQ+ közösséggel szemben: Törökország megfelelése a megkülönböztetésmentességre vonatkozó nemzetközi kötelezettségeinek (vita) 73
22 - Egyperces felszólalások fontos politikai kérdésekben 82
23 - A következő ülésnap napirendje 91
24 - Az aktuális ülésnap jegyzőkönyvének jóváhagyása 91
25 - Az ülés berekesztése 92

MT WERREJ

1 - Tkomplija tas-sessjoni 27
2 - Ftuħ tas-seduta 27
3 - Dikjarazzjonijiet tal-President 27
4 - Approvazzjoni tal-Minuti tas-seduta ta' qabel 29
5 - Avviżi tal-President 29
6 - Kompożizzjoni tal-Parlament 30
7 - Verifika tas-setgħat 30
8 - Talbiet għat-tneħħija tal-immunità 30
9 - Kompożizzjoni tal-kumitati u tad-delegazzjonijiet 30
10 - Negozjati qabel l-ewwel qari tal-Parlament (Artikolu 72 tar-Regoli ta' Proċedura) 30
11 - Rettifiki (Artikolu 251 tar-Regoli ta' Proċedura) 31
12 - Iffirmar tal-atti adottati skont il-proċedura leġiżlattiva ordinarja (Artikolu 81 tar-Regoli ta' Proċedura) 31
13 - Avviżi tal-President 31
14 - Ordni tas-seduta 32
15 - Pożizzjonijiet tal-Kunsill fl-ewwel qari (Artikolu 64 tar-Regoli ta' Proċedura) 34
16 - Tkomplija tas-seduta 37
17 - Skambju ta' kwoti tal-emissjonijiet (dibattitu konġunt) 37
18 - L-Att dwar l-Akkwist Pubbliku (dibattitu) 57
19 - L-istabbiliment tal-Kodiċi Doganali tal-Unjoni u l-Awtorità Doganali tal-Unjoni Ewropea (dibattitu) 65
20 - Kompożizzjoni tal-kumitati u tad-delegazzjonijiet 73
21 - Ir-repressjoni mill-gvern tal-komunità LGBTIQ+ fit-Turkija: il-konformità tat-Turkija mal-impenji internazzjonali tagħha dwar in-nondiskriminazzjoni (dibattitu) 73
22 - Interventi ta' minuta dwar kwistjonijiet ta' importanza politika 82
23 - L-aġenda tas-seduta li jmiss 91
24 - Approvazzjoni tal-minuti tas-seduta li għaddejja 91
25 - Għeluq tas-seduta 92

NL INHOUD

1 - Hervatting van de zitting 27
2 - Opening van de vergadering....27
3 - Verklaringen van de Voorzitter 27
4 - Goedkeuring van de notulen van de vorige vergadering....29
5 - Mededeling van de Voorzitter 29
6 - Samenstelling Parlement 30
7 - Onderzoek geloofsbrieven....30
8 - Verzoeken tot opheffing van de immuniteit 30
9 - Samenstelling commissies en delegaties 30
10 - Onderhandelingen voorafgaand aan de eerste lezing van het Parlement (artikel 72 van het Reglement)....30
11 - Rectificaties (artikel 251 van het Reglement) 31
12 - Ondertekening van volgens de gewone wetgevingsprocedure vastgestelde handelingen (artikel 81 van het Reglement)....31
13 - Mededelingen van de Voorzitter 31
14 - Regeling van de werkzaamheden 32
15 - Standpunten van de Raad in eerste lezing (artikel 64 van het Reglement) 34
16 - Hervatting van de vergadering 37
17 - Emissiehandel (gezamenlijk debat)....37
18 - Verordening inzake overheidsopdrachten (debat)....57
19 - Vaststelling van het douanewetboek van de Unie en oprichting van de douaneautoriteit van de Europese Unie (debat)....65
20 - Samenstelling commissies en delegaties 73
21 - Het hardhandige optreden van de regering tegen de lhbtiq+-gemeenschap in Turkije: naleving door Turkije van zijn internationale verbintenissen op het gebied van non-discriminatie (debat) 73
22 - Redevoeringen van één minuut over kwesties van politiek belang....82
23 - Agenda van de volgende vergadering 91
24 - Goedkeuring van de notulen van deze vergadering....91
25 - Sluiting van de vergadering....92

PL SPIS TREŚCI

1 - Wznowienie sesji 27
2 - Otwarcie posiedzenia 27
3 - Oświadczenia Przewodniczącej 27
4 - Przyjęcie protokołu poprzedniego posiedzenia 29
5 - Komunikat Przewodniczącej 29
6 - Skład Parlamentu 30
7 - Weryfikacja mandatów 30
8 - Wnioski o uchylenie immunitetu 30
9 - Skład komisji i delegacji 30
10 - Negocjacje przed pierwszym czytaniem w Parlamencie (art. 72 Regulaminu) 30
11 - Sprostowania (art. 251 Regulaminu) 31
12 - Podpisanie aktów przyjętych w zwykłej procedurze ustawodawczej (art. 81 Regulaminu) 31
13 - Komunikaty Przewodniczącej 31
14 - Porządek obrad 32
15 - Stanowiska Rady w pierwszym czytaniu (art. 64 Regulaminu) 34
16 - Wznowienie posiedzenia 37
17 - Handel emisjami (łączna debata) 37
18 - Akt o zamówieniach publicznych (debata) 57
19 - Ustanowienie unijnego kodeksu celnego i Urzędu Unii Europejskiej ds. Celnych (debata) 65
20 - Skład komisji i delegacji 73
21 - Represje rządu tureckiego wobec społeczności LGBTIQ+: zgodność z międzynarodowymi zobowiązaniami Turcji dotyczącymi niedyskryminacji (debata) 73
22 - Jednominutowe wystąpienia w ważnych kwestiach politycznych 82
23 - Porządek obrad następnego posiedzenia 91
24 - Zatwierdzenie protokołu bieżącego posiedzenia 91
25 - Zamknięcie posiedzenia 92

PT ÍNDICE

1 - Reinício da Sessão 27
2 - Abertura da sessão 27
3 - Declarações da Presidente 27
4 - Aprovação da acta da sessão anterior 29
5 - Comunicação da Presidente 29
6 - Composição do Parlamento 30
7 - Verificação de poderes 30
8 - Pedidos de levantamento da imunidade 30
9 - Composição das comissões e das delegações 30
10 - Negociações antes da primeira leitura do Parlamento (artigo 72.º do Regimento) 30
11 - Retificações (artigo 251.º do Regimento) 31
12 - Assinatura dos atos aprovados em conformidade com o processo legislativo ordinário (artigo 81.º do Regimento) 31
13 - Comunicações da Presidente 31
14 - Ordem dos trabalhos 32
15 - Posições do Conselho em primeira leitura (artigo 64.º do Regimento) 34
16 - Reinício da sessão 37
17 - Comércio de licenças de emissão (discussão conjunta) 37
18 - Ato legislativo relativo à contratação pública (debate) 57
19 - Estabelecimento do Código Aduaneiro da União e da Autoridade Aduaneira da União Europeia (debate) 65
20 - Composição das comissões e delegações 73
21 - Repressão governamental da comunidade LGBTIQ+ na Turquia: cumprimento por parte da Turquia dos seus compromissos internacionais no atinente à não discriminação (debate) .73
22 - Intervenções de um minuto sobre questões políticas importantes 82
23 - Ordem do dia da próxima sessão 91
24 - Aprovação da ata da presente sessão 91
25 - Encerramento da sessão 92

RO CUPRINS

1 - Reluarea sesiunii 27
2 - Deschiderea ședinței 27
3 - Declarațiile Președintei 27
4 - Aprobarea procesului-verbal al ședinței anterioare 29
5 - Comunicarea Președintei 29
6 - Componenţa Parlamentului 30
7 - Verificarea prerogativelor 30
8 - Cereri de ridicare a imunității 30
9 - Componența comisiilor și a delegațiilor 30
10 - Negocieri înaintea primei lecturi a Parlamentului (articolul 72 din Regulamentul de procedură) 30
11 - Rectificări (articolul 251 din Regulamentul de procedură) 31
12 - Semnarea actelor adoptate în conformitate cu procedura legislativă ordinară (articolul 81 din Regulamentul de procedură) 31
13 - Comunicări ale Președintei 31
14 - Ordinea lucrărilor 32
15 - Pozițiile Consiliului în primă lectură (articolul 64 din Regulamentul de procedură) 34
16 - Reluarea şedinţei 37
17 - Comercializarea certificatelor de emisii (dezbatere comună) 37
18 - Actul legislativ privind achizițiile publice (dezbatere) 57
19 - Instituirea Codului vamal al Uniunii și înființarea Autorității Vamale a Uniunii Europene (dezbatere) 65
20 - Componența comisiilor și delegațiilor 73
21 - Reprimarea comunității LGBTIQ+ de către guvern în Turcia: modul în care își respectă Turcia angajamentele internaționale privind nediscriminarea (dezbatere) 73
22 - Intervenții cu durata de un minut privind chestiuni politice importante 82
23 - Ordinea de zi a următoarei ședințe 91
24 - Aprobarea procesului-verbal al prezentei ședințe 91
25 - Ridicarea ședinței 92

SK OBSAH

1 - Pokračovanie prerušeného zasadania 27
2 - Otvorenie rokovania 27
3 - Vyhlásenia predsedníčky 27
4 - Schválenie zápisnice z predchádzajúceho rokovania 29
5 - Oznámenie predsedníčky 29
6 - Zloženie Parlamentu 30
7 - Preskúmanie osvedčení o zvolení za poslanca 30
8 - Žiadosti o zbavenie imunity 30
9 - Zloženie výborov a delegácií 30
10 - Rokovania pred prvým čítaním v Parlamente (článok 72 rokovacieho poriadku) 30
11 - Korigendum (článok 251 rokovacieho poriadku) 31
12 - Podpis aktov prijatých v súlade s riadnym legislatívnym postupom (článok 81 rokovacieho poriadku) 31
13 - Oznámenia predsedníčky 31
14 - Program práce 32
15 - Pozície Rady v prvom čítaní (článok 64 rokovacieho poriadku) 34
16 - Pokračovanie prerušeného rokovania 37
17 - Obchodovanie s emisiami (spoločná rozprava) 37
18 - Akt o verejnom obstarávaní (rozprava) 57
19 - Ustanovenie Colného kódexu Únie a zriadenie Colného orgánu Európskej únie (rozprava) 65
20 - Zloženie výborov a delegácií 73
21 - Vládne zákroky proti LGBTIQ+ komunite v Turecku: plnenie medzinárodných záväzkov Turecka v oblasti nediskriminácie (rozprava) 73
22 - Jednominútové vystúpenia k otázkam politického významu 82
23 - Program rokovania na nasledujúci deň 91
24 - Schválenie zápisnice z dnešného rokovania 91
25 - Skončenie rokovania 92

SL VSEBINA

1 - Nadaljevanje zasedanja....27
2 - Otvoritev seje....27
3 - Izjave predsednice....27
4 - Sprejetje zapisnika predhodne seje....29
5 - Sporočilo predsednice....29
6 - Sestava parlamenta....30
7 - Preverjanje veljavnosti mandatov poslancev....30
8 - Zahteve za odvzem imunitete....30
9 - Sestava odborov in delegacij....30
10 - Pogajanja pred prvo obravnavo v Parlamentu (člen 72 Poslovnika)....30
11 - Popravki (člen 251 Poslovnika)....31
12 - Podpis aktov, sprejetih po rednem zakonodajnem postopku (člen 81 Poslovnika)....31
13 - Sporočila predsednice....31
14 - Razpored dela....32
15 - Stališče Sveta v prvi obravnavi (člen 64 Poslovnika)....34
16 - Nadaljevanje seje....37
17 - Trgovanje z emisijami (skupna razprava)....37
18 - Akt o javnem naročanju (razprava)....57
19 - O carinskem zakoniku Unije in carinskem organu Evropske unije (razprava)....65
20 - Sestava odborov in delegacij....73
21 - Vladno zatiranje skupnosti LGBTIQ+ v Turčiji: kako Turčija izpolnjuje svoje mednarodne zaveze glede nediskriminacije (razprava)....73
22 - Enominutni govori o zadevah političnega pomena....82
23 - Dnevni red naslednje seje....91
24 - Sprejetje zapisnika te seje....91
25 - Zaključek seje....92

FI SISÄLTÖ

1 - Istuntokauden uudelleen avaaminen....27
2 - Istunnon avaaminen....27
3 - Puhemiehen julkilausumat....27
4 - Edellisen istunnon pöytäkirjan hyväksyminen....29
5 - Puhemiehen ilmoitus....29
6 - Parlamentin kokoonpano....30
7 - Valtakirjojen tarkastus....30
8 - Koskemattomuuden pidättämistä koskevat pyynnöt....30
9 - Valiokuntien ja valtuuskuntien kokoonpano....30
10 - Neuvottelut ennen parlamentin ensimmäistä käsittelyä (työjärjestyksen 72 artikla)....30
11 - Oikaisut (työjärjestyksen 251 artikla)....31
12 - Tavallista lainsäätämisjärjestystä noudattaen annettujen säädösten allekirjoittaminen (työjärjestykset 81 artikla)....31
13 - Puhemiehen ilmoitukset....31
14 - Käsittelyjärjestys....32
15 - Neuvoston ensimmäisen käsittelyn kannat (työjärjestyksen 64 artikla)....34
16 - Istunnon jatkaminen....37
17 - Päästökauppa (yhteiskeskustelu)....37
18 - Julkisia hankintoja koskeva säädös (keskustelu)....57
19 - Unionin tullikoodeksi ja Euroopan unionin tulliviranomaisen perustaminen (keskustelu)....65
20 - Valiokuntien ja valtuuskuntien kokoonpano....73
21 - Hallituksen tukahduttama Turkin hlbtiq+ -yhteisö: syrjimättömyyttä koskevien Turkin kansainvälisten sitoumusten noudattaminen (keskustelu)....73
22 - Minuutin puheenvuorot poliittisesti tärkeistä asioista....82
23 - Seuraavan istunnon esityslista....91
24 - Tämän istunnon pöytäkirjan hyväksyminen....91
25 - Istunnon päättäminen....92

SV INNEHÅLL

1 - Återupptagande av sessionen....27
2 - Öppnande av sammanträdet....27
3 - Uttalanden av talmannen....27
4 - Justering av protokollet från föregående sammanträde....29
5 - Meddelande från talmannen....29
6 - Parlamentets sammansättning....30
7 - Valprövning....30
8 - Begäranden om upphävande av immunitet....30
9 - Utskottens och delegationernas sammansättning....30
10 - Förhandlingar inför parlamentets första behandling (artikel 72 i arbetsordningen)....30
11 - Rättelser (artikel 251 i arbetsordningen)....31
12 - Undertecknande av rättsakter som antagits i enlighet med det ordinarie lagstiftningsförfarandet (artikel 81 i arbetsordningen)....31
13 - Meddelanden från talmannen....31
14 - Arbetsplan....32
15 - Rådets ståndpunkter vid första behandlingen (artikel 64 i arbetsordningen)....34
16 - Återupptagande av sammanträdet....37
17 - Utsläppshandel (gemensam debatt)....37
18 - Rättsakten om offentlig upphandling (debatt)....57
19 - Fastställande av unionens tullkodex och inrättande av Europeiska unionens tullbyrå (debatt)....65
20 - Utskottens och delegationernas sammansättning....73
21 - Det statliga förtrycket mot hbtqi+-personer i Turkiet: Turkiets efterlevnad av sina internationella åtaganden om icke-diskriminering (debatt)....73
22 - Anföranden på en minut om frågor av politisk vikt....82
23 - Föredragningslista för nästa sammanträde....91
24 - Justering av protokollet från detta sammanträde....91
25 - Avslutande av sammanträdet....92

1-0001-0000

ПОНЕДЕЛНИК 14 СЕПТЕМВРИ 2026 г.
LUNES 14 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2026
PONDĚLÍ 14. ZÁŘÍ 2026
MANDAG DEN 14. SEPTEMBER 2026
MONTAG, 14. SEPTEMBER 2026
ESMASPÄEV, 14. SEPTEMBER 2026
ΔΕΥΤΈΡΑ 14 ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΊΟΥ 2026
MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 2026
LUNDI 14 SEPTEMBRE 2026
DÉ LUAIN, 14 MEÁN FÓMHAIR 2026
PONEDJELJAK 14 RUJNA 2026
LUNEDÌ 14 SETTEMBRE 2026
PIRMDIENA, 2026. GADA 14. SEPTEMBRIS
2026 M. RUGSĖJIS 14 D., PIRMADIENIS
2026. SZEPTEMBER 14., HÉTFŐ
IT-TNEJN, 14 TA' SETTEMBRU 2026
MAANDAG 14 SEPTEMBER 2026
PONIEDZIAŁEK, 14 WRZEŚNIA 2026
SEGUNDA-FEIRA, 14 DE SETEMBRO DE 2026
LUNI 14 SEPTEMBRIE 2026
PONDELOK 14. SEPTEMBRA 2026
PONEDELJEK, 14. SEPTEMBER 2026
MAANANTAI 14. SYYSKUUTA 2026
MÅNDAG DEN 14 SEPTEMBER 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 9 July 2026.

2. Opening of the sitting

1-0006-0000
(The sitting opened at 17:03)

3. Statements by the President

1-0008-0000
President. – Dear colleagues, we have a busy week ahead, and I have a few announcements before we begin.

First of all, this summer Europe experienced yet another record-breaking series of heatwaves. Across our continent, millions of people struggled to cope. Hospital workers fought to protect patients, enduring unsafe temperatures at work. Parents tried to shelter children in buildings unsuited to such extremes. Tragically, many, many thousands of people across our continent lost their lives. Beyond this terrible human cost, the combined threat of extreme heat and wildfires endangered our communities, damaged our ecosystems and cost our economies billions.

Today, as this House mourns those who lost their lives this summer, we turn to the future with determination. And on behalf of this Parliament, I want to thank the brave firefighters and all emergency workers.

(The House rose and gave a standing ovation)

They crossed borders and risked their lives to help others this summer. Now it is up to us in this House to work together so that when the next natural disaster hits, we are better prepared.

Dear colleagues, over the past months and weeks, the crackdown by the regime in Iran continues unabated. The situation remains horrific for so many, particularly young people, whose only crime was to demand the liberty that we take for granted. More and more protesters are being sentenced to death in a desperate attempt by the regime to instil a culture of fear among the people of Iran.

Nothing better illustrates the horror more than the case of twin sisters Taraneh and Romina Rahimi, who were just teenagers when they were dragged from their beds by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps last January. Since then, they have endured cruelty beyond what many are capable of bearing.

It took four months for their mother, Marzieh, to learn what had happened to them. By the time she could visit, her daughters were unrecognisable under bruises, limping, with hair ripped out of its roots. There have been reports of torture, threats of rape and sexual violence unless one of them confessed to imagined crimes. Taraneh has been sentenced to death and Romina to a 25-year prison term. Their family has not seen them since the sentence.

Theirs is not an isolated case. There are many, many more stories of the horror inflicted by a regime trying to beat its people into a futile last-gasp attempt at submission and silence. I know that this is an issue close to the hearts of many Members here, and in your name today we tell the 92 million people of Iran that they are not alone, that light will crack through the darkness, and that a regime that uses violence, murder and repression as tools of self-preservation is a regime that is desperate and that understands that it has no legitimacy.

So we will continue to demand the immediate release of Taraneh, Romina and all those unjustly imprisoned. We will not be silent. That is why we took the steps that we did of banning representatives of the regime from our Parliament. That is why we insisted that the IRGC be designated the terrorist organisation we know it to be. And that is why we will keep playing our part to amplify the voice of those demanding freedom.

Cari colleghi, questa Assemblea ha appreso con profondo cordoglio della scomparsa di Emma Bonino.

(*Applauso)*

Eurodeputata, Commissaria europea, deputata, ministra e senatrice della Repubblica italiana, ha dedicato la sua vita alla difesa della libertà e dell'uguaglianza, contribuendo a costruire una società più giusta.

La sua voce ha lasciato un segno profondo nella politica italiana ed europea. Emma Bonino ha fatto la storia e la sua eredità continuerà a vivere nel lavoro di questo Parlamento.

Dear colleagues, last month this House mourned the passing of another great European, the former Member and President of this House, Klaus Hänsch. We remember him as a principled and courageous European, who steered this Parliament through a time of profound change for our Union.

He worked tirelessly to bring this House closer to Europeans, and was a lifelong champion of a more ambitious, united Europe, with democracy at its centre. His legacy lives on every day in this House, and we will remember him.

I ask you now to please join me in a moment of silence.

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

4. Approval of the minutes of the previous sitting

1-0012-0000

President. – The minutes and the texts adopted of the sitting of 9 July 2026 are available. Are there any comments? No.

Therefore, the minutes are approved.

5. Announcement by the President

1-0014-0000

President. – Dear colleagues, it has now been four months since the Council unanimously adopted our proposal to amend the EU Electoral Act to make sure that no Member of this House loses her right to vote just because she is pregnant or a new mother.

The ball is now in the court of the Member States and their national parliaments to ratify the changes. So far, I am happy to announce that Denmark, Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Greece have all completed this process. Ireland, Latvia, Portugal, Romania and Sweden have also confirmed that they are taking the final steps towards ratification.

We thank them for their action and we call on all other Member States and national parliaments to ratify this revision as swiftly as possible. And can I please ask you, dear colleagues, to keep up the pressure at home so that elected representatives are no longer forced to choose between having a family and fulfilling their mandate.

6. Composition of Parliament

1-0016-0000

President. – Following the resignation of Sebastian Everding and Pál Szekeres, and on the proposal of the Committee on Legal Affairs, Parliament takes note of the vacancies of their seats from 13 and 14 September 2026, respectively, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, and will inform the national authorities concerned thereof.

7. Verification of credentials

1-0018-0000

President. – Parliament verifies the credentials of Norbert Herhammer with effect from 11 June 2026, and of Ufuk Kâhya with effect from 30 June 2026. Welcome, dear colleagues.

8. Requests for the waiver of immunity

1-0020-0000

President. – The competent authorities of Greece have addressed a request to me for the parliamentary immunity of Nikos Papandreou to be waived.

The competent authorities of Spain have addressed a request to me for the parliamentary immunity of Alvise Pérez to be waived.

These requests are referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

9. Composition of committees and delegations

1-0022-0000

President. – The EPP, S&D, PfE and ECR groups have notified me of decisions relating to changes to appointments within committees and delegations. Those decisions will be set out in the minutes of today's sitting and take effect on the date of this announcement.

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

1-0024-0000

President. – The ECON, JURI, AGRI and ITRE committees have decided to enter into interinstitutional negotiations pursuant to Rule 72(1). 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 15 September at midnight, that the decisions be put to the vote. If no request for a vote in Parliament is made before the deadline expires, the committees may start the negotiations.

11. Corrigenda (Rule 251)

1-0026-0000

President. – The LIBE and IMCO committees have transmitted three corrigenda to a text adopted by Parliament. Pursuant to Rule 251(4), those corrigenda will be deemed approved unless, no later than 24 hours after their announcement, a request is made by a political group or Members reaching at least the low threshold that they be put to the vote.

The corrigenda are available on the plenary webpage. Their titles will be published in the minutes of this sitting.

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

1-0028-0000

President. – Since the adjournment of Parliament's session on 9 July 2026, I have signed, together with the President of the Council, three acts adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure in accordance with Rule 81:

- Empowering Austria to amend its bilateral road transport agreement with Switzerland;

- Exceptional temporary support under the EAFRD;

- The use of technologies by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services.

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

- Common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights;

- The Union Customs Code and the European Union Customs Authority.

13. Announcements by the President

1-0030-0000

President. – This is a big week for us and for Europe. On Wednesday at 09:00, President von der Leyen will debate with us in the State of the European Union session. Then on Thursday at 11:30, Prime Minister of Canada Mark Carney will speak to us in a formal address in this Chamber. These are important moments for our Union, and I truly count on your presence.

Now, last few points. Last week, the Conference of Presidents decided to maintain the following key measures to ensure our plenary sessions are made more accessible, effective and allow for better organisation of Members' work.

We will have fixed start and end timings for debates. This will require everyone to continue to respect the allocated speaking time. This applies to us and to other institutions. Plenary sittings will have a fixed ending time of 20:00 to allow for further meetings and parliamentary work. Any

items added at the opening of the part-session will be scheduled during an extended slot, held from 20:00 to 21:00.

The Council and Commission will continue to be able to intervene spontaneously during debates.

On Tuesday at 15:00, a debate with the Commission will be scheduled, with the presentation of a proposal adopted in the College meeting on the same day or a Question Time with the Commission.

Blue cards and catch-the-eye will be allowed with more flexibility.

These changes will mean that the special format for key debates with randomised speakers' lists will no longer be needed and, therefore, be discontinued. The rules on personal statements will continue to be enforced.

Let me take this opportunity to remind you that tomorrow and on Wednesday, the debates will start immediately after the vote.

Once again, I thank you for your cooperation and for your efforts. It is your contribution that made this initiative a success.

14. Order of business

1-0032-0000

President. – We now come to the order of business. The final draft agenda, as adopted by the Conference of Presidents on 9 September 2026 pursuant to Rule 163, has been distributed.

I would like to inform you that I have received a request for an urgent procedure from the ENVI Committee, pursuant to Rule 170(5), on 'Revised heat and fuel benchmark values for 2026-2030'. The vote on this request will be taken tomorrow and, 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 proposal for a change to the final draft agenda. On Wednesday, the following item will be added to the votes:

- Objection pursuant to Rule 115(2), (3) and (4)(c): maximum residue levels for flupyradifurone.

The deadlines are: amendments, today at 19:00; splits and separates, tomorrow at 16:00.

We now move to changes requested by political groups.

For today, the Greens/EFA Group has requested that a Commission statement on 'Brutal government crackdown on the LGBTIQ+ community in Türkiye' be added as the last item before the one-minute speeches. As a consequence, the sitting would be extended to 21:00.

I have also received an alternative title from the S&D Group. I understand that a compromise was reached, but I need you to confirm between the two groups on the following title: 'Government crackdown on the LGBTIQ+ community in Türkiye: Türkiye's compliance with its international commitments on non-discrimination'.

I give the floor to Terry Reintke to move the request.

1-0033-0000
Terry Reintke, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group***.** – Madam President, colleagues: my family in Türkiye is not safe.

Over the weekend, we have seen unprecedented attacks on the LGBTI community in Türkiye: a wave of arrests – we are now speaking about more than 160 activists – and raids in homes, clubs and in offices of civil society organisations. That is completely unacceptable and this Parliament has to take a clear stance against this new authoritarian wave in Türkiye.

If we do not speak up now, colleagues, this will continue and the LGBTI community in Türkiye will be further targeted. We owe it to them, to my chosen family and to our friends in Türkiye that we speak up and that is why we are proposing a debate with the proposed title, but we are also very happy with the compromise that has been found, so please let us add this item to the agenda tonight.

1-0034-0000
President. – Thank you very much, Ms Reintke. Let's put this request to a vote by show of hands.

(Parliament approved the request)

Therefore, the sitting is extended to 21:00.

Also for today, The Left Group has requested that Council and Commission statements on 'the ECB's decision to raise interest rates and its impact on the rising cost of living' be added as the last item today, before the one-minute speeches.

I give the floor to João Oliveira to move the request on behalf of The Left Group.

1-0035-0000
João Oliveira, *em nome do Grupo The Left***.** – Senhora Presidente, a decisão do Banco Central Europeu de aumentar as taxas de juro é uma decisão com consequências graves, e o Parlamento Europeu não deve passar-lhe ao lado. Esta decisão não ataca as causas reais do atual quadro inflacionário, mas penaliza duplamente os trabalhadores e as populações com o aumento do custo de vida, atinge as pequenas e médias empresas, que veem dificultado o acesso ao financiamento e, simultaneamente, favorece a banca e o setor financeiro, que continuarão a avolumar os lucros que vão recolhendo.

Para combater o atual quadro inflacionário, é preciso travar a agressão dos Estados Unidos ao Irão e a desestabilização do Médio Oriente, que faz aumentar os preços dos combustíveis, que perturba os circuitos internacionais de abastecimentos. É preciso travar o aumento do custo de vida que os povos estão a sofrer com o aumento da energia dos combustíveis e dos bens essenciais, a que agora se acrescenta o aumento dos custos com a habitação. É preciso regular preços e impedir o aumento dos custos com a habitação e, naturalmente, distribuir também os lucros que a banca está a avolumar para que o custo e o fardo sobre os povos não cresçam.

1-0036-0000
President. – Thank you very much, Mr Oliveira. Does anybody want to speak against this request? No. Therefore, I put the request to the vote by roll call.

(Parliament rejected the request)

The agenda remains unchanged and is adopted.

The order of business is thus established.

15. Council positions at first reading (Rule 64)

1-0038-0000
President. – I have received from the Council its position at first reading establishing the Union Customs Code and the European Union Customs Authority. I have also received the reasons which led to its adoption and the Commission's position. The full title of the Council position will be published in the minutes of today's sitting.

The three-month period available to Parliament to adopt its position begins tomorrow, 15 September 2026.

***

1-0039-0000
Fulvio Martusciello (PPE). – Signora Presidente, velocemente: lei ha ricordato una straordinaria italiana, Emma Bonino, che è mancata l'11 settembre. In quel giorno è mancato anche un altro italiano di cui siamo tutti quanti noi orgogliosi. Non le chiedo assolutamente un minuto di silenzio perché, se ci vedesse da lassù, ci direbbe: "Che fate lì fermi? Andate a lavorare".

Raffaele Costa è stato uno straordinario ministro della Sanità, dei Trasporti, delle Politiche comunitarie ed è stato nostro collega e, devo dire, dall'11 settembre, con queste due dipartite, sicuramente il nostro Paese, l'Italia, è molto più povero.

Quindi noi siamo davvero orgogliosi di averli avuti come nostri rappresentanti nel nostro Paese.

1-0040-0000
Presidente. – Grazie onorevole Martusciello, ci associamo alle condoglianze.

1-0041-0000
Alvise Pérez (NI). – Señora presidente, esta semana debatimos en este Parlamento la libertad de prensa de Hong Kong, pero el Ministerio del Interior de un Estado miembro, como es España, ha elaborado un documento con 280 periodistas clasificados por su ideología y por su posición ante el Gobierno de Pedro Sánchez: a unos, para señalarlos; a otros, para premiarlos con programas, sueldos e información privilegiada.

Yo mismo he denunciado ante la justicia española y la Comisión Europea, el pasado 9 de septiembre, no solo esta lista ilegal del Gobierno español, sino también seguimientos ilegales del Gobierno a algunos miembros de la oposición de nuestro país. Esta Cámara aprobó el Reglamento Europeo sobre la Libertad de los Medios de Comunicación para impedir exactamente esto.

¿Qué hacemos? ¿Miramos a Hong Kong, pero ignoramos lo que ocurre en Europa? Por eso pido que se incluya de urgencia en el orden del día, presidente.

1-0042-0000

Dario Nardella (S&D). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, pochissimi giorni fa, vicino a Firenze, alla mia città, una donna di 45 anni, Lorena, è stata brutalmente uccisa dal suo ex compagno, che l'ha scaraventata dal viadotto di un'autostrada.

È il femminicidio numero 34 in Italia, dove l'86% degli omicidi di donne avviene per mano di un partner o di un familiare. E in Europa, 19 Stati su 27 comunicano in modo coerente i dati sui femminicidi. Gli altri non lo fanno.

Per questo, questo Parlamento, colleghi, deve vigilare sulla Commissione e gli Stati membri affinché la direttiva del 2024 sia pienamente attuata entro giugno dell'anno prossimo, anche alla luce della storica risoluzione che abbiamo approvato a larghissima maggioranza, nonostante in quest'Aula vi siano membri, come quelli del gruppo delle nazioni sovrane, come ad esempio, Roberto Vannacci, che sostengono che il femminicidio non esista e che ci vogliono far tornare a mezzo secolo fa, al tempo del delitto d'onore.

Per questo dobbiamo impegnarci sempre di più per rispetto di quelle migliaia di donne che ogni giorno vivono nell'angoscia e chiedono protezione e riconoscimento dalle istituzioni.

1-0043-0000

Alexander Jungbluth (ESN). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich beziehe mich auf Artikel 10 Absatz 1 der Geschäftsordnung in Verbindung mit dem Demokratieprinzip des Artikels 2 EUV. Der grüne Abgeordnete Daniel Freund hat bereits vor der Regierungsbildung in Sachsen-Anhalt das potenzielle Einfrieren von EU-Mitteln im Falle einer AfD-Regierung gefordert. Er begründet dies unter anderem damit, dass eine Schlechterstellung in Form von Sanktionen zu einem genehmen Regierungswechsel führen könnte.

Seine Forderung stellt damit einen erheblichen Eingriff gegen demokratische Prozesse dar. Besonders kritisch ist der Vorschlag, wenn man bedenkt, dass aus den EU-Mitteln unter anderem Schulrenovierungen und Kindertagesstätten unterstützt werden, was Herrn Freund als Haushaltspolitiker sehr wohl bekannt sein sollte. Es scheint offenbar der Wunsch zu sein, Schüler und Kinder schlechter zu stellen, weil einem die potenzielle Regierung nicht passt.

Auf dem Rücken der Schwächsten wird versucht, durch juristische Spielchen Einfluss auf Wahlen zu nehmen – das ist schäbig. Und diese Erpressung durch die Grünen werden sich die Bürger in Sachsen-Anhalt nicht bieten lassen.

1-0044-0000

President. – Mr Jungbluth, since you mentioned a colleague directly, he has the right to respond. Mr Freund, you have the floor.

1-0045-0000

Daniel Freund (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich wusste nicht, dass wir hier Anträge zur Geschäftsordnung machen können, wenn uns die Meinung eines Kollegen nicht passt. Aber wo wir jetzt schon hier sind: Ich habe einfach nur daran erinnert, dass es ein sehr klares EU-Recht gibt.

Ich kann Ihnen nur empfehlen: Schauen Sie mal in die Haushaltsordnung der Europäischen Union. Wenn man sich nicht an die Grundwerte und an die Gesetze der Union hält, dann verwirkt man auch das Recht auf EU-Gelder. Das ist eine völlig klare Gesetzeslage, hat nichts mit Wahlen oder so zu tun.

Aber wenn man eben ein Wahlprogramm schreibt, das verspricht, die EU-Werte zu brechen – und auch nicht nur ein- oder zweimal, sondern systematisch –, naja, dann steht einem im Zweifel dieselbe Konsequenz aus, die die Kollegen Viktor Orbán oder auch die Regierung von Herrn Kaczyński in Polen auch schon erfahren haben. Und sollte die AfD in Sachsen Anhalt an die Macht kommen, dann dient auch das.

Was den Kinderschutz angeht, kann ich nur empfehlen – Sie haben einen Parteikollegen, der Kinder mit Baseballschlägern angreift: Vielleicht sollten Sie sich darum kümmern, anstatt hier solche Geschäftsordnungsanträge zu stellen.

1-0046-0000

Fabio De Masi (NI). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich beziehe mich auf Artikel 167 der Geschäftsordnung. Die Ukraine versinkt immer mehr im Chaos. Ein Generalstaatsanwalt, der selbst der Korruption beschuldigt wurde, hat sich außer Landes abgesetzt. Es gab Schusswechsel zwischen Sicherheitsbehörden. Und jetzt hat man die ehemalige Pressesprecherin von Herrn Selenskyj sanktioniert, durch Herrn Selenskyj, weil sie sich gegen eine NATO Perspektive der Ukraine ausgesprochen hat, weil sie sich für den Frieden engagiert und weil sie sich gegen die Zwangsrekrutierung junger Männer ausgesprochen hat. Dabei hat sie immer die Angriffe Russlands auch verurteilt. Und ich finde, wenn solche Zustände in der Ukraine herrschen, wenn sie sich immer mehr zu einem Mafiastaat entwickelt, dann muss dieses Europäische Parlament nicht einfach immer nur mit dem Kopf weitere Milliarden abnicken, sondern dieses endlich in das Zentrum der Debatte stellen.

1-0047-0000

Gordan Bosanac (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, colleagues, this point of order is according to Rule 40.

Since 2021, 37 000 tonnes of PFAS-containing hazardous waste was illegally imported from Slovenia, Italy and Germany and disposed of in Croatia, in the city of Gospić – the birthplace of Nikola Tesla, the genius inventor of modern electricity.

Gospić and the County of Lika are one of the most beautiful natural preserved parts of Croatia, proud of their clean water and healthy food. Yet the weak Government, weak state inspections, the regulation of national rules and corruption enable this pan-European criminal eco-cide in the Schengen Area.

I call on us all to show solidarity with the citizens of Gospić. I call immediately to stop toxic waste exports to Croatia and to help with urgent waste clean-up processes.

We shall not allow Croatia or any Member State to become an EU toxic waste landfill.

1-0048-0000

Jonas Sjöstedt (The Left). – Madam President, three weeks ago, my colleague Hanna Gedin and I were due to travel on a parliamentary mission to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and to East Jerusalem. We were scheduled to meet with Save the Children and the EU mission, visit refugee camps, and meet with Palestinian as well as Israeli human rights organisations. Although we had obtained authorisation to enter Israel, we were denied entry. The Foreign Minister, Gideon Sa'ar, justified the decision on the grounds that we have criticised Israel's extensive abuses and genocide against Palestinians.

I would first like to thank you and your cabinet for the swift and firm support you provided when Israel took this unacceptable decision. However, I would also like you as President to consider what further measures this Parliament should take in response to Israel systematically preventing parliamentarians from entering the occupied Palestinian territories.

1-0049-0000
Sebastian Kruis (PfE). – Madam President, under Rule 40, like every Strasbourg session, you keep coming up with new ways to make our debates more engaging. But here's a better idea: get rid of the ridiculous rule that lets Members refuse a blue-card question. It is unbelievable. The left side of this Chamber acts like an applause machine. They clap on cue. They cheer each other on like a squad of North Korean cheerleaders. But the moment someone asks them to defend what they have just said, then they hide behind a procedural rule and refuse to answer questions. In any parliament worthy of the name, you do not get to dodge accountability. So, as long as that absurd rule remains, please stop trying to reinvent our debate because you have to fix what is broken first.

1-0050-0000
President. – On that note, we end the points of order. Thank you very much.

1-0051-0000
(The sitting was briefly suspended)

1-0053-0000
PRESIDENZA: ANTONELLA SBERNA
Vicepresidente

16. Ripresa della seduta

1-0055-0000
(La seduta è ripresa alle 17:33)

17. Scambio di quote di emissione (discussione congiunta)

1-0057-0000
Presidente. – L'ordine del giorno reca la discussione congiunta sullo scambio di quote di emissione:

– la relazione di Mohammed Chahim, a nome della commissione per l'ambiente, il clima e la sicurezza alimentare, sulla proposta di regolamento del Parlamento e del Consiglio che modifica il regolamento (UE) 2023/956 per quanto riguarda l'estensione del suo ambito di applicazione alle merci a valle e le misure antielusione (COM(2025)0989 - C10-0352/2025 - 2025/0419(COD)) (A10-0201/2026)

– la relazione di Pascal Canfin, a nome della commissione per l'ambiente, il clima e la sicurezza alimentare, sulla proposta di regolamento del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio che istituisce il Fondo temporaneo per la decarbonizzazione (COM(2025)0990 - C10-0353/2025 - 2025/0418(COD)) (A10-0202/2026)

– la relazione di Pierfrancesco Maran, a nome della commissione per l'ambiente, il clima e la sicurezza alimentare, sulla proposta di decisione del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio che modifica la decisione (UE) 2015/1814 per quanto riguarda la cessazione dell'invalidamento delle

quote presenti nella riserva stabilizzatrice del mercato (COM(2026)0153 - C10-0093/2026 - 2026/0085(COD)) (A10-0230/2026)

1-0058-0000

Mohammed Chahim, *rapporteur***.** – Madam President, let me be frank: a vote tomorrow against CBAM is a vote against European industry and European workers.

I could almost not believe my eyes when I saw that some so-called nationalist groups on the right have tabled an amendment to reject CBAM altogether. Because rejecting CBAM means rejecting a level playing field, it means putting the limited interests of large global multinationals above those of the many European industries and workers. And yet the same people that are sceptical of CBAM come to me and ask whether certain CN codes can be added to the list, which is a bit strange. Either you are against it, or you support it and try to create a situation where our industry is protected.

Dear colleagues, you cannot have your cake and eat it too. And to me that confirms the quiet part out loud: CBAM works. Look at the world: China, Canada, Türkiye, Japan, South Korea, Morocco – and the list keeps growing – are putting carbon prices or emission trading systems in place. This shows something very important: that when Europe leads, others follow. And that is exactly what European citizens and businesses are asking from us, especially now. It's something that is making me proud, something that we all should be proud of.

CBAM is effective, and with the agreement we vote on tomorrow, it will be even more effective. We've strengthened CBAM against circumvention. We've addressed carbon leakage more thoroughly, and we further strengthened the level playing field for European industry. Crucially, for our industry, we found a solution on Article 27a. This Article prevents investments in technologies of the future and punishes those that have already moved ahead. Certainty is essential for investors and businesses, and that's something we should give them.

Allowing the Commission, through a delegated act and without Parliament, to pause CBAM for certain goods at any given time would undermine precisely that certainty. And that is why, from the beginning and across the different opinion-giving committees, the political groups were clear: Article 7 has to go while addressing the concerns of, for example, the farmers. Instead of creating a disguised subsidy for foreign fertilisers, we keep the mechanism intact and redirect CBAM revenues to affected sectors in case of serious and unforeseen circumstances. We also found another solution through the Temporary Decarbonisation Fund, on which our colleague Pascal Canfin has done excellent work. We extended its scope to agricultural products: exactly what the groups behind this compromise wanted from the start.

So tomorrow we do take note of who's there and who's missing. Let's see who is willing to stand up and deliver for industry, workers and farmers. And I expect everyone who is concerned about farmers to call their Member States and their permanent representations to urge them to unblock the work on the Temporary Decarbonisation Fund in the Council and to continue the work there as quickly as possible.

Finally, I would like to thank all the political groups for their constructive approach during these negotiations: we've reached a fair and balanced agreement, one that protects industry and workers, reinforces our climate ambition and ensures that the polluters pay. I look forward to the upcoming trilogue so that we can conclude the work on the CBAM extension as soon as possible and provide much-needed certainty for Europe, industry, our investors, and especially our workers.

1-0059-0000

Pascal Canfin, *rapporteur***.** – Madame la présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, aujourd'hui, c'est un jour important puisque cela fait des années que le Parlement européen demande à ce qu'il y ait, pour protéger nos industriels qui exportent vers des marchés, vers des pays où il n'y a pas de prix du carbone – cela fait des années que le Parlement européen demande un outil spécifique pour accompagner nos exportateurs de façon à compenser le désavantage concurrentiel qu'ils subissent en ayant, eux, un prix du carbone qu'ils payent en Europe sur des marchés à l'export qui n'ont pas de prix du carbone.

Cela faisait des années qu'on nous disait que ce n'était pas possible, et puis finalement, la Commission européenne a proposé un fonds de décarbonation temporaire qui répond exactement à cet enjeu. Je suis ravi de voir qu'il y a dans cette enceinte un très large soutien à ce type d'outil, contrairement au Conseil, puisque les États membres, eux, n'avancent pas dans cette négociation.

J'espère que cette semaine, en ayant voté et en ayant voté le plus largement possible en faveur de ce fonds, on enverra un signal très fort. D'ailleurs, je note, Monsieur le Commissaire, que vous n'avez vous-même pas repris un tel mécanisme dans votre nouvelle proposition de marché du carbone. Je suis très surpris, parce que le besoin de protéger nos exportateurs contre la concurrence déloyale liée à l'absence de prix du carbone sur les marchés export va demeurer dans la durée au delà de ce fonds de décarbonation temporaire qui commence dès que possible, dès que nous l'aurons voté, jusqu'en 2030.

Il répond donc, ce fonds, à un enjeu très clair, une attente des industriels, et c'est très bien de donner corps à cette attente. Mais à côté, il y a aussi la question des agriculteurs – mon collègue Mohammed Chahim vient d'y faire référence. Nous avons parfaitement conscience que lorsque l'on met en place un prix du carbone sur les engrais qui sont utilisés par les agriculteurs, eh bien cela rehausse le prix des engrais. Même si, il faut toujours le rappeler, c'est une toute petite partie dans l'augmentation qui a été effective l'année dernière du prix des engrais, qui est liée essentiellement au prix du gaz et à la crise dans le détroit d'Ormuz, et par ailleurs au comportement de la Russie qui maîtrise ce marché du gaz mondial.

Donc ne nous trompons pas de combat: la priorité si l'on veut réduire la dépendance aux engrais et à leur évolution sur le prix mondial, c'est de décarboner notre agriculture et c'est aussi de produire en Européens.

Et c'est pour cela que nous avons, ensemble, avec Mohammed Chahim, conçu cette réforme du Fonds temporaire de décarbonation pour permettre aux agriculteurs qui exportent du blé, par exemple, des céréales, qui sont donc eux-mêmes en concurrence sur des marchés export, par exemple au Moyen-Orient, avec des producteurs russes qui, eux, ne payent pas le prix du carbone, d'avoir une compensation financière – non pas en supprimant le mécanisme d'ajustement carbone pour les engrais, non pas en créant une incertitude radicale, qui a été dénoncée par les industriels, qui était la proposition initiale de la Commission, à savoir donner à la Commission la possibilité de suspendre un secteur à tout moment du champ du MCAF, ruinant ainsi la prévisibilité que le MCAF apporte – mais sans nier qu'il y a effectivement un problème à résoudre spécifiquement pour nos agriculteurs et le prix des engrais.

C'est pour ça que la solution que nous avons trouvée tous ensemble, la droite et la gauche, de façon pragmatique, j'espère que nous pourrons la soutenir largement en plénière. Je crois que ce

sera le cas, je m'en réjouis car nous pourrons ainsi la négocier fortement dans le cadre des trilogues qui vont commencer avec les autres institutions.

Merci pour votre soutien large. Je pense que sur ce sujet, il ne faut pas faire de politique politicienne, il faut être pragmatique, ambitieux et garder en permanence le cap de la décarbonation comme étant un élément de souveraineté. Et je regrette qu'encore une fois, les députés d'extrême droite, plutôt que de mener cette bataille préfèrent détruire le MCAF au nom d'une idéologie anti-climat qui est totalement primaire et désuète après l'été que nous venons malheureusement de passer.

1-0060-0000

Pierfrancesco Maran, *rapporteur***.** – Madam President, Commissioner, colleagues, 20 years ago, Europe did something no one had done before – it set up the world's first and largest international carbon market. Since then, the EU Emissions Trading System has reduced emissions and driven industrial decarbonisation. Yet, like any system that exists for a long time, it needs to be adapted to a changing world, while still reaching its objectives, and this is why we are here today.

We are at the beginning of one of the most important debates that will define Europe's climate and industrial policy for the years to come. We face a challenge: aligning our ambition with the EU's climate targets, while strengthening the competitiveness of our industry. It's not easy, but we must get it right. At the heart of this debate is the market stability reserve. It plays a key function in the ETS – almost like a 'central bank' of emissions quotas – by preventing price volatility and maintaining market stability. In short, it gives predictability to the ETS, and this is fundamental because a carbon market that is unpredictable drives industry away without reducing a single tonne of CO2.

In April, the Commission proposed to cancel the invalidation mechanism of the reserve, allowing it to grow above the 400-million ceiling. The rationale is clear: to give the carbon market and industries a bit more breathing space. But abolishing the invalidation mechanism entirely, without knowing what the ETS will look like after the reform, raises legitimate questions.

While this proposal does not rewrite the ETS, it marks the opening chapter of the comprehensive review of the system. How we handle it will set the tone for the debates that follow. That's why I am proud and honoured to present, as rapporteur and ENVI Chair, the compromise that we found on the MSR proposal.

It consists of two main elements. First, we keep the invalidation mechanism. It stays to avoid excessive oversupply and ensure credibility of the ETS. But, importantly, we raise the invalidation ceiling from 400 to 650 million allowances. This gives the reserve more capacity and flexibility to respond to stocks.

Second, we delay entry into force of this new ceiling. Having a clear starting date – and we propose 1 March 2027 – will give clarity and smoothen the transition. These are the elements of the deal that we have shaped with political groups and shadow rapporteurs, whom I thank for their work. It's a deal that presents a pragmatic and balanced solution and has received strong support in the ENVI Committee.

But, importantly, the compromise that I present to you today strikes the right balance that we should aim for in the broader ETS review, keeping the ETS credible as a climate instrument and making it work for European industry. Decarbonisation and competitiveness should not be seen as opposing goals – they are not.

Colleagues, the ETS revision is one of the defining industrial and climate policy debates of this legislature. Today's vote on the MSR is the first step. I therefore ask you to vote in favour of our text in plenary tomorrow and give us a clear mandate to start a negotiation with the Member States. Let us set the right tone for the discussion ahead.

1-0061-0000

Wopke Hoekstra, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, apologies. It's as I said to you before, drinking too much milk, that's what you get.

Madam President, honourable Members, very good to see you and many thanks to the three rapporteurs for elaborating on the three different instruments that we have in front of us. Different, but all, I would argue, with a very common purpose: keeping Europe on track in terms of its decarbonisation and at the same time safeguarding our industry's competitiveness and making sure we do not see any carbon leakage. Please allow me to briefly speak on all three of them.

First on CBAM, truly a key instrument for advancing Europe's clean industrial transition. By addressing the risk of carbon leakage, it strengthens clearly the EU's competitiveness, it supports investments in decarbonisation and, of course, it reinforces our strategic independence. It brings all those three elements hand in hand. Now, last December, with the help of this Parliament, the Commission has already proposed to radically simplify the design and we have succeeded together on that one. We have also proposed to strengthen CBAM and that is the proposal Mr Chahim just spoke about. We proposed extending CBAM to certain steel- and aluminium-intensive downstream products, reinforcing our anti-circumvention measures and, importantly, adjusting electricity rules. We put forward this proposal after truly extensive discussions, collaborations, interactions with industry, which have made – I am sure also to the esteemed Members of this House – crystal clear that CBAM contained too many loopholes to be fully effective.

Madam Chair, let me please turn now to the temporary decarbonisation fund. Here as well, in December 2025, we proposed this fund and we did so to provide temporary support for decarbonisation in 2026 and in 2027. It is aimed specifically at operators of EU ETS installations producing CBAM goods that are still considered to face a higher risk of carbon leakage. So, EU producers will need to show they are taking steps to decarbonise to receive support where the funding can then help to invest in the long-term decarbonisation of their production. In my view, this proposal strikes a delicate balance between ensuring that the fund is effective while at the same time limiting administrative burden for operators, as it should. This is achieved by aligning the fund's management with existing EU ETS infrastructure and processes.

Now, on both the files, while we still reserve as a Commission our position on the different amendments at this stage, we very much welcome Parliament's overall support and the speed at which it has adopted its report. Allow me to once again emphasise that for this revision, speed continues to be of the essence. We do many things well in Europe, but we typically do them too slowly. So, it is key to start the trilogue negotiations as early as possible with a view of reaching a political agreement well before the end of this calendar year. Without such an agreement, let me be clear on that as well, there is a risk. There is a risk that the downstream extension simply cannot enter into force on 1 January 2028 as planned.

Madam Chair, third, the market stability reserve. Could I say, that has been a real success. It has helped clear the historical surplus of allowances and it has, frankly speaking, been essential to

keeping the EU carbon market functioning well. At the same time, market conditions are becoming tighter. So, the MSR therefore needs to evolve as well. To that end, the Commission has come forward with a targeted amendment to the MSR decision that would end the invalidation of allowances. A sufficiently large MSR is needed, in our view, as a buffer for both liquidity and also stability. It allows the EU ETS to manage changing market conditions by withdrawing allowances where there is a significant surplus while still keeping enough capacity to respond if scarcity emerges. And of course, it also helps addressing excessive price fluctuations in case we would see them. Under the current rules, however, allowances above the 400 million threshold continue to be permanently invalidated. At the same time, future intakes into the reserve are expected to decline substantially. This further highlights the importance of preserving the allowances already in the reserve, rather than continuing to invalidate them.

So, honourable Members, to wrap up, across these three files, I would argue that our objective is the same: a carbon market that delivers decarbonisation, that strengthens European competitiveness and gives investment certainty, and that is always the request of all of our companies. I would very much like to thank all the three rapporteurs for their great work. Their reports, in my view, demonstrate our shared determination to make CBAM and the temporary decarbonisation fund effective instruments, as well as to ensure that the MSR has enough firepower now and in the near future.

1-0062-0000

Lynn Boylan, *rapporteur for the opinion of the INTA Committee***.** – President, colleagues, Commissioner, as the Left shadow for CBAM and TDF and as the rapporteur for the INTA opinion, I would like to take the opportunity to thank both the rapporteurs for their commitment.

I think we have a strong agreement on key points, where we expand the CBAM without undermining it, and we also bring more global justice to the CBAM.

We believe in this policy, but we need others around the world to believe in it too, so we have included clear signals to trade partners that CBAM is not punitive or protectionist, but a true climate measure. This means commitments on technical assistance, removing barriers to SMEs in least-developed countries, and leading global cooperation on decarbonisation.

Most importantly, we maintain Parliament's call that monies under CBAM and TDF can be used as a source of additional climate finance. The climate crisis demands that we start to deliver on climate finance and technology-sharing going to developing countries.

This is why CBAM must be accompanied by new climate finance to make it a real global climate action measure.

1-0063-0000

Sandra Gómez López, *ponente de opinión de la Comisión BUDG***.** – Señora presidenta, permítanme que ponga el acento en que el debate de hoy va más allá de política climática. También va de cómo financiamos el futuro de la Unión Europea, ya que precisamente el Mecanismo de Ajuste en Frontera por Carbono es uno de los candidatos a formar parte de la cesta de recursos propios desde el año 2020, para que, entre otras cosas, contribuya precisamente a la financiación de la deuda de los NextGenerationEU. Pese a la necesidad de que este recurso entre en funcionamiento, el Consejo lo tiene bloqueado desde el año 2020. Mientras tanto, han surgido nuevas prioridades: hablamos de transición energética, de competitividad industrial o de defensa, y no podemos seguir aumentando las responsabilidades de la Unión Europea sin aumentar también la capacidad de financiación. Por eso, la ampliación del Mecanismo de Ajuste en Frontera por Carbono puede

contribuir a solucionar parte de este problema, ya que se calcula que puede generar alrededor de 580 millones de euros en el año 2030 y 690 millones de euros en el 2035.

Por lo tanto, quiero aprovechar para concluir haciendo un llamamiento al Consejo para que desbloquee un recurso de vital importancia para la Unión Europea.

1-0064-0000

Danuše Nerudová, *rapporteur for the opinion of the BUDG Committee***.** – Madam President, dear colleagues, the EU has set higher climate goals and strict rules for our companies, while their competitors outside Europe often face much lower standards. With enough investment, especially in the decarbonisation of heavy industry, these goals and rules will remain just words on paper, or worse, become a burden.

This temporary mechanism can help, but we need two things: first, it must not become another bureaucratic monster; and second, all the money has to go back to our companies, not disappear into national budgets and be spent elsewhere. We have seen this with ETS revenues. Let us not make the same mistake again.

1-0065-0000

Massimiliano Salini, *relatore per parere della commissione ITRE***.** – Signora Presidente, signor Commissario, noi abbiamo lavorato seriamente. Io credo e ringrazio i relatori delle altre famiglie politiche per dare compimento ad una giustissima decisione della Commissione europea: di procedere non solo a rinforzare il CBAM, ma a ridefinirne lo scopo, allargandolo.

Questo perché? E di questo devo dare atto al collega Adam JARUBAS, relatore, di aver fatto un lavoro di sintesi decisamente non facile.

Lo scopo è quello di creare le condizioni perché non si contraddica la misura al suo interno. Cioè, salvando il primo anello della catena – il caso, ad esempio, dell'acciaio è stato eclatante – e non salvando i successivi anelli, si finisce per esaurire completamente il valore della misura.

Allora, intervenire allargando lo scopo anche ai prodotti trasformati consente a chi è stato tutelato nella fase iniziale della misura di ottenere piena soddisfazione e, quindi, dare ristoro vero all'industria europea.

Credo sarà un ottimo lavoro, con un ottimo effetto anche sulla revisione dell'ETS.

1-0066-0000

Presidente. – Chiedo intanto a tutti i colleghi di essere molto precisi nei tempi e vi comunico che abbiamo ricevuto moltissime richieste per il catch-the-eye che non potremo accogliere tutte quindi lo chiudiamo già da adesso.

1-0067-0000

Μιχάλης Χατζηπαντέλα, *εξ ονόματος της ομάδας PPE***.** – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, αγαπητέ Επίτροπε, θέλω να ευχαριστήσω τον εισηγητή και όλους τους συναδέλφους για την εξαιρετική συνεργασία για να συντάξουμε αυτή την έκθεση. Ως εισηγητής για το Ευρωπαϊκό Λαϊκό Κόμμα, είμαι περήφανος, γιατί το Προσωρινό Ταμείο Απανθρακοποίησης δίνει ανάσα σε πολύ σημαντικούς κλάδους, όπως το αλουμίνιο και το τσιμέντο —κλάδοι κρίσιμοι για την Ευρώπη και ιδιαίτερα για την Κύπρο. Το Ταμείο αυτό είναι ένα από τα πολλά εργαλεία που επεξεργαζόμαστε για να αυξήσουμε την ανταγωνιστικότητα της Ευρώπης.

Οι ευρωπαϊκές επιχειρήσεις ανταγωνίζονται διεθνώς χώρες χωρίς μηχανισμούς CBAM και χάνουν συνεχώς μερίδιο αγοράς. Με αυτό το στοχευμένο εργαλείο, στηρίζουμε την ανταγωνιστικότητα και ταυτόχρονα χρηματοδοτούμε πραγματικές επενδύσεις απανθρακοποίησης.

Το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο έκανε το καθήκον του. Προτείνουμε μια φιλόδοξη λύση για τη βιομηχανία και το περιβάλλον. Τώρα είναι η σειρά των κρατών μελών να σπάσουν το αδιέξοδο στο Συμβούλιο.

1-0068-0000

Annalisa Corrado, *a nome del gruppo S&D***.** – Signora Presidente, si parla spesso di transizione ecologica e decarbonizzazione, legandole al rischio di deindustrializzazione che attraversa purtroppo l'Unione europea. Un rischio che non riguarda però allo stesso modo tutti i settori: è totalmente falso, ad esempio, che sia un problema per il settore energetico, dove decarbonizzazione e competitività coincidono totalmente, mentre esiste per i settori manifatturieri esposti a concorrenza sleale.

La risposta non è distruggere le nostre ambizioni nella tutela dell'ecosistema e nell'affrontare la crisi climatica ma mettere in campo la forza dell'Unione. Il CBAM è un esempio concreto, è un principio semplice: alle imprese europee chiediamo giustamente di ridurre le proprie emissioni, innovare, investire nella decarbonizzazione.

Ma questo sforzo ha un costo e non possiamo permettere che diventi uno svantaggio competitivo rispetto a chi produce fuori dall'Europa senza curarsi dei costi ambientali e sociali. Il CBAM nasce per questo: ristabilire condizioni di concorrenza più eque e tutelare la nostra industria di qualità.

Oggi facciamo un passo avanti estendendo questa protezione lungo la catena del valore. Non solo l'acciaio e l'alluminio ma anche i prodotti che li utilizzano, dagli elettrodomestici alle attrezzature, ai componenti industriali. Rispetto a 180 prodotti inizialmente proposti, arriviamo a oltre 450.

Allo stesso tempo rafforziamo i controlli su chi cerca di fare il furbo, perché un CBAM efficace deve essere solido, prevedibile e capace di dare certezza alle imprese che investono nella transizione.

1-0069-0000

Ondřej Knotek, *on behalf of the PfE Group***.** – Madam President, Commissioner, colleagues, surprisingly, I am not so optimistic: some improvements in ETS and CBAM go in a good direction, and Patriots will be able to support them. But just be clear: these are only very cosmetic changes targeting symptoms and not the cause of EU industry downfall. In medicinal terminology, EU industry is a critical-state, dying patient poisoned by wrong industrial and climate policy of the past years – a patient that needs a real antidote and not just soft painkillers.

In the reality, EU industry needs a much cheaper ETS, one price for EU exporters, an effective, uninterrupted CBAM to protect EU market and ... *(inaudible)* compensations for some sectors such as for farmers – simple measures that are not at all reached by the small improvement that we have today on the table.

The more alarming is to hear that you consider these good but soft measures as sufficient, completely ignoring the critical signals from industry across Europe. Trust us, Mr Commissioner, industry needs much more, and every delay to deliver real corrections in the climate policy from your side is a damage for Europe. The choice is very simple: either you protect EU industry from wrong EU climate policy of the past years, or you continue in this policy far from global reality

based on unrealistic targets and damaging our European economy. So what will be your choice, Mr Commissioner?

1-0070-0000
Alexandr Vondra, *on behalf of the ECR Group***.** – Madam President, dear colleagues, good evening. I think that high energy prices are the largest headache for everybody in Europe: for the people, business and industries. That is why we are lagging behind the US, China and other competing powers.

It is very clear what we must do: we need stable prices of the ETS allowances, particularly now, so we need to improve sectoral imbalances and avoid the risk of allowance scarcity and price spikes.

I am always very critical of the Commission, but now I would be applauding it because it understood the assignment and you, Commissioner, have come up with a simple proposal for the reform of MSR 1: to stop the invalidation of allowances and build a big enough reserve. Full stop. I applaud this.

The EPP could have a simple majority in the Committee to support this. But because of this policy of firewalls, it decided to negotiate with the left to give a green flavour to this so-called compromise.

The ECR is different. I will simply propose to my colleagues to reject the Committee's so-called compromise, and to stay behind your proposal in tomorrow's vote. That is the only reasonable way forward.

1-0071-0000
Emma Ytterell, *on behalf of the Renew Group***.** – Madam President, it feels like I am living in two different realities: one where we have had the most extreme summers in Europe, where Parisians have literally been boiling and cooking eggs on their rooftops, where Europe has had massive wildfires, where 35 000 Europeans have died prematurely, where we have had massive wildfires across the continent, and where scientists say that we have already surpassed 1.5 °C.

And then we have the other reality: the one where competitiveness has become the argument for dismantling climate policy, where competitiveness is used to oppose technological development, where political forces ask to dismantle the 'polluter pays principle' and to protect the fossil industry.

How can we have these two realities at the same time? How did we end up here? Why are we discussing things in this room, pretending that this summer didn't happen? This summer shows that we cannot slow down the reduction of emissions, that we cannot lower the ambitions of the Emissions Trading Scheme and that we cannot dismantle the Market Stability Reserve as the Commission is proposing.

We in this House – the House of Europeans – we speak up. We will resist and we oppose this change. We do not always agree with each other, the political forces of this House. But we have found a joint proposal and we are challenging the European Commission when we are obviously trying to live in two realities at the same time. We need to live in one reality and we need to fix this.

1-0072-0000
Sara Matthieu, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group***.** – Madam President, colleagues, why should a washing machine made in Europe cost more simply because our European producers pay for their carbon emissions, and a Chinese producer doesn't? That's why we built CBAM, and tomorrow we take the next step by extending it from the raw steel and aluminium to the finished products. And thanks to the Greens, we've extended this to essential green tech products like solar panels, like heat pumps.

We also removed the so-called emergency brake that would have left the door open for products to be removed from the scope. There were some conservatives who wanted to keep that possibility, but that, colleagues, would have created uncertainty for our companies, and by removing it we are making CBAM more predictable and keeping investment security.

So all in all we will have a stronger CBAM. We are making polluting imports pay for their carbon costs, we are making clean investment more attractive, and we give European industry the confidence they need to invest here.

1-0073-0000
Li Andersson, *on behalf of The Left Group***.** – Madam President, dear colleagues, there is nothing – no data, no science – which says that we have the option of slowing down cutting emissions.

Extreme heatwaves are killing people and destroying crops. Yet here we are, in Parliament, faced with several proposals to change the Emissions Trading System, which would mean slowing down the pace. That is unacceptable.

The ETS is a market-based mechanism, meaning that it only works if there is scarcity. If there is an oversupply of emission allowances, emissions will not decrease. That is why the invalidation mechanism in the MSR is so important: it manages expectations. We cannot afford the risk that releasing additional allowances from the MSR in the future will drive up emissions.

I am very happy that there are groups that are willing to improve on these proposals that we get from the Commission, for example on the Market Stability Reserve.

But it's also a problem for us when we end up making them a little bit better, but still end up in a situation that is worse than when we started out, lowering ambitions. We really have to do better.

1-0074-0000
Anja Arndt, *im Namen der ESN-Fraktion***.** – Frau Präsidentin! Stahlwerke in der EU unterliegen horrenden CO_2-Abgaben durch das Emissionshandelssystem. Deswegen wurde europäischer Stahl teurer und wurde lieber importiert. Die Einnahmen der Kommission aus diesem ETS-System lagen allein im letzten Jahr bei mehr als 43 Milliarden Euro.

Statt ETS aufzuheben, weil es unsere eigenen Stahlwerke gefährdet und auch die übrige Industrie, führte die Kommission trickreich den CO_2-Zoll CBAM ein und weitete das ETS-System mal eben per Federstrich auf den Außenhandel aus – mit unkalkulierbaren Folgen für unsere Lieferketten.

Mehr als 1 Milliarde Euro fließen jetzt zusätzlich Jahr für Jahr in die Kasse der EU, während betroffene Unternehmen verzweifeln. Ein Schraubenimporteur muss jetzt etwa 6 Millionen Euro CBAM-Kosten pro Jahr zahlen – bei 90 Millionen Euro Umsatz. Diese Belastung wird an Maschinenbauer, Autohersteller und Verbraucher weitergegeben.

Erkennen Sie die unverschämte Umverteilung bei gleichzeitiger Gefährdung unserer Wirtschaft? Wir werden in ein kostspieliges, verlogenes Klimakorsett gezwungen. ETS verteuert die europäische Produktion, CBAM die Importe – und jetzt soll CBAM auf bis zu 457 weitere Produktgruppen ausgeweitet werden.

Der Effekt auf das Klima ist nicht messbar, aber unsere ökonomische Basis wird mit Sicherheit zerstört. Wir müssen ETS und CBAM jetzt stoppen. Deshalb braucht Europa die ESN, und Deutschland braucht die AfD.

1-0075-0000

Wopke Hoekstra, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, I have been looking forward to this new debating formula for weeks. I know we are short on time, so I am going to do it a bit *staccato*.

First, I wanted to say in the direction of gentlemen Canfin and Chahim that I very much agree with the importance they have underlined in terms of pushing this proposal forward from a climate perspective as well as from a competitiveness perspective. That is also the message I will convey to the Council. Then, they are also making a couple of suggestions about Article 27a. I know that that is a disputed area, if that is the way to describe it. I look forward to continuing to engage on that and I am sure we can achieve our joint goal of dealing with exceptional circumstances while at the same time maintaining sufficient legal certainty.

Madam Gómez López asked me about own resources. There I just have to refer to the Commission proposal, I cannot deviate from that.

Madam Boylan was asking about technical assistance and using the money of CBAM exactly for that cause – that is exactly what we are doing. We are giving, I would say, a load of technical assistance to absolutely everyone who wants it and Europe continues to be the absolute front runner in terms of climate commitments and financing across the globe, full stop. So, we might not be doing it one-on-one, but we are doing more than our fair share.

To Madam Nerudová, I would want to say that I very much agree with keeping bureaucratic monsters out, but it was this Commission that actually took out 90 % of the companies from the scope. That is what we did. So, I think we have a bit of a track record, particularly in this domain.

To Mr Knotek, my only advice would be to further work on his analogies involving patients and hospitals.

Mr Vondra, that is a bit of a recap of the debate of last week. If you look at Europe and you look at who has the lowest energy prices, it is Finland. Why? Because they have a combination of renewables and a nuclear grid capacity, and that works phenomenally well. That is a recipe all should embark on. But let's not make the mistake to do as if just the ETS is the component that drives prices. That is driven, as Mr Vondra well knows, by the intrinsics first and foremost.

To Emma Wiesner, I would say that as much as I am a fan of recycling, this was maybe a bit too much *frapper toujours* compared to last week, but I very much enjoyed hearing it again.

I think I have done justice to everything that was more or less formulated as a question, I think. So, let me pause there because then that keeps one minute in the bank.

1-0076-0000

Niels Flemming Hansen (PPE). – Madam President, dear colleagues, dear Commissioner, I have a great deal of sympathy for the fact that those who emit CO_2 also want to know what the bill will look like. And we have a responsibility to ensure that changes we are making right now allow our businesses and voters to continue trusting us. Because when we say that, in this House, we bolster the 90 % fewer emissions by 2040, then we also need to deliver the tools to get there. One of them we are discussing today.

The Emissions Trading System already loses most people at the door, and it does not get any easier when we start to talk about the market stability reserve. But just like in any other market, the question is the same: what should it cost?

We, as politicians, should not set the price, but we must ensure that the rules and direction are transparent. We owe the business community one word: predictability. Otherwise, both the investments already made and those yet to be made will collapse like a house of cards.

1-0077-0000

Javi López (S&D). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, después del verano más caluroso de nuestras vidas, cuando Naciones Unidas confirma que ya se ha aumentado un grado y medio la temperatura en la Tierra —hemos tenido hospitales colapsados en toda Europa y 200 millones de europeos sufriendo más de 35 grados a la vez, algo nunca visto— demostramos con este debate —y con la acción que hoy defendemos— que es posible no solo mantener y reforzar la acción climática, sino combatir el falso y estúpido dilema entre acción climática y competitividad; que es posible proteger nuestra industria y reforzar la acción climática.

¿Y cómo lo hacemos? Reforzando el ajuste de carbono en frontera, que protege a la industria para asegurar que, obviamente, en las importaciones en Europa se han aplicado los mismos estándares y regulación medioambiental; con el fondo de descarbonización temporal, para apoyar y acompañar a la industria que se está transformando, y manteniendo un mercado europeo de carbono fuerte y estable. Porque sabemos que no solo la acción climática protege nuestra industria y construye la competitividad del futuro, sino que, además, la estabilidad jurídica es lo que permite la inversión para el crecimiento presente y futuro.

1-0078-0000

Stefano Cavedagna (ECR). – Signora Presidente, sono passati esattamente venti anni da quando è stata pensato, qui in Europa, il sistema di scambio di quote di emissione, quella odiosa tassa ambientale che coloro che producono, le tante industrie della nostra Europa, devono pagare per essere sostenibili.

A cosa ha portato questo? Alla recessione e alla deindustrializzazione della nostra Europa, con una concorrenza, a volte sleale, che arriva dal Sud-Est asiatico e che sta letteralmente scalzando tutta la nostra capacità produttiva. Non è solo il settore dell'automobile ma tutta l'industria pesante sta relegando la sua capacità produttiva.

A questo punto vi siete inventati il cosiddetto CBAM, il meccanismo per fare un vero e proprio dazio – perché so che è una parola che qua non si può utilizzare – ma un dazio per cercare di calmierare questo danno competitivo. Beh, però vi siete dimenticati gli agricoltori perché, togliendo l'articolo 27 e la clausola di salvaguardia, i fertilizzanti non verranno tutelati.

Questa Europa, così, non ci piace.

1-0079-0000

Michael Bloss (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin! Meine sehr verehrten Damen und Herren! Immer wenn es um Gesetzgebung geht, hört man ja aus konservativen Kreisen fast schon religiös mantraartig: „Der Markt regelt das". Und ich frage mich: Wieso gilt das eigentlich nicht beim CO_2-Preis und beim Klimaschutz? Denn der funktioniert ja genauso. Wenn der CO_2-Ausstoß sinkt, dann bleibt es günstig, und wenn nicht, dann zieht der Preis an. Und das ist auch gut so, denn erstens bekommen die E-Autos und die Wärmepumpen dann einen Wettbewerbsvorteil, und zweitens kann man mit den Einnahmen aus dem CO_2-Preis Bürgerinnen und Bürger unterstützen.

Was jetzt hier beschlossen werden soll, dass ist eben kein Markt. Sobald der Preis anfängt zu wirken, soll er gedeckelt werden. Kein Markt, kein Klimaschutz, sondern Deckel. Wir haben einen Rauchmelder installiert und schrauben ihn jetzt ab, weil er möglicherweise anfängt zu piepen.

Nach diesem Hitzesommer, der uns in Europa 180 Milliarden EUR gekostet hat, sollte wirklich jeder auch in den hintersten Ecken dieses Parlaments wissen: Weniger Klimaschutz – das können wir uns wirklich nicht mehr leisten.

(Der Redner ist damit einverstanden, auf mehrere Fragen nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte" zu antworten.)

1-0080-0000

Cristian Terheş (ECR), *blue-card question***.** – You claim that the conservatives are wrong we we say that CBAM or ETS are jamming and destroying our economy.

But please, explain to us: who else in the world – and in their right mind – is applying schemes that they claim are working in the EU?

Show me one country – not many countries – another country outside of the EU that applied something they are claiming is being applied in the EU which is making us all poorer.

1-0081-0000

Michael Bloss (Verts/ALE), *blue-card answer***.** – I can tell you, for instance, that California, Canada and China, have emission trading systems.

But what I would like to understand from you is why are the prices in Romania, for instance, so high? Why are the electricity prices so high? And do you know what? It is precisely because there is a difference between Europe and China and the US. Europe is importing all of its energy – fossil energy that costs us a billion. And in addition, we have this cost from the climate crisis.

So if you want to do something against prices, then you have to switch to renewables because that brings prices down. And in Romania, we could see it when Bulgaria delivered energy from their batteries to Romania this summer when, because of the climate crisis, your nuclear power plants went down.

1-0082-0000

Cristian Terheş (ECR), *blue-card reaction***.** – This is exactly the reason why the price of energy in Romania is higher, because a lot of insane politicians in Romania believe exactly what you are saying: that we should destroy our coal power plants, close down hydroelectric power plants and move on renewables.

The problem is this: what do you do if there's no sun, if there's no wind and if there's no water? This is the reason why the Romanians currently are paying pretty much the highest energy price in Europe. So the solution is to have energy addition, not energy transition. Keep the old energy sources and add new ones as much as you can.

1-0083-0000

Michael Bloss (Verts/ALE), *blue-card reaction***.** – I think the rivers didn't dry up because of some politicians that thought it would be a good idea, but because of the climate crisis. So I think you should stay here in the reality.

But what I think is interesting, if you look at Europe, then you see that the places where you have the highest renewable share is where you have the lowest energy prices. And I think this is what we all should understand, that the gas prices, the fossil prices, they bring energy prices up ,and only if we produce our own energy, home-made energy, from Europe, this is what brings prices down.

1-0084-0000

Alexander Bernhuber (PPE), *Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte"***.** – Ganz herzlichen Dank! Sie haben ja angesprochen, dass die CO_2-Preise in Summe ein faires System bringen. Dann möchte ich aber den landwirtschaftlichen Aspekt betrachten, wo ja die Düngekosten steigen werden, die Produktionskosten in der Europäischen Union steigen werden, gleichzeitig aber importierter Weizen − egal ob der aus der Ukraine oder aus Amerika kommt − ganz andere Produktionskosten hat. Wie sehen Sie dieses System, oder wie wollen Sie das für unsere heimischen Betriebe fair machen?

1-0085-0000

Michael Bloss (Verts/ALE), *Antwort auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte"***.** – Ich weiß jetzt nicht – also ich weiß, dass Sie sozusagen was zu der Landwirtschaft sagen wollen. Das machen Sie auch gerne. Wenn ich mich aber mit den Düngerproduzenten in Europa unterhalte, dann sagen die: Ja, wir wollen den CBAM, wir wollen das, wir brauchen das, weil nur mit einem CBAM können wir hier in Europa noch im Vergleich zu den anderen wettbewerbsfähig produzieren. Also von daher: Reden Sie mal mit denen. Das ist unsere Industrie, hier in Europa, und die wollen den CBAM.

1-0086-0000

Milan Mazurek (ESN). – Vážená pani predsedajúca. Náš priemysel padá na kolená. Naše podniky opúšťajú Európu a zatvárajú svoje priemyselné haly. Ľuďom sa žije čoraz ťažšie a ťažšie. Mladí ľudia nevidia v Európskej únii žiadnu budúcnosť. Energie, palivá, to všetko raketovo rastie. Výsledky vašej klimatickej politiky.

Ale namiesto toho, aby ste to zhodnotili a prijali opatrenia, ktoré povedú k tomu, že zastavíte tieto nezmyselné emisné povolenky, ktoré si musia spoločnosti kupovať, a naopak, netlačiť ich ešte aj do domácností, tak prichádzate s ďalšími a ďalšími nezmyslami. S emisnými normami, ktoré sa sprísňujú pre osobné aj nákladné automobily, s uhlíkovým clom, ktoré zase zaťaží naše domácnosti a ľudia v Európe budú platiť viac za svoj každodenný život.

Stále robíte všetko v rámci vašej zelenej klimatickej ideológie iba preto, aby ste zničili život ľuďom v Európskej únii. Výsledky však neprichádzajú žiadne. Vaše opatrenia nemajú nijaký vplyv na zmenu klímy. Nedokazujete nič z toho, čo ste ľuďom sľúbili. Akurát to robíte pre všetkých horšie. Odstúpte alebo prestaňte s tým, čo robíte a vráťte ľuďom a podnikateľom slobodu.

(Rečník súhlasil, že odpovie na viaceré otázky položené zdvihnutím modrej karty)

1-0087-0000
Lukas Sieper (Renew), *blue-card question***.** – Mr Mazurek, I'm very happy that you took the blue card this time. You said that what the Commission is doing here is not actually doing something to protect the climate. So I'm just very interested to know, in your opinion – because I think you would not deny climate change, you would not deny the billions and trillions that climate change could cost us further on down the line and I also know that you, in particular, would not want the climate migration that will happen. So what can we actually do to protect the climate, if not this?

1-0088-0000
Milan Mazurek (ESN), *blue-card answer***.** – Mr Sieper, you are absolutely excellent. Finally, a question related to the topics which we are discussing. It's a first for you, so I really appreciate that.

I really wish that, in the past, people who lived during the Ice Age could have had people exactly like you, because you would have been one of those who would have stopped climate change during that age. You would have been one of those who would have stopped the melting of the ice, because you think you are a god among humans and you can stop climate change.

Nothing from that ideology works in real life. Look at what China is doing. Look at what India is doing. They are filling the oceans with waste. They are producing so many emissions, we don't even compare. What you are doing is absolutely useless.

1-0089-0000
Lukas Sieper (Renew), *blue-card reaction***.** – Mr Mazurek, I want to thank you for your compliment that I actually posed a question regarding the topic. I am therefore extremely disappointed that you didn't actually reply to my question.

So I'm sure I'm a great guy, I could stop climate change after the Ice Age, very sure about this. So I will ask you once again: talking about the climate change now, what would be a way to stop it or to mitigate it? Because all the statistics show that there is, in fact, a difference between the increase in temperature after the Ice Age and now, and that is the speed. So what can we do to at least slow it down? Maybe this time you can actually reply.

1-0090-0000
Milan Mazurek (ESN), *blue-card reaction***.** – Mr Sieper, I see you don't understand me but, to be honest, I think none of what they are doing is going to reduce climate change. It's going to do nothing.

And I believe there is nothing we can do to stop it, because the climate has been changing throughout the whole existence of our planet and you cannot deny it, because during the times when dinosaurs were walking this Earth, the climate was changing without our industry.

What we can do are measures to adjust to those changes, which we support – not those emission standards and business for a few chosen companies.

1-0091-0000
Roman Haider (PfE), *Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte"***.** – Herr Kollege! ETS und CBAM verteuern ja Energieproduktion, Mobilität, Investitionen in der gesamten EU, und sie sind in Wahrheit industriefeindlich, belasten unsere Bauern und treiben die Kosten für die Haushalte in

die Höhe, obwohl sie ohnehin schon so schwer belastet sind. Und währenddessen produzieren China, Indien und alle anderen weiter ohne irgendwelche Auflagen. Meine Frage daher an Sie: Wissen Sie ungefähr, um wie viel Grad diese Maßnahmen − ETS, CBAM und all dieser bürokratische Apparat −, um wie viel Grad die die globale Temperatur senken? Nur damit wir wissen, wofür unsere Industrie und unsere Arbeitsplätze zerstört werden.

1-0092-0000
Milan Mazurek (ESN), *blue-card answer***.** – Mr Haider, I think you already know the answer, and this answer is none. This answer is that those measures enacted here by the European Commission will have no impact on the ongoing changes in our climate. They are good only to fulfil their ideas, this crazy green ideology, and also they are good for some businesses. They are good for a few thousand companies and entities which are gaining so much money from all of this ideology nonsense. We need to make Europe free again and give the businesses a chance to work properly again and live a normal life.

1-0093-0000
Adam Jarubas (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie Komisarzu! Jutro głosujemy nad mandatem negocjacyjnym w sprawie CBAM. Chcę bardzo podziękować panu sprawozdawcy Mohammedowi Chahimowi i wszystkim kontrsprawozdawcom za dobrą współpracę. Jeśli CBAM ma działać w praktyce, a europejski przemysł ma być należycie chroniony, musimy zamknąć luki. To sprawozdanie wzmacnia przepisy dotyczące nadużyć. Definiuje resource shuffling. Rozszerza listę produktów chronionych i proponuje specjalny reżim dla aluminium.

Usuwamy z projektu rozporządzenia artykuł 27a, bo zawieszenie niektórych sektorów czy produktów w mechanizmie stworzyłoby niepewność prawną i osłabiłoby inwestycje w Europie.

Zamiast zawieszać CBAM, proponujemy przekierowanie przychodów do sektorów dotkniętych zakłóceniami rynku. To, wraz z przepisami funduszu dekarbonizacyjnego, wspierającego najbardziej narażoną produkcję rolną, jest prawdziwym wsparciem rolników. Jest to rozwiązanie lepiej dopasowane niż artykuł 27a, który mógłby rozmontować cały system, cały mechanizm i podważyć zaufanie do przemysłu. Proszę o poparcie tego mandatu.

1-0094-0000
Procedura "catch-the-eye"

1-0095-0000
Dariusz Joński (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Muszę powiedzieć, że ze zdumieniem przysłuchuję się tej debacie, bo wszyscy na tej sali wiemy, że Chiny, Indie, Stany Zjednoczone zalewają swoimi produktami – a przede wszystkim Chiny. I kiedy Unia Europejska wychodzi z konkretną propozycją, a Parlament Europejski i Komisja Europejska przedstawiają 457 produktów, które będą szczególnie chronione (to znaczy te, które będą sprzedawane spoza Unii Europejskiej, będą obarczone specjalnym podatkiem, specjalnym cłem), to słyszę tutaj z ust populistów na tej sali, że nie ma sensu tego przyjmować, po co my w ogóle o tym rozmawiamy?

To jest wręcz niewiarygodne. Można by było zadać pytanie, w czyim interesie ci ludzie w ogóle tutaj przychodzą i dlaczego tutaj siedzą? Bo tu chodzi o gałęzie, które są dla nas fundamentem Europy, jak między innymi branża cementowa, stalowa czy AGD, o które walczymy (Polska jest akurat drugim producentem AGD na całym świecie).

Więc ze zdumieniem chciałbym zadać konkretne pytanie panu komisarzowi: oprócz CBAM-u i tego cła, które wprowadzamy, co możemy szybko zrobić, żeby obniżyć ceny energii? Bo to jest dzisiaj bardzo, bardzo ważne.

1-0096-0000

Maria Grapini (S&D). – Doamnă președintă, stimați colegi, rapoartele pe care le avem acum de votat mâine pot să aducă un avantaj. În același timp, pot să fie aplicate prost, pentru că, domnule comisar, acest fond, temporar, pentru decarbonizare este foarte important, mecanismul pe care îl vom avea, tocmai pentru a nu distorsiona.

Dintotdeauna am susținut, dacă vreți, apărarea industriei și agriculturii din Uniunea Europeană, pentru că un producător, fie din industrie, fie un fermier, dacă din afară vin în interiorul pieței interne produse care nu respectă aceleași condiții de mediu, standarde sociale, și celelalte condiții, evident că sunt într-o competiție neloială.

De aceea cred că este foarte important dacă vrem să reindustrializăm, dacă vrem securitate alimentară, să avem aceleași condiții pentru produsele care intră din afara Uniunii Europene.

Și eu sper că reușim ca acest articol 27 a, cu amendamentele depuse mâine în plenară, să îmbunătățim, încât fermierii – am primit nenumărate scrisori – să poată să fie protejați.

Știm cum au crescut prețurile la îngrășăminte, știm ce probleme avem, cât e costul îngrășămintelor în costul producției fermierilor.

De aceea sper ca mâine să îmbunătățim aceste rapoarte.

1-0097-0000

Cristian Terheş (ECR). – Madam President, Mr Commissioner, this Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism is a way to actually promote a social engineering scheme that Ursula von der Leyen mentioned in this plenary in 2019. She said, and I quote, 'Carbon emissions must have a price that will change our behaviour'. So I am asking you what kind of behaviour do you want to change in Europe? Because clearly what you guys are proposing has nothing to do with free market economy.

On one side, everything you are proposing is leading to higher energy prices, higher raw material prices, higher taxes, higher costs. How do you think European companies will be able to compete on the global market? If we check the stats, we see that the global GDP is EUR 104 trillion, but the European GDP is EUR 18.8 trillion. That makes it 18 %. How do you think the whole world is going to adjust to 18 % of the European economy? Or we should think twice before we promote these kinds of measures that are making us poorer and less competitive.

1-0098-0000

Barry Andrews (Renew). – Madam President, climate policy is not ideology. It is science. Science makes the microphone work, it keeps the lights on and it concludes that warming is anthropogenic. Warming is caused by human activity. To have to explain that to assert this in an adult parliament is frankly depressing.

It is difficult to listen to conservatives criticising emissions trading when it was them that insisted on a market-based intervention. It was them that insisted on 'cap and trade'. And I agree with MEP Chahim and with MEP Canfin that it is working and it is effective, and that CBAM is working and is effective.

I have criticised the simplification agenda when it has been deregulatory or when it has punished early adopters. However, it would be naive to ignore the realities and that is why our industry needs the competitiveness agenda. We need support in the face of the energy crisis, including through social climate plans, and it also needs support on carbon pricing.

1-0099-0000
Grzegorz Braun (NI). – Madam President, I just want to express my gratitude, I just want to express my thanks to all of you who repeated your climate change, decarbonisation nonsense today, because you are making my work, my political work, so much easier. Please give me more of this bullshit and it will be easier for me to persuade my compatriots to leave the *eurokołchoz* behind.

You know what ETS is for? It is for 'extortion theft system'. This is making Europe a dead end as far as industry, as far as progress, as far as innovation is concerned. And please, please talk more about your scientific climate change and helping the planet to survive, because this is very good for me in Poland. This makes it easier to make 'Polexit' happen.

1-0100-0000
(Fine della procedura "catch the eye")

1-0101-0000
Presidente. – Vi invito a tenere un linguaggio consono all'onore di quest'Aula.

1-0102-0000
Lukas Sieper (Renew). – Madam President, I speak under Rule 10(3).

You already said it, Mr Braun: you pride yourself on your manners, you pride yourself on your behaviour – you act like a gentleman while spreading lies and deception towards the people of Europe.

If you do it, please maybe do it in a language that suits the charade that you want to play here.

1-0103-0000
Wopke Hoekstra, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, thank you very much. Not that many questions, but there are two things I do feel compelled to share here, given the nature of the debate.

Of course, you can debate what are the most effective measures. Of course, you can debate what type of mix you need to have in terms of renewables and nuclear and so on. Of course, you can debate what works best in terms of the level playing field. But if you deny the economic cost of climate change, you're deep into the domain of voodoo economics, and I would suggest we steer away from that.

Secondly, why are energy prices in Europe so high? Because we import more than 80 % of the gas, more than 95 % of the oil – and the price tag only since Hormuz has gone up by an additional half a billion every single day. That is money European citizens and European companies are paying.

The only way out of this nightmare is more dirt cheap, Europe-made energy, and that means renewables, it means nuclear, it means green investments, it means interconnectors, it means geothermal – that whole mix with more speed.

Finally, I am still pondering whether we have further enriched this style of debate, but that is, of course, not up to me; that is up to Parliament.

1-0104-0000

Mohammed Chahim, *rapporteur***.** – Madam President, a lot has been said today. So, there are a couple of things that I would like to reiterate.

It's very easy to yell and shout and claim that you are a hard-working politician. But at the end of the day, we discuss at the table. If you have any ideas on any of the legislation that we work on, join the table and come with your ideas. I noticed that many people that were not present during many discussions I've had are now having the hardest voice, claiming that we're all fools, we don't know anything about this.

Let me tell you something about ETS. There's no more successful emissions trading scheme in the world than in Europe. We have decarbonised that industry with more than 30 %, while it grows with more than 60 %. Talking about decarbonisation, please look at the facts.

There was a question here: where in the world are they doing the same as we're doing in ETS? China, US, India have announced it. Vietnam has announced it. There's a whole list. Maybe use some googling and find out. The world is following the EU. And why? Because they see that with the revenues you can decarbonise your industry. We have doubled the Modernisation Fund to show solidarity within Europe. That's what you conclude if you take the facts and read the legislation and read what we work on.

It's ridiculous only making noise with zero effect and zero contributions to the legislation. A fool can ask more questions than ten wise people can answer. And I can tell you the difference between stupidity and intelligence is that intelligence is limited.

1-0105-0000

Pascal Canfin, *rapporteur***.** – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, je me réjouis de la qualité du débat, à l'exception des interventions permanentes des députés d'extrême droite qui, pendant une heure, ont exprimé des points de vue climatosceptiques niant l'évidence même.

Non, Monsieur, le rythme actuel de réchauffement climatique n'a rien à voir avec celui du passé. Toutes les études scientifiques le démontrent. Non, Monsieur, ce n'est pas parce qu'on décarbone, qu'on investit dans les renouvelables et l'énergie nucléaire, que les prix de l'énergie sont très élevés. C'est exactement le contraire.

C'est parce qu'en Roumanie, c'est parce qu'en Italie vous êtes totalement dépendants du gaz que, précisément, vous avez une énergie qui est bien plus chère qu'en France, qu'en Espagne, qu'en Suède. C'est votre responsabilité. C'est parce que vous n'avez pas investi dans les technologies vertes que nous, nous voulons voir développer – que nous avons commencé à développer – que vous rendez les gens dépendants d'une énergie très chère, très polluante et totalement importée.

Alors, je sais que cela ne vous pose aucun problème d'être dépendant de Vladimir Poutine. Je sais que ça ne vous pose aucun problème d'être dépendant des États-Unis, de Donald Trump. Mais

nous, nous réellement patriotes européens, nous souverainistes européens – les vrais – qui voulons créer l'Europe-puissance, oui, ça nous gêne d'être dépendants des puissances fossiles.

C'est pour ça qu'on a besoin du marché du carbone. C'est pour ça qu'on a besoin d'un prix du carbone, du MACF. Mais c'est pour ça qu'on continuera à se battre contre tous vos mensonges, contre toutes vos inepties. Vous pouvez compter sur nous.

1-0106-0000

Pierfrancesco Maran, *relatore.* – Signora Presidente, ho ascoltato con grande attenzione tutti gli interventi e ringrazio i colleghi per i loro contributi. È del tutto naturale che, su un tema così rilevante come quello dell'ETS, vi siano sensibilità e posizioni diverse in quest'Aula.

Stiamo affrontando alcuni tra i dossier più complessi e politicamente sensibili di questa legislatura, in un momento in cui la concorrenza internazionale è durissima e non sempre leale, e dopo un'estate che ci ha fatto sentire con mano cos'è il cambiamento climatico.

Tuttavia, voglio respingere con chiarezza quella che ritengo essere una falsa dicotomia: l'idea che ci si debba schierare da una parte con l'ambizione climatica o dall'altra con l'industria europea. Scegliere di migliorare l'ETS o il CBAM non può significare abbandonare l'industria e i nostri lavoratori e, allo stesso tempo, scegliere di difendere la competitività delle nostre imprese non può significare rinunciare ai nostri obiettivi climatici.

L'Europa non può e non deve scegliere tra queste due sfide: al contrario, dobbiamo avere l'ambizione e la capacità di tenerle insieme. È una necessità strategica, perché un'industria innovativa e decarbonizzata è l'unica che potrà essere davvero competitiva a livello globale nei prossimi anni.

Così come una transizione ecologica non può funzionare se contribuirà a deindustrializzare il nostro continente o a far delocalizzare le nostre imprese. I provvedimenti che stiamo discutendo, però, stanno dimostrando che, con fatica, ascoltandoci e venendoci incontro, siamo in grado di trovare dei compromessi che trovano il giusto equilibrio tra queste due sfide.

È esattamente questo il senso del lavoro che io e gli altri relatori abbiamo portato avanti in queste settimane nelle nostre commissioni. Io credo che, col voto di domani, potremo dimostrare che, in mesi in cui sarà molto difficile trovare accordi su questi provvedimenti, e penso a tutta la prosecuzione dell'ETS, beh, però abbiamo un metodo di lavoro che ci consente di farlo, trovando il punto migliore di accordo tra la maggior parte di noi.

1-0107-0000

Presidente. – La discussione congiunta è chiusa.

La votazione si svolgerà domani.

Dichiarazioni scritte (articolo 178)

1-0107-2500

Katri Kulmuni (Renew), *kirjallinen* – Arvoisa puhemies, hiilidioksidipäästöjen vähentäminen on tietysti oikea ja välttämätön tavoite. Samalla on huolehdittava siitä, että se tehdään oikeudenmukaisesti ja erityisesti omavaraisuuden ja oman tuotannon kilpailukyvyn näköalat huomioiden.

Uskallan väittää, että Suomi on pohjoisena maana pystynyt vähentämään päästöjään melko esimerkillisesti, vaikka mm. kylmä ilmastomme asettaa meille suuria haasteita.

Pidän välttämättömänä jo oikeudenmukaisuuden kannalta, että tulevissa päästökauppajärjestelmän uudistuksissa otetaan huomioon maantieteellinen asemamme. Suomi on ainoa EU-maa, jonka satamat jäätyvät edelleen vuosittain, kun meriliikenteemme voi kulkea ainoastaan Pohjanlahden ja Suomenlahden kautta. Emme tarvitse määräaikaisia poikkeuksia, vaan pysyvän talvimerenkulun ratkaisun, sillä talvi tulee joka vuosi.

1-0107-3750

Jacek Ozdoba (ECR), *na piśmie* – Pani Przewodnicząca! Europa potrzebuje pilnej zmiany w systemie ETS. Zmiana ta musi iść w jednym kierunku – w kierunku odejścia od szkodliwej polityki klimatycznej. Dość niszczenia naszego przemysłu, dość promowania chińskich technologii, dość zubożania naszych obywateli. Cały świat idzie do przodu, my tymczasem kręcimy się w kółko. Nasz rozwój gospodarczy jest mizerny. Przedsiębiorcy płacą gigantyczne rachunki za elektryczność. Nie ma żadnych podstaw do kontynuowania tej polityki. Jedynie, co ją trzyma żywą, to zielona ideologia – sprawca nieszczęść Europy i największe obciążenie wstrzymujące konkurencyjność jej gospodarek.

1-0107-5000

Anna Zalewska (ECR), *na piśmie* – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie Komisarzu! Chcę zwrócić uwagę na problem, którego nie rozwiąże samo tworzenie kolejnych funduszy pomocowych. W moich regionach, na Dolnym Śląsku i Opolszczyźnie, przemysł daje pracę łącznie około 362 tysiącom osób. Za tą liczbą stoją przedsiębiorstwa, rodziny i całe lokalne gospodarki.

Dla wielu firm problemem nie jest tylko wysokość kosztów, ale również zachowanie płynności finansowej. Przedsiębiorstwo może stracić kontrakty, zdolność do inwestowania i płynność, a nawet zbankrutować, zanim otrzyma przewidziane wsparcie. Firmy nie chcą jednak żyć z kolejnych rekompensat. Chcą stać na własnych nogach, inwestować, rozwijać się i konkurować na równych zasadach.

Europa Środkowo Wschodnia przeszła już głęboką transformację gospodarczą. Nie możemy dopuścić do utraty kolejnych zakładów i miejsc pracy. Dotyczy to także sektora stalowego. Europejscy producenci ponoszą wysokie koszty związane z ETS. CBAM powinien sprawić, by importowane towary ponosiły porównywalny koszt emisji do tego, który ponoszą producenci w Unii Europejskiej.

Musimy uważać, aby rezultatem naszej polityki nie było zamykanie produkcji w Europie i zastępowanie jej importem z państw trzecich. Nie możemy dopuścić do sytuacji, w której Europa będzie korzystać z tych samych produktów, ale zamiast produkować je u siebie, będzie je sprowadzać z zagranicy. Wtedy stracimy miejsca pracy i europejskie moce produkcyjne, nie rozwiązując problemu emisji w skali globalnej.

18. Atto legislativo sugli appalti pubblici (discussione)

1-0109-0000

Presidente. – L'ordine del giorno reca ora la dichiarazione della Commissione sull'atto legislativo sugli appalti pubblici (2026/2865(RSP))

1-0110-0000

Stéphane Séjourné, *Vice-président exécutif de la Commission***.** – Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs les députés, les marchés publics représentent chaque année en Europe plus de 2 000 milliards d'euros, soit près de 15 % du PIB européen. Nous avons donc entre les mains un levier économique considérable, une manne pouvant être mieux mobilisée pour la cohésion sociale, pour la décarbonation, pour l'innovation, pour la sécurité économique de l'Europe. C'est pourquoi cette réforme de la commande publique poursuit aujourd'hui deux objectifs: d'abord une simplification massive, puis une utilisation plus stratégique de cet argent public.

D'abord, peut-être commencer par la simplification, puisque les règles qui encadrent la commande publique en Europe représentent aujourd'hui près de 900 pages de textes européens, auxquels s'ajoutent toutes les surtranspositions et les transpositions nationales. Un règlement, une directive, trois directives, plus d'une vingtaine de règlements. Nous mettons fin à cette complexité en proposant un règlement unique, trois procédures au lieu de cinq, une plateforme numérique accessible dans toutes les langues de l'Union européenne et, ensuite, une commande publique qui nous permettra d'utiliser les critères plus facilement et de gagner en lisibilité pour les acheteurs publics.

Ensuite, une commande plus stratégique: sur ces 2 000 milliards d'euros, 600 milliards d'euros sont couverts par la législation que nous vous proposons. C'est l'équivalent du plan de relance Next generation EU, c'est l'équivalent de trois budgets européens par an si nous regardons ces sommes et, effectivement, chaque année, c'est presque autant que le déficit d'investissement que cible Mario Draghi dans son rapport. Tout ça pour vous dire que l'argent public doit servir nos objectifs. Une modification d'un certain nombre de critères, et une réorientation plus stratégique de cette dépense publique qui a lieu tous les ans, sont dorénavant importantes dans le cadre de nos priorités.

Alors, le nouveau standard, c'est le meilleur rapport qualité-prix et non plus le seul prix. C'est le principe de ce texte. Nos choix doivent pouvoir répondre aux exigences sociales, environnementales, aux enjeux d'innovation et de souveraineté que nous défendons. Je le dis clairement devant vous, ce texte donne aussi aux acheteurs publics les outils d'une véritable préférence européenne, dans le respect de nos engagements internationaux et du principe de réciprocité.

Ce texte est également un outil pensé pour donner des leviers à ceux qui achètent, à ceux qui investissent pour notre avenir, et donne énormément de possibilités à tous ceux qui, aujourd'hui, font de la commande publique uniquement un acte administratif. Transformer cet acte administratif également pour nous en stratégie d'achats publics européens.

Alors, Mesdames, Messieurs les députés, ce débat est l'occasion d'échanger sur ces ambitions. La Commission européenne se réjouit de pouvoir commencer la discussion entre les colégislateurs sur ce règlement européen.

1-0111-0000

Christian Doleschal, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion***.** – Sehr geehrte Frau Präsidentin, Herr Exekutivvizepräsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Angesichts globaler Krisen und innerer Herausforderungen sehen wir jeden Tag deutlicher, wir müssen in Europa auf allen Ebenen handlungsfähiger und schneller werden. Überall braucht es eine öffentliche Hand, die ihre Aufgaben zuverlässig erfüllt, die wichtige Zukunftsinvestitionen zügig umsetzt und die schnell auf neue Entwicklungen reagieren kann. Das Vergaberecht ist dafür das zentrale Werkzeug.

Mit der Reform des Vergaberechts entscheiden wir über die Handlungsfähigkeit der gesamten Europäischen Union – von der internationalen Bühne bis zur kleinsten Kommune. Handlungsfähigkeit bedeutet, bürokratische Lasten für wirklich jeden abzubauen.

Die Zusammenlegung mehrerer Rechtsakte und die im Vorschlag bereits enthaltenen Vereinfachungen begrüßen wir. Wir müssen dafür sorgen, dass diese bei den Anwendern in jeder Gemeinde ankommen. Die Möglichkeit, künftig stärker auf Qualitätskriterien statt einzig auf den Preis setzen zu können, ist für uns ein guter Fortschritt. Allerdings ist auch klar, die Auftraggeber vor Ort wissen am besten, wann und welche Kriterien sinnvoll berücksichtigt werden können. Sie brauchen einen rechtssicheren Rahmen und Flexibilität statt neuer bürokratischer Pflichten aus Brüssel.

Handlungsfähigkeit bedeutet für uns schnelle und einfache digitale Vergabe. Eine digitale Plattform, die bestehende Systeme integriert, hat großes Potenzial, die Verfahren tatsächlich zu beschleunigen und zu vereinfachen. Entscheidend ist, dass diese auch zuverlässig funktioniert.

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, entscheidend wird für uns sein, dass das Vergabeverfahren auf ein handlungsfähiges Europa setzt.

1-0112-0000

Laura Ballarín Cereza, *en nombre del Grupo S&D***.** – Señora presidenta, señor vicepresidente Séjourné, uno de cada seis euros de nuestra economía pasa por la contratación pública en forma de servicios de obras y de puestos de trabajo. Hablamos de los autobuses con los que nos movemos, de los comedores escolares de nuestros hijos o de hospitales públicos donde se salvan vidas. Por eso, contratar bien no puede ser simplemente comprar al mejor precio o al mejor postor; tiene que ser invertir bien el dinero de todos.

Por ello, saludamos el nuevo acto legislativo sobre la contratación pública, que busca, en primer lugar, reducir la burocracia y poner fin a los plazos eternos de las licitaciones de nuestros ayuntamientos. En segundo lugar, busca dejar atrás la obsesión por el precio más bajo y también apostar por las pymes y la industria europea frente a la competencia desleal. Sin embargo, el grupo socialista será un aliado exigente en estas negociaciones. Pedimos reforzar las condicionalidades verdes y sociales, y trabajaremos para ello, porque queremos favorecer —y no perjudicar, como hasta ahora— a las empresas que hacen bien las cosas, que trabajan para defender los derechos laborales y respetan el medio ambiente.

El 14 % del PIB es un arma poderosa para favorecer la autonomía de Europa y hacerla más verde y más justa. No perdamos esta oportunidad.

1-0113-0000

Virginie Joron, *au nom du groupe PfE***.** – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, Strasbourg est un symbole de cette Europe à l'envers. On a eu une mairie qui a acheté des bus à l'autre bout de la planète, alors qu'on fabrique des bus en Ardèche. Si on peut en finir avec ce non-sens, nous sommes bien sûr pour.

Cette semaine, la Commission a dévoilé son texte sur 2 500 milliards d'euros de commandes publiques en Europe. Bruxelles ne voulait pas de la préférence européenne, eh bien aujourd'hui, c'est devenu un mot à la mode.

50 % de contenu européen et surtout, d'après l'article 73, c'est optionnel au lieu d'être obligatoire. Dans le texte cette préférence n'est pas européenne. Dans l'article 70 sur la préférence européenne,

le premier paragraphe parle de la situation des pays étrangers. Tous ces pays couverts par les accords de libre-échange: la Turquie, l'Albanie, l'Australie: c'est cela votre définition de la préférence européenne? Comment l'expliquer à Saint-Gobain ou Knauf? Quels sont ces pays qui ont des accords mais sont fermés aux Européens? Quand j'ai posé la question à la Commission, elle n'a pas été capable de me répondre.

Exigeons la réciprocité réelle. Des usines ici, des transferts de technologie: ces mots sont malheureusement absents de votre texte. Et que la Commission donne aussi l'exemple et cesse d'acheter Microsoft, Amazon et finance des influenceurs extra-européens.

1-0114-0000

Jeannette Baljeu, *namens de Renew-Fractie***.** – Voorzitter, als een mkb'er afhaakt voordat hij überhaupt een offerte heeft kunnen indienen en een overheid vervolgens de goedkoopste in plaats van de beste oplossing kiest, dan werken onze aanbestedingsregels niet goed. Toch gebeurt dat nog te vaak. Daarom is het goed dat de Europese aanbestedingsregels eindelijk op de schop gaan. Complimenten aan de commissaris voor het indienen van het stuk.

De VVD en Renew steunen deze herziening. Ten eerste moeten de procedures eenvoudiger. Vooral kleine ondernemers lopen nu vast in formulieren en administratieve rompslomp, dus digitalisering en minder papierwerk zijn heel erg goed. Ten tweede mag de laagste prijs niet langer doorslaggevend zijn. We moeten kijken naar wat aankoop op lange termijn oplevert. Zo krijgen adequate, innovatieve en duurzame oplossingen een eerlijke kans en voorkomen we dat het uiteindelijk duurkoop wordt. Ten derde moeten we ons belastinggeld strategischer inzetten. Daarom kunnen we de industrie en ons eigen Europees bedrijfsleven steunen.

Op al deze drie punten is er een belangrijk stuk ingeleverd en daar ga ik graag namens Renew mee aan de slag.

1-0115-0000

Anna Cavazzini, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion***.** – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Diese Reform ist längst überfällig. 2,5 Millionen jährlich werden durch die öffentliche Hand vergeben, und dieses Geld muss endlich strategisch ausgegeben werden – für gute Arbeitsplätze, für die Kreislaufwirtschaft, für innovative Unternehmen.

Und deshalb begrüße ich den Vorschlag der Kommission, Aufträge anteilig verpflichtend nach Qualität und nicht nur nach dem Preis zu vergeben. Denn wer nur aufs billigste Produkt schaut, der zahlt am Ende oft drauf. Doch warum, lieber Herr Kommissar, haben Sie grüne und soziale Kriterien nicht gleich für die gesamte Vergabe zur Norm gemacht? Wenn wir wirklich klimaeffiziente Produkte *Made in Europe* nach vorne bringen wollen, wenn wir grüne Leitmärkte schaffen wollen, dann ist Ihr Vorschlag eine verpasste Chance, und das Parlament muss hier dringend nachbessern. Ich begrüße ausdrücklich den massiven Digitalisierungsschub, den das Beschaffungswesen mit Ihrem Vorschlag durchlaufen wird. So kann die Vergabe einfacher, transparenter und effizienter werden.

1-0116-0000

Per Clausen, *for The Left-Gruppen***.** – Fru formand! Vi har ventet længe. Endelig får vi en reform af EU's forældede udbudsregler. Det har vi kæmpet for længe, og det er nok værd at huske, at det ikke kom af sig selv. Nej, det er noget af det, som Parlamentet har været nødt til at presse Kommissionen til. Og det er en vigtig reform. For når EU bruger hele 15 % af vores BNP på offentlige udbud, bør pengene bruges rigtigt.

Det betyder, at vi skal bruge dem til at styrke det, der er vores politiske mål, herunder den grønne omstilling. Og vi skal sikre, at firmaer, der underbetaler og misbruger deres ansatte, og som er skyldige i arbejdskriminalitet, eller firmaer, der gemmer sig i skattely, udelukkes fra offentlige udbud.

For hvis man ikke vil følge Fællesskabets regler, skal man heller ikke kunne tjene penge på Fællesskabet. Så enkelt bør det være.

1-0117-0000

PRÉSIDENCE: SOPHIE WILMÈS

Vice-Présidente

1-0118-0000

Stéphane Séjourné, *Vice-président exécutif de la Commission***.** – Madame la Présidente, je vais peut-être répondre à un certain nombre d'interrogations et de commentaires qui ont été formulés dans ce premier tour d'intervenants.

D'abord pour vous dire que le caractère obligatoire de la préférence européenne est présent dans les textes que vous êtes en train de discuter actuellement, ici au Parlement. Elle est présente dans l'accélérateur industriel avec un champ d'application délimité. Des obligations d'achats européens sur les secteurs stratégiques sont présentes dans l'accélérateur industriel. Il s'agit là de la révision générale des marchés publics, de la commande publique, donc nous avons privilégié de faire confiance aux acteurs locaux, de leur sécuriser juridiquement les clauses de préférence européennes, pour que, évidemment, elles puissent être utilisées et que la sécurité juridique de la décision de retenir ou d'écarter une offre depuis l'étranger ne soit pas attaquée, y compris par les tribunaux.

Je prenais quelques exemples en conférence de presse à la Commission, en disant que c'était souvent trop la faute à l'Europe, des fois même la faute aux commissaires, si des bus de la marque BYD circulaient dans les rues et si un certain nombre de collectivités avaient choisi le prix à la préférence européenne. Ce ne sera pas le cas avec ce texte.

Deuxième point, que je souhaitais évoquer également avec vous, qui est cet élément important de la question de la simplification. Nous avons décidé, en conscience, de faire un règlement et je compte sur le Parlement européen pour défendre ce choix. Pourquoi avons-nous fait un règlement? Nous transformons trois directives, qui étaient souvent surtransposeées dans les États membres, en un règlement. Nous consolidons 23 textes réglementaires. Nous supprimons 700 pages de régulation européenne. 700. Et donc, la législation européenne étant de 900 pages, aujourd'hui, nous passons à 200. La proposition européenne que nous vous formulons est de 200 pages. C'est de la bureaucratie en moins. C'est de la bonne simplification et c'est un choix stratégique pour la Commission.

J'entends ceux qui veulent repasser à une directive, mais nous nous battons contre la surtransposition tous les jours. Il m'a semblé cohérent que la Commission assume ce passage de directive en règlement dans cette révision.

Troisième élément qui est aussi important: la portée du «Made in Europe». Sur ce sujet, Madame Joron, nous avons des engagements internationaux, certes, et d'ailleurs nous avons des engagements internationaux qui sont réciproques. Donc, si nous ne respectons pas nos engagements internationaux, ni Alstom ni Airbus, ni un certain nombre de grands groupes, ne pourront accéder aux marchés publics d'autres partenaires. Donc, ce que je veux dire, c'est:

respectons les engagements internationaux quand ils sont réciproques, quand ils donnent l'ouverture à nos entreprises européennes à un marché public de nos partenaires. Mais attention: regardons la réciprocité de ces engagements, ils doivent justement permettre d'ouvrir des marchés pour les entreprises européennes.

C'est ce qui est écrit dans ce texte et c'est ce qui nous permet aussi d'être offensifs à l'étranger et de gagner aussi des marchés dans le monde. Je pense que cette logique doit être une logique qui maintenant doit pouvoir se décliner dans tous les textes européens. Nous commençons par la révision des marchés publics, au moins donnez-moi ce point.

1-0119-0000

Pablo Arias Echeverría (PPE). – Señora presidente, señor comisario, la contratación pública representa en torno al 15 % del PIB de la Unión Europea. Detrás de esa cifra hay hospitales, transporte, servicios públicos y empleo; también una gran oportunidad para innovar y reforzar nuestra industria y autonomía estratégicas, como señala Draghi en su informe.

La reforma que debatimos plantea dos objetivos que compartimos: simplificación y contratación estratégica. Simplificar exige normas claras, seguridad jurídica, procedimientos digitales y menos barreras para las pymes; contratar estratégicamente significa valorar la calidad y la innovación, además del precio, para ofrecer mejores servicios e infraestructuras para la ciudadanía.

Pero nada de esto funcionará sin una aplicación rigurosa por parte de los Estados miembros con transparencia y rendición de cuentas. Necesitamos normas armonizadas que conviertan la contratación pública en un instrumento de calidad, competitividad y futuro y que proporcionen las herramientas necesarias para prevenir y combatir posibles prácticas de corrupción.

Si esta es la línea que marca la Comisión Europea, como parece el caso, pueden contar con nosotros, señor comisario.

1-0120-0000

Interventions à la demande

1-0121-0000

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, cuando hablamos de simplificación no decimos desregulación y este acto legislativo es un buen ejemplo, porque sustituye directivas por un Reglamento directamente vinculante para los Estados miembros en un asunto que importa nada menos que el 15 % del producto interior bruto de la Unión Europea, con la intención de reducir cargas burocráticas en la satisfacción de la acción de los poderes públicos cuando respetan servicios públicos contratando con cargo a fondos públicos.

Es necesaria la transparencia para invertir bien, pero también es necesaria, por tanto, la flexibilización, porque hemos escuchado muchas veces el mensaje de municipios y regiones y particularmente las regiones ultraperiféricas como las francesas o la española, Canarias, quejándose de la burocracia y la dificultad de contratar de acuerdo con las normas europeas para poder satisfacer los servicios públicos, particularmente cuando realizan derechos fundamentales en el ámbito educativo, en el ámbito del transporte o en el ámbito de la sanidad.

Por tanto, se trata de una iniciativa que debe ser saludada y aplicada con prontitud para mejorar la competitividad europea.

1-0122-0000
Maria Grapini (S&D). – Doamnă președintă, domnule comisar, stimați colegi, este clar că aveam nevoie de o modificare în domeniul achizițiilor publice și știți, domnule comisar, că la toate întâlnirile am ridicat această problemă, că da, avem nevoie de un regulament.

Ați spus două lucruri esențiale: simplificare, pentru că prin simplificare putem să evităm și anumite greșeli voite sau nevoite, dar și un cost foarte mare. De asemenea, ați spus că trebuie să ținem cont de criterii, nu numai prețul cel mai mic. Dacă cineva ar calcula la achiziții publice în ultimii ani câți bani s-au risipit pentru că s-a câștigat cu prețul cel mai mic, după care s-a venit cu acte adiționale, după care au trebuit reparate, de fapt, s-a cheltuit mult mai mult.

Și da, este foarte bine să ținem cont de ceea ce a-ți și spus, *Buy European*, să existe această condiție, însă asta nu înseamnă că nu trebuie să fim competitivi. Asta nu înseamnă că nu trebuie să achiziționăm produsul cel mai bun pe criteriul de combinație calitate-preț.

Și sper, domnule comisar, să nu stea blocat la Consiliu, pentru că mai devreme, colegul dumneavoastră spunea că reglementăm cu o viteză foarte mică și asta ne costă.

1-0123-0000
Cristian Terheş (ECR). – Madam President, I think that the European Commission, before lecturing us on the Public Procurement Act, should lead by example.

In 2020-2021, the current President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, signed contracts with different pharmaceutical companies worth EUR 71 billion to purchase, and I quote, '4.6 billion doses of vaccines for the Europeans'. We are 450 million people in Europe. Who gave her the authority in 2020-2021 to purchase more than 10 doses of vaccines per person? Furthermore, as of today in 2026 when we have this debate, those contracts are not fully published.

You are just claiming that you want to propose a new regulation worth of hundreds of pages. But the question is, when are you going to publish the contracts that were signed by von der Leyen so we can see the clauses in those contracts? Because of those clauses, my country now has to pay over EUR 600 million to Pfizer for 28 million doses of vaccines that we did not buy because of those hidden clauses in those contracts.

1-0124-0000
Stéphane Séjourné, *Vice-président exécutif de la Commission***.** – Madame la Présidente, je ne répondrai pas parce que je pense que le temps est compté et nous avons besoin de travailler le fond de ce texte. Peut-être pour axer également un point essentiel de cette proposition: nous créons une plateforme européenne avec une transparence totale de tous les marchés publics qui seraient proposés et les offres d'achat qui seraient proposées en Europe.

Cette plateforme européenne reviendrait à faire publier l'ensemble des offres publiques et des acheteurs publics qui souhaitent acheter en Europe sur une seule plateforme. Ça nous permet d'avoir toutes les données judiciaires. Aujourd'hui, à peu près 30 % des marchés publiés en Europe n'ont pas de données à jour, et donc d'avoir cette plateforme nous permet de lutter efficacement également contre la corruption.

Ça nous permet également de garantir des offres et donc de permettre aux PME, partout en Europe, d'avoir cette information qu'un marché public a été publié en France. Une PME espagnole pourrait avoir l'information. Une municipalité en Allemagne, une ville et une entreprise

polonaises pourraient avoir cette information. Et aujourd'hui, nous avons segmenté les bulles d'information et les bulles de publication, ce qui nous permettra justement de casser cette segmentation.

Donc je voulais peut-être attirer l'attention sur un élément qui nous paraît ici important et une nouveauté dans cette révision: l'achat public européen sera transparent, digitalisé. La lutte contre la corruption sera effective et permettra également à l'ensemble des PME européennes d'avoir accès dans toutes les langues de l'Union européenne aux offres qui sont publiées en Europe.

C'est une avancée incroyable que vous devez sauvegarder dans cette discussion parlementaire, que la Commission s'engage également à améliorer si un certain nombre de critères et de dispositions le nécessitent.

1-0125-0000

Lukas Sieper (Renew). – Madam President, Mr Commissioner, I will do you a favour and answer Mr Terheş's question. Who gave Ms von der Leyen the authority? The people when they elected this Parliament, and this Parliament when it elected her as Commission President – quite as simple as that. This does not mean that this whole thing was not a big communications mistake. But I think the Commission learned from that.

Mr Commissioner, you teach me a new word: *réciprocité*. You said that this should be a reason why we should not follow through with 'only buy European' in certain cases. I understand your reasoning behind this. I also think there is a weakness, because in the end, we here in Europe fulfil our contracts, right? So if we sign a contract for public procurement with an outside EU company, we will fulfil that contract. On the other hand, in the US, maybe they elect the next crazy President. In Russia, maybe there is the next war of aggression. Or let's say with the Gulf states, suddenly their desalination plants are bombed and their society breaks down. I think we should first and foremost focus on 'buy European' in all circumstances, and this will bring us forward.

1-0126-0000

Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă (NI). – Doamnă președintă, da, din păcate, doar ne arătați că din 900 de pagini ajungeți la 200. Însă tăiați hârtiile, dar tăiați și controalele.

Unde este registrul de conflict de interese? Unde este verificarea legăturilor dintre primar și firma câștigătoare? Le-ați scos?

Totul este digitalizat, totul este automat. Și atunci vă întreb cum puteți să verificați conflictul de interese?

Inventați criteriul *Buy European* doar ca să excludeți de la masa contractelor firmele din Est. Vorbesc în primul rând de România. Nu mai cumpărăm decât de la multinaționale, decât de la firmele franceze și germane, de la amărâtul de producător român nu mai cumpărăm nimic.

Vreți mai puține acte? Publicați contractele secrete și vă cer audit european pe achizițiile din PNRR și pe achizițiile militare secrete din România din ultimii cinci ani. Modificați Directiva 2014/2024 care să permită preferința națională de 30 % pentru IMM-urile locale, alimente, energie și materiale de construcții.

1-0127-0000

(Fin des interventions à la demande)

1-0128-0000
Stéphane Séjourné, *Vice-président exécutif de la Commission***.** – Madame la Présidente, c'est pour noter quand même au compte rendu que tout ce qui vient d'être dit est faux.

Nous avons digitalisé pour permettre aux PME roumaines d'accéder plus facilement à des marchés publics auxquels elles n'ont pas accès aujourd'hui. Nous avons digitalisé pour lutter contre la corruption. Nous avons digitalisé pour justement rendre plus clairs les marchés publics et nous avons réduit de 700 pages la réglementation.

C'était, je crois, l'une de vos demandes, la simplification, mais vous arrivez encore à vous plaindre.

1-0129-0000
President. – The debate is closed.

19. Établissement du code des douanes de l'Union et de l'Autorité douanière de l'Union européenne (débat)

1-0131-0000
President. – The next item is the debate on the recommendation for second reading from the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection on establishing the Union Customs Code and the European Union Customs Authority (08190/2/2026 – C10-0208/2026 – 2023/0156(COD)) (rapporteur: Dirk Gotink) (A10-0232/2026).

1-0132-0000
Dirk Gotink, *rapporteur***.** – Madam President, during the COVID-19 lockdowns, Europeans massively turned to the internet and started buying online. Since then, e-commerce has been supercharged. And if you go to the big hubs in Schiphol or Liège or Charles de Gaulle, you will see piles of thousands of individual packages – but also speed and efficiency, because Europe has the biggest but also the easiest market in the world to get into.

We have had a single market since 1993, but we now have 27 different national customs and even more fragmented IT systems and enforcement. And in today's world, that is simply a recipe for economic disaster.

Madam President, let me paint the picture of a toxic business model, out of control and extremely damaging to our economies: no liability for the products that you put on the market; unlimited border and policy shopping; and it's even tax free. Well, not surprisingly, in 2026, the volume of low-value goods imported from China is four times higher than it was in 2022, an average of 16 million items a day. More than 90 % of these products come from China. More than 70 % are not made according to our rules.

So the scale of this toxic business model is shown by the consequences of scrapping the tax exemption, the de minimis. That meant, in the Netherlands, -46 % of packages in the last two months. That means that for half of the products, it is not profitable to send them into the European market, only because they pay EUR 3 in taxes, because they actually pay taxes. It is no exaggeration to call this trade flow simply tax-free trash. With this legislation, we are finally killing this business model.

While Temu and Shein could do all of this without liability, our businesses had to meet EU regulations and pay their taxes. European businesses get controlled excessively because they have

real addresses, they have assets and they are known to public administrations. Platforms from China operate like rogue traders with fake addresses, phone numbers and so-called representatives – 'ghost companies' – that disappear when you try to reach them.

This unfair competition, which is causing a wildfire of insolvencies in European retail, destroys the support of our entrepreneurs for the single market, and adds mountains of waste into our congested and costly recycling systems. We are changing that with this legislation. The 80 000 customs officers in Europe: they deserve our support. It's time to give them the digital tools to effectively protect our market, citizens and businesses.

It is not just e-commerce. Customs authorities apply over 400 EU regulations, ranging from CBAM – we will vote on it again this week – Russian sanctions or product safety and forced labour. And the number is growing with every mandate.

So for too long, national governments have cut costs on customs and market surveillance. If we want to leverage our economic power in the world, we need to integrate and strengthen them. And that is why I'm very proud that we will adopt the Union Customs Code this week. It is the most ambitious and comprehensive reform of the EU customs union since its establishment in 1986.

We are doing many great things like integrating a data system – so a data hub – we're closing the liability loophole, we're doing harmonised penalties to tackle those traders that are undermining our rules, we're letting EPPO and OLAF go after that data and finding organised crime that is stealing money from the European budget. And all this is pro-trade, pro-security and pro-consumer.

I will use my second speaking time in order to thank everyone that needs to be thanked. But for now, I'm very happy that we can close this file this week and move on to the implementation.

1-0133-0000

Maroš Šefčovič, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, honourable Members, the customs reform has been a collective effort towards the shared objective of upgrading our customs union, ensuring that it will finally act as one and better serve our single market, to fully support our economic security and prosperity.

I would like to use my time now to thank our rapporteur, Mr Gotink, but also the chair of the IMCO Committee, Ms Cavazzini, and the shadow rapporteurs and their teams, for their work. I also want to appreciate the close cooperation with the Council and successive Presidencies for finally bringing this file home.

The problems with the current framework have been widely acknowledged, be it the fragmentation between 27 national customs authorities and separate digital systems, or the increasing number of rules and standards to enforce at the border: product safety, international sanctions, environmental measures, trade defence instruments, to name just a few – as our rapporteur just mentioned a couple of minutes ago.

All this in a complex and unstable geopolitical context, where business models such as e-commerce have put our resources under strain.

Our comprehensive response comes in the form of the customs reform, designed to bring tangible benefits to Europeans and European businesses, as well as our administration.

It puts customs data under a single roof, bringing together the Member States – which remain the first line of action – and a new EU Customs Authority, based in Lille.

It also introduces the EU customs data hub, which will progressively become the single entry point for traders across the Union. That means that data will only need to be submitted once for all operations to the European Union. This represents a significant simplification, and savings worth up to EUR 1 billion per year for EU businesses of all sizes, from SMEs to big companies.

E-commerce operators will have access to the hub as of 1 July 2028, with other operators able to start using it by 2031.

In addition, the reform enables transparent companies to gain a new 'trust and check' status, with simplified procedures in return for the data and compliance they provide.

The customs reform also restores fairness in e-commerce, another point that the rapporteur has just made. Platforms and sellers, not the consumer, will be considered the importer and held responsible for payment of duties and compliance with EU law, with financial penalties for those who systematically fail to comply.

Since 1 July, e-commerce parcels entering the EU have been subject to a EUR 3 temporary duty. The preliminary data show a drop in the number of these low-value parcels. While it is still too early to draw firm conclusions, possible circumvention or opportunistic logistics models continue to be carefully monitored. As of 1 November, an EU handling fee will also be paid on low-value parcels.

Honourable Members, the customs reform is a key moment for our customs union and there are high expectations. We must ensure that it delivers on strengthening the single market, enhancing our sovereign data management capacities, supporting our economic security and protecting citizens.

The timely implementation of the reform is of the utmost importance, and the Commission will report back to this House regularly on the progress made.

So, once again, thank you all very much for the great cooperation.

1-0134-0000

Maria Grapini, *în numele grupului S&D***.** – Doamnă președintă, domnule comisar, stimați colegi, ani de zile am lucrat să avem un nou regulament vamal și sigur, nu a fost ușor să ne înțelegem noi, raportorii, cu Comisia, mai bine, cu Consiliul, mai puțin bine. Am parcurs mai multe președinții.

Iată că am ajuns la acest pas. Este bine. Eu trebuie să spun că nu sunt 100 % mulțumită. Domnule comisar, dumneavoastră știți de la momentul în care negociam, mi-aș fi dorit ca acea taxă de manipulare să ajungă la punctele vamale în statele membre, pentru că avem nevoie de resursă umană bine calificată. Ne trebuie resursă financiară să calificăm. Avem peste 2 000 de puncte vamale, peste 80 000 de lucrători, nu avem echipamente în toate punctele vamale.

Și atunci, chiar dacă regulamentul este gândit bine, dacă nu avem și această resursă umană bine pregătită și resursă financiară, punerea în aplicare nu va duce la ceea ce noi ne dorim, și anume, o protecție adevărată a pieței interne. Sigur, ne asigură și o concurență loială, pentru că producătorii din Uniunea Europeană nu erau protejați în momentul în care intrau produse contrafăcute.

1-0135-0000
Virginie Joron, *au nom du groupe PfE.* – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le rapporteur, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, effectivement, après de longs mois de négociations, nous sommes enfin à ce vote.

Cette réforme était nécessaire: le cadre actuel n'a plus été actualisé depuis 2013, il ne répond plus suffisamment aux difficultés auxquelles nos douaniers étaient confrontés. Nous saluons cette réforme, mais nous ne l'adouberons pas car ce règlement introduit des frais de gestion qui, à partir du 1er janvier 2028, alimenteront le budget de l'Union européenne.

Comme vous le savez, c'est une ligne rouge pour nous, car cet argent devrait en priorité servir nos douaniers. Il ne doit pas devenir une nouvelle ressource permettant à Bruxelles de financer ses priorités – je prends comme exemple le financement des ONG – ou pour promouvoir le pacte vert.

Ensuite, parce que nous ouvrons une brèche. Une fois que c'est ouvert, on le sait, une fois qu'on a ouvert la porte, eh bien on trouve d'autres frais, et ça va se cumuler, on le sait. C'est la stratégie des petits pas: un petit prélèvement aujourd'hui, un nouveau demain, et puis toujours davantage de ressources qui échappent aux États membres au profit du budget européen.

C'est pourquoi, malgré tout ce travail – que je salue, puisqu'en quatre minutes vous avez réussi à faire le résumé de milliers d'heures de travail – je félicite d'ailleurs tout le monde, tous les rapporteurs fictifs pour ce travail, mais évidemment, parce qu'il y a encore tous ces frais, nous nous abstiendrons sur ce dossier.

1-0136-0000
Denis Nesci, *a nome del gruppo ECR.* – Signora Presidente, Commissario, onorevoli colleghi, la riforma del codice doganale dell'Unione rappresenta la revisione più ambiziosa del sistema doganale già dalla sua nascita, nel 1968. Da relatore ombra, ho seguito questa relazione con i miei colleghi attraverso un lungo e intenso lavoro negoziale, con un obiettivo preciso: rafforzare i controlli, aumentare la sicurezza e garantire le condizioni di concorrenza leale alle nostre imprese.

Tra i principali risultati vi è la creazione della nuova autorità dell'Unione, l'EUCA, insieme al Data Hub europeo. Non è soltanto una modernizzazione amministrativa: è un passo verso una maggiore capacità dell'Unione europea di conoscere, controllare e governare ciò che entra nel nostro mercato.

Una capacità ancora più necessaria di fronte alla crescita dell'*e-commerce*, che ha ampliato le opportunità per i consumatori ma anche rischi legati ai prodotti non conformi, contraffatti e non sicuri. Questa riforma va quindi nella direzione giusta: più sicurezza e maggiore tutela per i cittadini e le imprese, senza ostacolare il commercio legittimo.

L'Europa deve essere competitiva ma non vulnerabile: deve proteggere il proprio mercato, che ogni giorno produce e investe per creare lavoro.

1-0137-0000
Jeannette Baljeu, *namens de Renew-Fractie.* – Voorzitter, iedere dag overspoelen miljoenen pakketjes van platforms als Temu en Shein onze markt, vaak nauwelijks gecontroleerd, onveilig en tegen voorwaarden waar Europese ondernemers onmogelijk tegenop kunnen concurreren. Met dit akkoord over de nieuwe EU-douanewet pakken we dit probleem eindelijk bij de bron aan.

E-commerceplatforms worden verantwoordelijk voor de producten die zij op onze markt verkopen. Wie verdient aan de Europese consument, moet ook aansprakelijk zijn als een product niet veilig is of niet aan onze regels voldoet. We stimuleren bovendien gecontroleerde bulkimport via Europese warenhuizen. Bedrijven die hun zaken op orde hebben, worden hiermee beloond. Wie miljoenen pakketjes blijft versturen en de regels omzeilt, gaat meer betalen. Ook gaat de douane meer samenwerken en komt er een Europese datahub. Zo beschermen we de consument beter.

We hebben goed met de collega-Europarlementariërs samengewerkt en dat laat zien dat we als Europa sterk kunnen staan als we het samen doen.

1-0138-0000
Leila Chaibi, *au nom du groupe The Left***.** – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, avec cette réforme du code des douanes, une fois n'est pas coutume, nous avons un bon texte pour l'Europe.

Nous envoyons un signal clair, notamment aux plateformes chinoises: l'Union européenne, ce n'est pas *open bar*. Cerise sur le gâteau, l'autorité européenne des douanes siégera en France, à Lille. Que de bonnes nouvelles! Mais je regrette que ce sursaut de fermeté soit l'exception plutôt que la règle car la grande majorité du temps, quand il s'agit de défendre nos intérêts face aux empires, l'Europe se couche.

Je pense bien sûr aux menaces commerciales étasuniennes qui nous ont fait capituler en quelques semaines, acceptant des droits de douane unilatéraux. Quelle humiliation! Je pense à notre dépendance aux géants américains de la tech qui viennent piller notre électricité, nos données personnelles, qui s'attaquent à notre souveraineté et agissent comme si nous étions leur colonie numérique.

Cette réforme du code des douanes nous montre que parfois, même si trop rarement, mais parfois, il arrive que l'Union européenne défende ses intérêts et impose ses règles sans se coucher. Que cela devienne une méthode et non un accident de parcours.

1-0139-0000
Interventions à la demande

1-0140-0000
Hélder Sousa Silva (PPE). – Senhora Presidente, Senhor Relator, Senhor Comissário, a presente reforma do Código Aduaneiro da União Europeia é claramente um importante passo para a preservação do mercado interno da União, para a defesa dos consumidores europeus e, acima de tudo, para a promoção da competitividade das empresas europeias.

Enquanto relator da Comissão de Orçamentos para este regulamento, congratulo-me pelo resultado global obtido, mas especialmente pela introdução de taxas sobre as pequenas encomendas provenientes do comércio *online* produzido fora da União Europeia. Direi que só peca por ser tardia.

Esta taxa, além de reforçar a competitividade das empresas europeias face à concorrência desleal, sobretudo das plataformas chinesas, permite o reforço do investimento nas prioridades da União Europeia, principalmente porque as receitas serão aplicadas no reforço do orçamento europeu.

Congratulo, por isso, o senhor relator, o senhor comissário e todos os intervenientes neste processo.

1-0141-0000

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señora presidenta, comisario Šefčovič, esta legislatura arrancó con la valoración de los informes Letta y Draghi, poniendo de manifiesto que, a pesar de que la unión aduanera y la conformación de un mercado interior eran objetivos congénitos de la construcción europea, después de todas estas décadas continúan lejos de ser plenamente alcanzados. El establecimiento, por tanto, del Código Aduanero de la Unión y la Autoridad Aduanera de la Unión Europea —destinados a remover, finalmente, las barreras arancelarias y no arancelarias que todavía están obstaculizando la incorporación en toda Europa de manera equitativa al mercado digital y a las compras online que se han revolucionado en los últimos años— es un paso en la buena dirección.

Tengo que aprovechar este minuto para poner el foco en las dificultades especiales que padecen las regiones ultraperiféricas para incorporarse al mercado online, porque allí sí que se ven no solamente las dificultades arancelarias, sino las no arancelarias y las impuestas por sistemas fiscales específicos de islas alejadas, para poder disfrutar plenamente de la incorporación a un mercado online que merezca llamarse europeo.

1-0142-0000

Sebastian Tynkkynen (ECR). – Arvoisa puhemies, Eurooppa on tavaravyöryn alla. Tilastojen mukaan edellisvuonna Eurooppaan saapui järisyttävät 4,6 miljardia verkkokaupan pakettia, joiden arvo oli alle 150 euroa. Mutta itsepä tätä vyöryä olemme olleet houkuttelemassa. Alle 150 euron paketteja on tänne saanut vyöryttää ilman minkäänlaista tullimaksua, vaikka tulliviranomaisemme ovatkin olleet helisemässä.

Hätäratkaisuna alle 150 euron paketeille on otettu nyt käyttöön 3 euron tullimaksu. Kiltti on EU:n linja.

Miettikää nyt, millä kaikilla velvoitteilla, sääntelyillä ja maksuilla täällä kuritetaan tavallisia eurooppalaisia kansalaisia sekä yrityksiä. Jos me samaan aikaan olemme valmiita laittamaan krääsätuojille vain kolmen euron maksun, me suorastaan silitämme pandan turkkia. Eurooppa tarvitsee kovempia otteita.

1-0143-0000

Ciaran Mullooly (Renew). – Madam President, thank you to the rapporteur for the work that has been done on this Union Customs Code. I look forward to it offering greater legal certainty and, indeed, uniformity to businesses and increasing clarity for customs officials throughout the EU.

On a related matter, I would like to ask the Trade Commissioner about the implementation of the Mercosur trade agreement and customs-related issues. As you know, provisional implementation is underway, but your colleague, the Health and Food Safety Commissioner, Mr Várhelyi, has put in place measures to effectively ban Brazilian beef from travelling. Notwithstanding that, in Europe, this beef is coming into the UK and Northern Ireland, which is part of our European single market as it stands.

So, I had to ask the Commissioner if he can give us assurances that the food safety and standards of Europe will be protected by customs officials, notwithstanding the unusual situation that the people of Northern Ireland face at the moment when it comes to keeping Brazilian beef out?

1-0144-0000
Δημήτρης Τσιόδρας (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, καιρός ήταν. Η μεταρρύθμιση της τελωνειακής ένωσης είναι η προϋπόθεση, ώστε η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση να δράσει αποτελεσματικά για να αντιμετωπίσει την εισροή εκατομμυρίων προϊόντων που δεν πληρούν τα πρότυπα ασφαλείας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Θέλω να συγχαρώ για αυτή τη δουλειά και την Επιτροπή και τον Dirk για την εξαιρετική προσπάθεια που έκανε.

Σύμφωνα με τα πρώτα στοιχεία της εφαρμογής της εξαίρεσης υποβολής των μικρών πακέτων σε δασμούς, η ροή τέτοιων δεμάτων έχει μειωθεί έως και 50% σε ορισμένα σημεία εισόδου. Ωστόσο, η κλίμακα και η πολυπλοκότητα αυτής της πρόκλησης είναι τεράστιες. Για αυτόν τον λόγο, χρειαζόμαστε τάχιστη εφαρμογή της τελωνειακής μεταρρύθμισης για να κλείσουμε τα υφιστάμενα κενά. Αλλά κυρίως χρειαζόμαστε πανευρωπαϊκή συνεργασία και ομοιόμορφη εφαρμογή της συμφωνίας, ώστε να αποτρέψουμε το φαινόμενο οι εταιρείες αυτές να επιλέγουν το πιο ευνοϊκό τελωνειακό σημείο εισόδου. Μόνο έτσι οι Ευρωπαίοι καταναλωτές θα νιώθουν ότι προστατεύονται στην ενιαία αγορά και οι επιχειρήσεις δεν θα υφίστανται άνισο ανταγωνισμό από πλατφόρμες τρίτων χωρών.

1-0145-0000
Cristian Terheş (ECR). – Doamnă președintă, domnule comisar, stau și mă întreb dacă dezbaterea la care asist aici este într-o plenară a Partidului Comunist sau în plenul Parlamentului European, care ar trebui să vorbească despre principii cum ar fi o economie de piață.

În discursurile și în dezbaterile anterioare s-a vorbit despre toate aceste reglementări europene care ridică taxele și impozitele produselor manufacturate în Europa.

Dumneavoastră veniți acum și spuneți că Europa are nevoie de un nou Cod vamal și, implicit, de o nouă autoritate europeană care să verifice produsele din afara UE care intră în Europa, pentru că respectivele produse ar fi mai ieftine.

Întrebarea este, și sper că v-ați pus-o, dar de ce produsele europene sunt mai scumpe decât toate produsele din afara UE? V-ați întrebat despre acest lucru? De ce produsele europene nu sunt mai ieftine și să aibă alte țări problema intrării produselor europene pe piața lor? Nu problema pe care noi o avem, că produsele din China, de exemplu, sunt mai ieftine și intră la noi.

Cum se face că un stat comunist, cum e China, ajunge să producă produse și bunuri mai ieftine decât Europa? Ar trebui să răspundeți la acest lucru înainte de a ...

(Președinta a retras cuvântul vorbitorului)

1-0146-0000
Lukas Sieper (Renew). – Madam President, Commissioner, I have a problem: I drive too fast, so I get a lot of tickets. Back when I lived in Germany, my car was registered under my mother's name, so she gets all the tickets sent to her home. She's very unhappy about that.

So now that I have moved to Brussels, I want to register my car under my name in Belgium. You could maybe imagine my surprise when I learned that I need a customs certificate from the Belgian State to bring my seven-year-old car from Germany to Belgium and register it there.

I think this has nothing to do with an internal market. I think this has nothing to do with the European Union. I think someone should be able to move a car from one Member State to the other without having to deal with the customs authorities.

So, Mr Commissioner, for the sake of my mother and her suffering, please be as fast with this as I am on the street with my car.

1-0147-0000
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă (NI). – Doamnă președintă, înființați o autoritate vamală europeană la Lille, în Franța, cu 285 de birocrați care să controleze vămile, inclusiv vama României.

Și vă întreb de ce la Lille? Pentru că dacă nu e Franța e Germania, dacă nu e Germania e Franța, restul nu contează.

De ce la Lille și nu la Albița sau la Constanța, pe unde intră cam mai toate mărfurile, inclusiv drogurile din Ucraina, care vin ascunse sub cerealele modificate genetic și care îmbolnăvesc, în general, cam toate animalele din România, după care avem pestă inventată.

Bineînțeles că după aceea puneți taxă de 3 euro pe fiecare colet. Bineînțeles că vă deranjează China, pentru că acolo toate sunt mai ieftine, dar nu vă gândiți la săraci. În România 70 % sunt săraci. Din aceștia, 30 % trăiesc sub pragul sărăciei. Știți că anul acesta am avut cazul unei familii care a murit de foame? O fetiță de 4 ani a fost găsită moartă de foame în România.

Iar dumneavoastră nu permiteți tinerilor să își mai cumpere o haină și ceva din China pentru că dumneavoastră ați distrus Europa.

1-0148-0000
(Fin des interventions à la demande)

1-0149-0000
Maroš Šefčovič, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, I am grateful for the encouraging and positive remarks, and also for the questions coming from the honourable Members.

I think that the overriding message which we heard in this debate was that we are finally moving to the first integrated policy if we achieve the creation of a true modernised customs union, and that this would help the integration of our systems and increase their efficiency.

I would like to say to all those who have been questioning the financial issues, that this brings huge savings of more than EUR 1 billion a year to national administrations. It will increase dramatically the efficiency because, instead of 111 softwares, we will have one, and we have fully trained officials who will be looking at all kinds of data and statistics to make sure that our customs officials can do their jobs properly and efficiently and protect not only our citizens, but also the European single market.

I know that I am already 13 seconds over the time, so I just would say one last thing about the handling fee: we are working on it. You will get the delegated act very soon. It should be introduced as of 1 January.

And just to reassure Ms Grapini, we are just following the budgetary rules where the duties and the fees are split so that 75 % goes to the EU budget and 25 % to the Member States.

1-0150-0000
Dirk Gotink, *rapporteur***.** – Madam President, I said I was going to use this to thank my colleagues, which is what I will do.

My gratitude, of course, to Commissioner Šefčovič, Charlotte, Sofia and the team, the Danish and Cypriot presidencies, DG TAXUD and the many customs experts who helped make this very important and urgent reform possible. Also to President Metsola, because we created a new procedure to appoint an authority or an agency, which is a blueprint, I hope, for the next time we have to do it. It was a big institutional highlight of this process, so I am very happy with that.

Of course, the support of the IMCO secretariat, Marko and Elena, the shadow rapporteurs and their advisers. I am also grateful for the unity that we have shown in this debate. It shows that when it comes to some economic issues, we can actually achieve more together and with a strong bloc of support. And then, last but not least, of course, my own team and office, and in the EPP Group, they did a great job.

Colleagues, there are 85 delegated acts in this piece of legislation and one of them is about the handling fee. But we have got to build a customs authority in Lille. There will be 250 to 350 people working there in a couple of years' time. This is still a very, very big work in progress and we will also need the support of the IMCO Committee in pushing this forward, because the implementation does not go by itself. The fact that the Member States were blocking this for 20 years does not mean that all of a sudden they are now going to do everything that is in the law. So let's keep on pushing and let's keep on making customs stronger again.

1-0151-0000
President. – Thank you very much. The debate is closed.

The vote will be held on Wednesday.

20. Composition des commissions et des délégations

1-0153-0000
President. – The PfE Group has notified the President of decisions relating to changes to appointment within committees.

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

21. Répression gouvernementale visant la communauté LGBTIQ+ en Turquie: respect par la Turquie de ses engagements internationaux en matière de non-discrimination (débat)

1-0155-0000
President. – The next item is the debate on the Commission statement on 'Government crackdown on the LGBTIQ+ community in Türkiye: Türkiye's compliance with its international commitments on non-discrimination' (2026/2887(RSP)).

1-0156-0000
Maroš Šefčovič, *Member of the Commission***.** – Madam President, honourable Members of the European Parliament, as you well know, this debate was added to the agenda of the plenary only a few hours ago, so Commissioner Kos cannot be here to change the plan so quickly, but she asked me to deliver the statement on her behalf.

I think you already heard also the reaction of the Commission this afternoon, where it publicly expressed that we share your concern and follow closely the recent arrests and legal proceedings initiated against LGBTIQ+ activists, human rights associations and businesses, as well as the blockages of websites and social media accounts accompanied with allegations concerning funding of civil society organisations.

The Commission recalls that Türkiye, as an EU candidate country and a longstanding member of the Council of Europe, must promote and ensure respect for the human rights and dignity of all individuals, irrespective of their gender identity or sexual orientation. Let me underline that stigmatisation and discrimination are contrary to the values of the Union. Civil society organisations, including those working on human rights, health and support services, should be able to operate freely, safely and without discrimination in line with the rule of law.

Support to civil society by international partners is a well-established practice. Targeting foreign donors that work in a transparent and accountable manner may threaten freedom of association, pluralism, and civic space. I would like to recall that last year's enlargement report on Türkiye already explicitly recommended improvements to the legislative framework and its enforcement to effectively combat discrimination and protect LGBTIQ+ persons from all forms of discrimination.

We reiterate our call on Türkiye to implement these recommendations. Democracy, the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights are central to the EU accession process. Recent negative developments give rise to questions about the rule of law, fundamental rights, democratic pluralism and the independence of the judiciary. They will be assessed and reflected in the upcoming 2026 enlargement report.

1-0157-0000

Isabel Wiseler-Lima, *au nom du groupe PPE.* – Madame la Présidente, j'ai un grand respect pour la nation turque et pour le peuple turc. Le mouvement dans lequel nous nous sommes engagés ensemble il y a 25 ans faisait sens, car la Turquie n'a pas demandé un accord commercial. Elle a demandé son adhésion et nous lui avons reconnu le statut de candidat. Cela supposait les critères de Copenhague: état de droit, pluralisme, non-discrimination, dignité de chaque être humain. Les négociations sont gelées. Ce statut, lui, demeure.

L'opération de police visant associations, militants et lieux de vie de la communauté LGBTIQ+ est perçue comme une intimidation. Selon le ministre de la justice lui même, plus de 160 personnes font l'objet de procédures, neuf associations et treize établissements sont concernés. La veille, des dizaines de sites et de comptes avaient déjà été bloqués.

Protéger les enfants et les familles est un objectif que personne ici ne conteste. Mais sa légitimité même interdit qu'il serve de prétexte. Ce sont des associations légalement enregistrées qui sont visées, dont l'objet statutaire est la défense des droits reconnus. Rappelons-le, l'homosexualité n'est pas une infraction en droit turc. Une raison parmi beaucoup d'autres de s'inquiéter: lorsque le soutien international à la société civile devient un objet d'enquête, c'est la coopération entre nos sociétés civiles qui est fragilisée.

N'oublions pas les personnes: dans beaucoup de pays, appartenir à cette communauté expose à la prison, parfois à pire. Ces femmes et ces hommes le savent, ils lisent les mêmes nouvelles que nous. C'est pourquoi une descente de police au petit matin ne se lit jamais comme un simple acte de procédure; elle se lit à la lumière de tout le reste. Ces poursuites sont engagées. Ces gardes à vue ont eu lieu. Espérons qu'elles n'aboutiront pas. Dans un monde où nous aurions tout intérêt à

nous rapprocher, il est regrettable de voir la Turquie s'écarter des valeurs qu'elle s'est elle-même engagée à respecter.

1-0158-0000
Nacho Sánchez Amor, *en nombre del Grupo S&D***.** – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, la reciente represión contra organizaciones activistas LGTB en Turquía se enmarca en una campaña oficial que las autoridades turcas llaman cínicamente «Mi familia está segura». Siempre la excusa de las familias, como si las personas homosexuales no tuvieran padres, madres, hermanos, hijos y nietos. Se trata de una perversión del lenguaje con el solo objeto de atacar a un colectivo muy concreto en base a visiones reaccionarias y para distraer de otros asuntos.

Las familias en Turquía y en el resto del mundo se protegen ayudando a que puedan llegar a fin de mes. Las familias se protegen luchando de verdad contra la violencia de género. Las familias se protegen atacando la impunidad contra los matrimonios forzados de niñas menores. Las familias se protegen cumpliendo la Constitución turca y los convenios internacionales.

Las familias no se protegen por la imposición de una moral producto de una interpretación de una religión y mucho menos en un país que hizo del laicismo uno de los elementos fundadores de la actual República. En Turquía hay un grave problema legal: se ha puesto fin al principio de la responsabilidad penal individual.

1-0159-0000
Lukas Sieper, *im Namen der Renew-Fraktion***.** – Frau Präsidentin! Liebe Menschen Europas! Die türkische Regierung möchte erreichen, dass man nicht über queere Menschen redet. Die türkische Regierung möchte erreichen, dass man nicht über Politik redet.

Ich persönlich halte es für keine gute Idee, nicht über Politik zu reden. Freunde, kämpft für eure Rechte, steht füreinander ein und seid solidarisch. Wir haben es uns viel zu lange bequem gemacht. Ich finde es absolut selbstverständlich, dass man für Werte eintritt, für Vielfalt, für Weltoffenheit, für die Freiheit. Gegen Homophobie, gegen Sexismus, gegen Rassismus und für ein Miteinander – die Würde des Menschen ist unantastbar – oder wie Nura sagt: gegen die AfD.

1-0160-0000
Mélissa Camara, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE***.** – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, en Turquie, des défenseurs des droits humains sont arrêtés, leurs domiciles perquisitionnés et leurs organisations criminalisées pour une seule raison: ils et elles défendent les personnes LGBTQIA+.

Ce n'est pas seulement une attaque contre une communauté. C'est une offensive autoritaire contre toute la société civile, contre celles et ceux qui refusent de se taire, contre celles et ceux qui refusent de baisser la tête. De cette tribune, je rends hommage à tous les activistes sur place, à tous mes camarades de lutte, à mes amis et tous les autres. Je les verrai à la fin de cette semaine à Istanbul. Je rencontrerai cette société civile que le gouvernement turc cherche à faire disparaître.

Je veux leur dire aujourd'hui, depuis ce Parlement: vous n'êtes pas seuls, nous sommes avec vous. Et nous devons regarder cette répression pour ce qu'elle est: une attaque directe contre l'état de droit et les droits et les libertés fondamentales. Lorsqu'un gouvernement traque celles et ceux qui défendent les droits humains, il cherche à imposer le silence et la peur.

Mais notre solidarité ne peut pas se limiter à des mots: la Commission et le Conseil doivent condamner immédiatement cette répression, exiger la libération des personnes détenues et défendre concrètement les activistes qui font vivre la démocratie aujourd'hui en Turquie. L'Union

européenne doit soutenir les organisations menacées et offrir une protection effective aux militantes et militants en danger. Leur combat pour la justice, pour la liberté et pour la dignité est aussi le nôtre. Face à l'internationale réactionnaire, nous resterons debout.

1-0161-0000

Carolina Morace, *a nome del gruppo The Left***.** – Signora Presidente, quanto accaduto in Turchia contro la comunità LGBTQ+ è gravissimo: il fermo di decine di persone, la perquisizione di abitazioni e sedi di associazioni, come Kaos GL, e persino di bar e discoteche. Questo accade nell'ambito del decennio della famiglia proclamato al presidente Erdogan.

L'attacco alla comunità LGBTQ+ viene giustificato in nome della famiglia e della difesa dell'ordine sociale. Ma noi dobbiamo dire forte e chiaro che proteggere la famiglia non significa perseguitare chi è diverso. Difendere l'ordine sociale non vuol dire cancellare le libertà fondamentali. La morale non può diventare uno strumento di repressione.

Qui, in quest'Aula, non dobbiamo avere dubbi. I diritti umani non sono negoziabili e non possono mai e poi mai dipendere dall'orientamento sessuale o dall'identità di genere. La Turchia non rispetta lo stato di diritto e i diritti fondamentali, la libertà di espressione e di associazione: insomma, la Turchia non vuole garantire libertà e dignità alle minoranze.

Noi non possiamo voltarci dall'altra parte. Il silenzio significa essere complici e noi, come Unione europea, dobbiamo rivedere gli accordi di cooperazione – tutti – con quei Paesi che non rispettano i valori fondamentali.

A nome mio e del Movimento cinque Stelle, esprimo tutta la nostra solidarietà e vicinanza alla comunità LGBTQ+ turca e a tutti gli attivisti che nel mondo si battono per i diritti di ogni persona.

1-0162-0000

Irmhild Boßdorf, *im Namen der ESN-Fraktion***.** – Frau Präsidentin! Keiner weiß, wie viel Geld in den letzten Jahren in die Türkei geflossen ist, um auch dort die LGBTQ-Agenda zu forcieren.

Waren es dreieinhalb Millionen Dollar aus Frankreich, den USA und Deutschland? Gab es noch weitere Finanztransfers aus Deutschland? Sind es aus Schweden wirklich nur 3,1 Millionen Euro gewesen? Wie viel wurde bislang ausgezahlt? Und vor allem: Was genau sollte eigentlich gefördert werden?

Die Liste der Vorwürfe, die die türkischen Behörden gegen die in ihrem Land aktiven LGBTQ-Vereine erheben, ist lang: Obszönität, Prostitution, Drogenhandel, Alkoholschmuggel, Schusswaffen und vor allem ein massiver Eingriff in die Sicherheit der Familie.

Ja, ich verstehe, dass es unseren selbsternannten Kämpfern für die LGBTQIA+-Community schwerfällt, zu akzeptieren, dass die Türkei keine Beeinflussung von Minderjährigen über ihre sexuelle Orientierung möchte und diese auch nicht erlaubt. Es fällt ihnen offenbar auch schwer, zu verstehen, dass es Religionen gibt, die heterosexistisch sind, die Homosexualität und Transsexualität einfach ablehnen. Ich verstehe auch die Aufregung über die Festnahme von Aktivisten der Kaos GL und über Hausdurchsuchungen.

Nur, was maßen wir EU-Parlamentarier uns schon wieder an, anderen unseren Lebensentwurf vorschreiben zu wollen? Wie kommen wir auf die Idee, mit massiven Geldströmen anderen Staaten unsere politische Agenda aufzwingen zu wollen? Wenn wir in der Welt noch ernst genommen werden wollen, müssen wir endlich damit aufhören, uns als Menschheitsbeglücker

aufzuführen. Wir müssen endlich akzeptieren, dass nicht jeder unseren *Green Deal*, unsere Migrationspolitik und unsere Queeragenda gut findet. Denn nur dann werden wir in den kommenden Jahren und Jahrzehnten überhaupt noch als ein ernsthafter Gesprächspartner wahrgenommen werden.

1-0163-0000
Adrián Vázquez Lázara (PPE). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, las noticias que llegan desde Turquía merecen la máxima atención de este Parlamento.

La prensa internacional ha reportado acciones judiciales contra 162 personas, nueve asociaciones y 13 locales vinculados al colectivo LGBTIQ+. De confirmarse, estaríamos hablando de auténticas redadas contra una comunidad concreta disfrazadas de lucha contra el proxenetismo.

Desgraciadamente, esto no es un episodio aislado: se trata del último capítulo de una bochornosa deriva contra las libertades individuales en la Turquía del señor Erdogan, un ataque discriminatorio promovido por el Estado que busca, a través de la política del miedo, desmantelar la sociedad civil en general y destruir la comunidad LGBTIQ+ en particular.

Han pasado ya 12 años desde que en 2014 casi 100 000 personas celebraron el orgullo en Estambul, pero, desde entonces, esta manifestación es restringida y perseguida por el mismo Gobierno que presumía de estar convirtiendo a Turquía en un referente en las libertades dentro del mundo musulmán.

El señor Erdogan dice defender la familia. Yo, la verdad, creo que defender la familia es defender la libertad para que personas adultas funden hogares con quien quieran.

Y, señor comisario, creo que está bien introducir esto en el futuro informe de ampliación, pero, tal vez, no es suficiente.

1-0164-0000
Joanna Scheuring-Wielgus (S&D). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Panie Komisarzu! Turcja od wielu lat chce wejść do rodziny europejskiej, ale niestety robi wszystko, aby w tej rodzinie europejskiej po prostu nie być. Według ostatniego badania Europejskiego Centrum Wolności Prasy i Mediów Turcja odpowiada za 89% aresztowań i zatrzymań dziennikarzy w Europie. Oprócz tego mnóstwo polityków opozycyjnych, mnóstwo, nawet setki zamordowanych kobiet. To nie jest akces do tego, żeby wejść do Unii Europejskiej, w której liczy się wolność, demokracja, szacunek dla różnorodności.

To, co wydarzyło się wczoraj w Turcji, jest niestety kolejnym symptomem upadającej demokracji. Tureckie władze zachowują się nieodpowiedzialnie, strasznie i nie wedle tego, czym dla nas jest Unia Europejska. Więc jeżeli władze tureckie chcą rzeczywiście wejść do Unii Europejskiej, to muszą się naprawdę zastanowić i zmienić tę ścieżkę wejścia do Unii Europejskiej, bo ta, którą dążą, niestety Turcji do Unii Europejskiej nie prowadzi.

(Mówczyni nie zgodziła się na pytanie zasygnalizowane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki przez Lukas Sieper)

1-0165-0000
Dainius Žalimas (Renew). – Madam President, dear colleagues, persecuting minorities does not protect families. It protects dictatorship.

The detention of LGBT+ human rights defenders, and raids on their homes and offices, reminds us of what we see in Russia, where the entire LGBT+ community is branded as extremist, because it allegedly undermines so-called traditional family values.

In a similar fashion, this Turkish operation was cynically named 'My family is safe'. But families are made safe by protection from violence, not by inciting it.

This is open, state-led discrimination and the dismantling of civil society. The EU must act. These arrests must be raised directly in our political dialogue with Türkiye. We should strengthen support for independent Turkish civil society and provide emergency assistance to human rights defenders at risk.

Migration, trade and security matter. But they cannot come at the expense of fundamental rights.

1-0166-0000

Rasmus Nordqvist (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, we know far too well the playbook of autocrats when they attack the LGBTQI community. Unfortunately, Türkiye is not the first place we see it. By targeting the LGBTQI community, they attack democracy, they attack freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and fundamental rights. We see it over and over again.

This weekend we saw horrible attacks on activists, on organisations and businesses across Türkiye. Individuals were arrested and charged, websites were shut down, and there were raids on queer bars and clubs. And this comes on top of years of bans on Istanbul Pride and attacks on any kind of initiative across Türkiye.

What we should see now is a firm and clear political response from the Commission and from the Council. We should not accept any kind of attacks, whether it is in third countries, in candidate countries or within our own borders here in EU, because unfortunately we see attacks on our community in so many places.

1-0167-0000

Mario Furore (The Left). – Signora Presidente, quello che sta accadendo in Turchia non è un incidente isolato: è il risultato di una precisa deriva autoritaria del governo Erdogan. La comunità LGBTQ+ viene trasformata in un nemico interno per ragioni ideologiche. Ma così facendo si alimenta solo odio e discriminazione.

Oggi il Parlamento europeo deve avere il coraggio di reagire con forza. Non possiamo proclamare ogni giorno i nostri valori e poi dimenticarli solo quando entrano in gioco gli interessi economici, geopolitici o accordi sulla migrazione.

Erdogan deve sapere che il rispetto dei diritti umani e degli obblighi internazionali non è facoltativo. E allora lo dico con forza: la Turchia oggi è un Paese candidato ad entrare nell'Unione europea e, grazie a questo status, accede a fondi di preadesione che dovrebbero servire proprio a promuovere i diritti fondamentali.

Se questo è il modo con cui la Turchia gestisce i fondi, allora forse sarebbe il caso di rivedere lo status di Paese candidato all'adesione e di dire con forza *"bye bye* Erdogan". I diritti delle persone non sono merce di scambio e non lo devono essere mai.

(L'oratore rifiuta una domanda "cartellino blu" di Lukas Sieper)

1-0168-0000
Marc Angel (S&D). – Madam President, dear all, what we are witnessing in Türkiye is an unacceptable assault on fundamental freedoms. When human rights defenders and LGBTIQ+ and HIV activists are detained, when offices and homes are raided, and when peaceful voices are silenced, concern is not enough.

Peaceful advocacy is not a crime, identity is not a crime, and democracy needs strong civil society and community groups. So we call on the Turkish authorities to end the arbitrary targeting of activists and release anyone detained simply for exercising their fundamental rights.

There is another reason to be worried as Europeans: the world and Europe have committed to end HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 under SDG 3.3. HIV is not only a medical issue, it is a human rights issue. We cannot end HIV while those fighting stigma and discrimination and exclusion are themselves silenced or detained.

We will never normalise repression and our European Union cannot look away.

Those in Türkiye defending the rights and health of marginalised communities must know that they do not stand alone.

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

1-0169-0000
Lukas Sieper (Renew), *Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte"***.** – Herr Kollege! Sie haben ja die Werte und das System der Demokratie erwähnt, die in diesem Kontext relevant werden. Nun hat sich ja die Frau Kollegin Boßdorf darüber gewundert, warum wir uns als Europäisches Parlament anmaßen, darüber zu urteilen, was die türkische Regierung dahingehend tut. Vielleicht könnten Sie der Frau Kollegin ja erklären, warum wir das tun, und vielleicht in einfachem Deutsch.

1-0170-0000
Marc Angel (S&D), *Antwort auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte"***.** – Also ich würde ganz einfach erklären, dass das, was immer von dieser Seite verbreitet wird, dass es sich um eine Genderideologie handelt, dass das eine Ideologie ist – das gibt es nicht. Menschen, die für LGBTI-Rechte, für Frauenrechte kämpfen, für Rechte von behinderten Menschen, die wollen keine Diskriminierung. Es geht um Gleichheit und überhaupt nicht um Ideologie. Aber wie immer wird von der Seite alles reingebracht: *Green Deal*, Migration, LGBTI usw. Wir kennen das, bei jedem Thema, und das können wir hier nicht gelten lassen!

1-0171-0000
Interventions à la demande

1-0172-0000
Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señora presidenta, señor comisario, estamos de acuerdo en que una exigencia del examen de mérito individual para cada adhesión a la Unión Europea consiste exactamente en la adhesión a sus valores sin restricciones, a la Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea que prohíbe toda discriminación por razón de orientación sexual.

De modo que, por chocante que pueda parecer a los ciudadanos que siguen este debate, Turquía nunca ha sido descalificada como candidata a la adhesión. Es cierto que hace mucho tiempo que esa opción perdió toda credibilidad, pero sigue siendo intolerable que Turquía se aleje cada vez

más de los estándares europeos en su represión a enteros colectivos, en particular al colectivo LGTBI por razón de su orientación sexual.

Por tanto, la Unión Europea, que tiene una relación estratégica con Turquía y múltiples elementos diplomáticos para ejercer su presión, tiene que emplearse a fondo para decir que esos comportamientos son inaceptables. La Unión Europea tiene que mostrar protección efectiva a las personas que padecen esa discriminación, sea en Turquía o en cualquier otra parte del mundo.

1-0173-0000

Sebastian Tynkkynen (ECR). – Madam President, gay bars in Turkey have been raided. When Islam starts to be the inspiration for how a country is being led, this is what happens.

President Erdoğan, we, the gay people are not the problem – you are. Try fixing your country instead of wasting time on your fixation. Your country has inflation of over 30 %. Your country ranks 163rd in the World Press Freedom Index. Your country suffers from severe corruption. Political opponents are thrown into jail. Households are struggling to manage food and housing expenses. And after all this, you are trying to fix your country's problems by raiding gay bars.

Mr Erdoğan, your country does not have a bright future under your leadership.

1-0174-0000

Moritz Körner (Renew). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir sind uns ja heute in der Debatte eigentlich alle einig. Diese Angriffe auf die LGBT-Community in der Türkei sind entsetzlich, und sie sind auch nicht mit EU-Werten vereinbar. Alle sind wir uns einig? Nein, eigentlich nur Frau Boßdorf von der AfD – Sie müssen sich schon irgendwann entscheiden.

Sind Sie der Meinung, dass Islamismus unsere freie Gesellschaft und Freiheits- und Bürgerrechte bekämpft und gefährdet? Oder stellen Sie sich an die Seite eines islamistischen Regimes, wenn diese Freiheiten und Bürgerrechte eingeschränkt werden? Da müssen Sie sich irgendwann entscheiden.

Aber ich will auch zu den anderen Kollegen sagen: Wenn wir uns da so einig sind, es reicht auch nicht, Herr Kommissar, nur ein sehr besorgtes Statement in Richtung Istanbul. Wir müssen es doch hier auch einmal so klar ansprechen. Seit Jahren und Jahrzehnten laufen die Beitrittsverhandlungen mit der Türkei, und spätestens jetzt, aber eigentlich schon viel länger, müssen diese beendet werden.

1-0175-0000

Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis (S&D). – Gerbiama Pirmininke, gerbiamas komisare Marošai, kolegos, visi mes iš esmės sakome tą patį, kad pagrindinės fundamentalios žmogaus teisės yra vienintelė sąlyga šaliai, kuri ir vadinasi šalim nare kandidate. Ir mes puikiai suprantame, kad dabar Komisijai ir Komisijos pareigūnams yra didelė gera proga vėl dar ir dar kartą priminti Turkijos vyriausybei ir Turkijos parlamentui visiškai aiškias pozicijas, kad tai absoliučiai nepriimtina. Tai gali būti priimtina diktatūroms, bet ne šaliai, kuri nori būti kandidate į Europos Sąjungą. Bet problema yra ir kita. Mes turime atkreipti dėmesį, kad šalių narių tarpe taip pat nepaisoma fundamentalių teisių ir yra šalių narių, kuriose taip pat pažeidžiamos tos LGBT bendruomenės teisės, neratifikuojamos konvencijos, ir tai irgi yra mūsų silpnumo ženklas. Mes turime atsisukti į save taip pat.

1-0176-0000
Cristian Terheş (ECR). – Madam President, Commissioner, I expected to hear from you references to international law when you defended these people that were abused by Erdoğan's regime. But the whole argument that we are hearing here is about LGBTQI+ – I just want to make sure that I say all these acronyms.

(In response to comments from a Member) I'll get to that.

If you really want to pressure the Turkish Government, make reference to international law. The problem there, if it's the way everybody is claiming, is a matter of violation of fundamental rights, of rights to assembly, rights to freedom of expression. On the contrary, if the whole debate is about LGBTQI+ – we can't even agree on the whole acronym – you just give them more ammunition to persecute these people.

Use international law, not these acronyms that we invented in Europe to define realities that are undefendable and undefinable. Let me ask you something: if it is clear what LGBT stands for, what does TQI+ stand for?

(The President cut off the speaker)

1-0177-0000
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă (NI). – Doamnă președintă, în primul rând, aș dori să știu de ce dumneavoastră nu luați atitudine, doamnă președintă, în condițiile în care o doamnă, o femeie a fost discriminată și jignită aici, în plen, de către trei domni?

Mie mi se pare inacceptabil că într-o democrație nu avem dreptul la opinie și suntem efectiv călcați în picioare, pentru că nu suntem de acord cu alții care de fapt au distrus Europa.

Turcia este membră a Consiliului din 1950. În Turcia există o religie, în Turcia există o moralitate, o moralitate pe care Europa a pierdut-o.

Vorbeați de drepturile omului? În România s-au abolit de mult. Nu mai există. Nu mai există nici Constituție, pentru că tot dumneavoastră, de la Bruxelles, ați anulat-o cu comenzile dumneavoastră politice.

Vorbiți de LGBT. Ce Dumnezeu o mai însemna și LGBT? De ce trebuie să afișați tot timpul sexul pe străzi? De ce trebuie să ne intereseze cum face fiecare sex și să exhibăm pe stradă? Lucrul ăsta se ține în intimitate, în fiecare casă a lui, nu pe străzi. Încă mai există moralitate în lumea asta și m-aș aștepta să am o ședință cu cei din LGBT care au omorât copii și i-au violat.

(Președinta a retras cuvântul vorbitoarei)

1-0178-0000
(Fin des interventions à la demande)

1-0179-0000
President. – Please behave, all in this room. Please.

(In response to protests from Members) I can assure you that the rules are respected by everyone.

The debate is now closed.

Déclarations écrites (article 178)

1-0179-5000
Rosa Estaràs Ferragut (PPE), *por escrito* – Turquía y la Unión Europea comparten una relación larga —es país candidato a la adhesión—, por eso hablamos con franqueza cuando algo preocupa.

Y esta semana preocupa: más de 160 detenidos —entre ellos activistas y defensores de derechos humanos—, registros en sedes de asociaciones, webs y redes bloqueadas y nuevas detenciones de quienes pedían pacíficamente su liberación.

Proteger a los menores y a las familias es un objetivo que todos compartimos, pero no puede servir de pretexto para perseguir a quienes defienden sus derechos. Culpar al colectivo LGTBIQ+ de la caída de la natalidad es falso. Defender a la familia es ayudarla, no perseguir a nadie. Como decía una pancarta en Estambul: «Ser LGTBIQ+ no es un crimen».

Los criterios de Copenhague no son una imposición externa, sino un compromiso que Turquía asumió libremente. Pedimos a la Comisión que lo plantee en su diálogo con Ankara, exigiendo la liberación de los detenidos y garantías para la sociedad civil.

Que todos aquellos que defienden derechos de las personas LGTBIQ+ en Turquía sepan que no están solos.

22. Interventions d'une minute sur des questions politiques importantes

1-0181-0000
President. – The next item is the one-minute speeches on matters of political importance (Rule 179).

I would like to inform you that for one-minute speeches, you are invited to take the floor from your seat.

1-0182-0000
Δημήτρης Τσιόδρας (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η νέα κοινοβουλευτική περίοδος ξεκινάει με τη συζήτηση για την κατάσταση της Ένωσής μας. Τα μηνύματα που έρχονται από τους πολίτες είναι πολύ ηχηρά για να τα αγνοήσει κάποιος. Η ανασφάλεια γίνεται όλο και μεγαλύτερη: οικονομική ανασφάλεια, κοινωνική ανασφάλεια, γεωπολιτική ανασφάλεια. Και όσο εμείς δεν δίνουμε πειστικές απαντήσεις, ιδιαίτερα στις αγωνίες των πλέον ευάλωτων και της νέας γενιάς, τόσο θα βρίσκουν χώρο ακραίες φωνές.

Μιλάμε για επιμέρους κοινές πολιτικές, όμως δεν μιλάμε για την πολιτική ενοποίηση της Ευρώπης. Για την Ευρώπη των 450 εκατομμυρίων που θα αντιμετωπίσει τις παγκόσμιες προκλήσεις, που θα προασπίσει τα σύνορά της —που είναι τα σύνορα των κρατών μελών—, που θα δημιουργήσει ευρωπαϊκό στρατό, που θα ενισχύσει το επίπεδο ζωής των πολιτών. Όσο δεν μιλάμε για αυτά, τόσο θα ακούγονται πιο δυνατά φωνές και αντιλήψεις που θα ενισχύουν τον ανταγωνισμό μεταξύ των χωρών και θα οδηγούν σε ένα παρελθόν της ηπείρου μας που όλοι θέλουμε να ξεχάσουμε.

1-0183-0000
Sabrina Repp (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin! Das Ergebnis in Sachsen-Anhalt muss uns aufrütteln. Und für mich ist klar: Die Antwort darf jetzt nicht sein, mit dem Finger auf Sachsen-Anhalt zu zeigen oder nur darüber zu reden, was schiefgelaufen ist. Gerade schauen in ganz Europa so viele

Menschen wie noch nie nach Sachsen-Anhalt. Und wir müssen dafür sorgen, dass den Menschen jetzt wirklich zugehört wird. Viele haben das Vertrauen in demokratische Politik verloren. Daran, dass die Zukunft besser wird als die Gegenwart. Daran, dass wir die Kräfte sein können, die diese Zukunft gestalten.

Stattdessen wählte eine große Mehrheit eine rechtsextreme Partei. Das ist hart und wiegt schwer, aber es darf uns nicht entmutigen, uns für die Menschen in Sachsen-Anhalt einzusetzen, dass wir vor Ort sind, dass wir zuhören und dass wir mit Politik mit Respekt im Alltag der Menschen dafür sorgen, dass es einen Unterschied macht bei guten Arbeitsplätzen, bei bezahlbarem Leben und bei der Zukunft der eigenen Kinder. Ich kann versichern, wir haben den Unmut gesehen und wahrgenommen. Und wir sollten jetzt alle unseren Teil dazu beitragen, dass Sachsen-Anhalt weiter bunt, offen und vielfältig bleibt.

1-0184-0000

Sebastian Kruis (PfE). – Señora presidente, hace poco estuve en Bolivia y prometí al pueblo de Uyuni un nuevo amigo en el Parlamento Europeo.

La relación de Europa con Bolivia se centra casi solo en una cuestión: el litio. Pero una relación seria no puede basarse solo en materias primas. Uyuni es también el destino turístico más conocido de Bolivia. El Gobierno prepara un plan de turismo sostenible para los próximos diez años. Solo pido que estudie si un pequeño proyecto piloto de turismo sostenible en Uyuni puede entrar dentro de los programas que ya existen. Esto ayudaría a proteger un ecosistema frágil, daría ingresos a las comunidades locales y reforzaría la posición de Europa en un país donde otras potencias avanzan más rápido que nosotros.

1-0185-0000

Sebastian Tynkkynen (ECR). – Madam President, antisemitism is not just a part of Europe's dark history, it is a part of today's Europe. In Germany, in 2022, there were 2 641 antisemitic crimes. Two years later, that number had exploded to 6 236.

In today's Europe, Jews still have to fear for their lives.

Now, in Germany, seven men were charged over plans to carry out an attack on the anniversary of the 7 October Hamas attack. Suspects? Members of Hamas or people with links to Hamas. Targets would have been Israeli representatives, supporters of Israel, or Jews.

Europe has already failed once in this. We must not fail again and close our borders to antisemitism.

1-0186-0000

Ciaran Mullooly (Renew). – Madam President, the scourge of TB is having not just an economic effect on farmers; it's having a devastating psychological one.

Niamh from County Roscommon wrote to me in a state of desperation about the fate of the remaining 27 cows on their farm, now destined for slaughter because of this disease. But she begs me to tell you that their removal cannot be the whole answer when an infection continues to return. Because, she says, repeatedly testing cattle, removing reactors, compensating and waiting for another breakdown does not feel like eradication from where she's standing. It looks like managing their losses.

Anthony, from Galway, called me to tell me TB was taking 68 of their 103 cows.

And even the compensation system is unfair: a valuation forced upon the herd that is sometimes nowhere near the real value.

Niamh says the testing may stop, but life doesn't stop. Her children still need her. Dinner still has to be made. It's having a serious psychological effect on their family.

We need to sit up and look after our families and come forward with meaningful solutions, including a proper examination of where this disease is coming from.

1-0187-0000
Ana Miranda Paz (Verts/ALE). – Senhora Presidente, no meu país, a Galiza, nas rias galegas há um problema no setor da apanha de marisco, que tem vindo a acumular problemas estruturais há anos. Reuni-me com o grupo Mulleres Salgadas, mulheres que me transmitiram as dificuldades que centenas delas enfrentam todos os dias e que dependem desta atividade para o seu sustento.

Perderam neste último ano 18 % das licenças para trabalhar no setor. Há bancos de marisco fechados. As ajudas demoram a chegar. O governo do Partido Popular está a abandonar o setor. Muitas destas mulheres não obtêm nenhum benefício da sua atividade e só continuam por terem segurança social, direito ao desemprego e pensão — não porque a apanha de marisco, tal como está organizada e concebida, traga benefícios.

A UE bem que fala sobre a segurança alimentar, os benefícios do consumo de peixe, a renovação geracional. É, por isso, importante que se apoie o setor, que as ajudas cheguem rapidamente e que se apoiem os mais novos a integrar-se para que possam viver da apanha do marisco.

1-0188-0000
Nikolina Brnjac (PPE). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, ilegalni promet opasnim otpadom ozbiljan je oblik prekograničnog okolišnog kriminala.

Na inicijativu EPP-a još prošle godine u svibnju, u Odboru LIBE zajedno smo odradili sastanak s Europolom i Eurojustom i upravo smo o toj temi razgovarali. Zaključak je bio jasan: da kriminalne mreže koriste razlike među državama članicama, oni koriste malu i nedostatnu koordinaciju među državama članicama i nedostatnu razmjenu podataka među državama članicama. Danas vidimo svi koliko ozbiljne mogu biti posljedice, a to pokazuje upravo slučaj ilegalnog otpada u Gospiću. Znamo da smo imali slučaj u Italiji, u Francuskoj, u Španjolskoj i Poljskoj, danas u Hrvatskoj sutra u nekoj drugoj državi članici.

Stoga moramo pod hitno pojačati prekogranični nadzor, ubrzati razmjenu podataka, zajedničke istrage te osigurati kazne da više nikome ovako nešto ne bi palo napamet. Nije moguće da otpad prolazi kroz nekoliko država članica i da ga sustav ne zaustavi niti registrira.

I zato kažemo da imamo europski problem koji zahtjeva europski odgovor.

1-0189-0000
Marko Vešligaj (S&D). – Poštovana predsjedavajuća, kako nepovratno izgubiti povjerenje u institucije?

Hrvatski primjer u dva slučaja. I Hrvatsku su pogodile prirodne nepogode kao i cijelu Europu. Ove godine diljem dalmatinske obale harali su požari. Posebno je tragično bilo u Omišu gdje su troje ljudi izgubili svoje živote. Oštećena je imovina i hvala hrabrim vatrogascima i pilotima kanadera

koji su spriječili još veću katastrofu jer sustav za upozoravanje, plaćen osam milijuna eura iz europskih fondova, nije se oglasio. Drugi slučaj imamo, osim prirodnih, i ljudski izazvane katastrofe. U Gospiću, prljavim dogovorima dovozio se štetan otpad iz drugih europskih zemalja. Zatrovano je tlo, zatrovana je voda. Država je sve znala. Dvije godine nije ništa poduzela sve dok deseci tisuća ljudi nisu došli u Zagreb i rekli dosta. Dosta nam je toga da država čak niti ne štiti naše zdravlje. Ovo nije samo pitanje Gospića i Omiša. Ovo je europski skandal.

Ovo je gubitak povjerenja u institucije, pa i u samu Europsku uniju.

1-0190-0000

Petra Steger (PfE). – Frau Präsidentin! Das, was wir in Ceuta erlebt haben, ist nichts anderes als ein vollkommenes Versagen der Europäischen Union. Die EU hat wieder einmal bewiesen, dass sie noch immer nicht in der Lage ist, endlich ihre eigenen Bürger zu schützen. Mehr als 80 000 Migranten in nur ein bis zwei Tagen – das ist das Resultat einer katastrophalen EU-Migrations- und Sicherheitspolitik, die wir seit 2015 erleben, und das Resultat einer sozialistischen Regierung in Spanien, die diese Migration in Wahrheit auch noch möchte. Wir haben davor gewarnt, dass Spanien Millionen neue Pullfaktoren schafft, wenn man auf einen Schlag Millionen Illegale legalisiert. Doch jede Warnung wurde von der EU ignoriert. Es gab nichts – keine Sanktionen, keine Kritik, gar nichts.

Die Bürger leben bis heute in Angst und Schrecken und werden dort im Stich gelassen: Übergriffe, Vergewaltigungen und zahlreiche Dschihadisten und Terroristen, die ins Land geströmt sind. Doch anstatt endlich zu handeln, lobt auch noch Kommissar Magnus Brunner Marokko und Spanien und will jetzt Lehren ziehen. 11 Jahre nach „Wir schaffen das!“, und er hat offenbar noch immer keine Lösungen. Es muss endlich Schluss sein mit dieser Massenmigration und mit unsinnigen Deals mit irgendwelchen Drittstaaten, mit denen wir uns abhängig und erpressbar machen. Die EU muss endlich ihre Grenzen schützen mit Zäunen, Mauern und vor allem Pushbacks.

1-0191-0000

Paolo Inselvini (ECR). – Signora Presidente, produce immagini e video falsi, imita le voci, controlla infrastrutture strategiche, gestisce i dati degli ospedali, controlla sistemi di difesa e lancia missili: questo fa l'intelligenza artificiale. Vogliamo quindi davvero correre il rischio di perdere il controllo su ciò che, come ha sostenuto il ricercatore appena dimessosi da Anthropic, potrebbe uccidere tutti noi entro un decennio?

E se a dirci che dobbiamo mettere più limiti sono coloro che conoscono meglio l'IA, allora dobbiamo ascoltarli. L'innovazione va bene, sì, ma solo se abbiamo ben chiara la lezione di Icaro.

Sono in gioco infatti la nostra libertà, il nostro lavoro, la nostra vita, il nostro futuro. La politica, perciò, tutta, in Europa come in tutto il mondo, deve essere responsabile e lungimirante.

Tuteliamo l'uomo nella sua interezza, nel bene e nel male, anche con i nostri difetti. Arginiamo e allora vedremo anche nell'IA i frutti più alti della nostra intelligenza. Sciogliamo le redini e allora vedremo le conseguenze più nefaste e la luce del sole, invece che illuminare, ci brucerà.

1-0192-0000

Barry Andrews (Renew). – Madam President, Donald Trump has decided to get involved in the debate on the united Ireland. What could possibly go wrong? As Claire Hanna memorably said, he is perhaps 'not as orange as he looks'. However, people who think seriously about Ireland's future don't take seriously Trump's comments.

Maybe it was a way of getting back at Andy Burnham, who bizarrely announced that a provision of the Belfast Good Friday Agreement, a future border poll, was, quote, 'off the table'. The provision of that agreement says that there will be a referendum if the British Government think it would succeed at a referendum, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the British Government's judgement on what might or might not pass in a referendum is, to say the least, patchy.

But if the British Government has learned anything from the Brexit debacle, it must be that the planning for the day after a border poll should start a long time before the planning for a border poll. It is a lesson that is equally important on both sides of the Irish Sea.

1-0193-0000

Lynn Boylan (The Left). – Madam President, the trial of the Ulm Five in Germany is an attack on civil liberties and the rule of law in Europe. Daniel Tatlow-Devally, Crow Tricks, Zo Hailu, Leandra Rollo and Vi Kovarbasic have now been in prison for over a year without a verdict.

Not content with their complicity in Israel's genocide in Gaza, the German Government are oppressing European citizens who refuse to stand by as Germany arms Israel.

None of the five caused any harm to a person, nor do they have any criminal record. Yet they have been refused bail and they are now charged with the notorious Section 129 of the German Penal Code. They are being held in isolation. Their visits are restricted and they are subject to inhumane and degrading treatment. They are not even permitted to sit with their lawyers during their trial.

This is clearly a fundamental breach of their rights under Title VI of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, and the Commission cannot turn a blind eye to this assault on civil liberties and due process within its own borders.

1-0194-0000

Irmhild Boßdorf (ESN). – Frau Präsidentin! Warum wählt der Osten blau? Fast jeder zweite in Sachsen-Anhalt hat der AfD seine Stimme gegeben. Die Erklärung ist ganz einfach. Die Menschen dort haben jede Art der Bevormundung satt. Sie können sich noch allzu gut daran erinnern, wie sie in der Diktatur der DDR zum Schweigen gebracht wurden. Wie es sich anfühlte, seine Meinung niemals frei äußern zu dürfen, wie grausam die Schergen der Stasi mit all jenen umsprangen, die sich nicht unterwarfen.

Doch was erleben wir jetzt? Genau diese Bevormundung greift wieder um sich. Denn kaum wählen die Menschen in Sachsen-Anhalt die Alternative, der sie zutrauen, die Probleme des Landes zu lösen, melden sich Vertreter der Grünen. Sie sind gemeinsam mit allen anderen Parteien zur Blockpartei des Ostens verkommen und wollen Sachsen-Anhalt nun dringend benötigte Finanzmittel streichen. Das Ergebnis kann ich Ihnen prophezeien: Bei den Wahlen in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern und Berlin wird die AfD stark wie nie, denn die Deutschen haben jede Art der linken Bevormundung satt.

1-0195-0000

Γεώργιος Αυτιάς (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, κύριε Επίτροπε, πριν από λίγες μέρες ως κεραυνός έπεσε η πληροφορία ότι έξι χώρες ζητούν περικοπές 400 δισεκατομμυρίων ευρώ από τον ευρωπαϊκό προϋπολογισμό. Αντιλαμβάνεστε ότι, αν συμβεί αυτό, θα είναι το πιο τραγικό γεγονός. Γιατί; Γιατί ενιαία αγορά δεν έχουμε. Οι χώρες ζητούν στήριξη σε στέγαση, σε γεωργία, σε ενέργεια. Οι περιφέρειες θέλουν χρήματα, τα νοικοκυριά και οι επιχειρήσεις χρειάζονται στήριξη.

Εάν συμβεί αυτό, τότε θα οδηγηθεί η Ευρώπη σε οικονομικό κατακερματισμό. Αυτό δεν το θέλουμε, κυρία Πρόεδρε. Εμείς θέλουμε μια Ευρώπη που να στηρίζει νοικοκυριά, επιχειρήσεις και κατοίκους των χωρών της. Ποτέ να μη συμβεί αυτό, γιατί θα είναι και το τέλος της Ευρώπης.

1-0196-0000

Victor Negrescu (S&D). – Doamnă președintă, stimați colegi, Europa tocmai a primit nota de plată pentru faptul că educația a fost tratată prea mult timp ca o cheltuială, nu ca o investiție.

Noile rezultate PISA sunt dramatice pentru multe state membre. Mai mult de jumătate dintre elevii români de 15 ani nu ating nivelul minim la matematică, aproape jumătate nu îl ating la lectură.

Și ce a făcut Guvernul? A tăiat bursele, a comasat școli, a crescut numărul de elevi în clase, a tăiat tocmai de la școală, zeci de proiecte finanțate din fonduri europene au fost blocate.

Aceasta nu este reformă, este abandonarea unei generații, iar Europa poate și trebuie să acționeze. Am convins statele membre să aloce cel puțin 10 % pentru educație din planurile de redresare.

Educația trebuie să fie o prioritate și a viitorului buget european, de aceea fac apel la Consiliu să susțină propunerea mea de a aduce 28 de miliarde de euro în educație prin taxarea platformelor online de jocuri de noroc.

1-0197-0000

Rody Tolassy (PfE). – Madame la Présidente, pour la première fois de son histoire, la Commission entend enfin ajuster la législation de l'Union à nos particularités en outre-mer. L'omnibus RUP, qui accompagne la nouvelle stratégie pour ces territoires, est une avancée majeure qui a été obtenue par nos coups de boutoir et l'insistance des députés du Rassemblement national.

Victoire majeure, car il reconnaît enfin que Bruxelles ne peut pas imposer des règles déconnectées de nos réalités. Mais ces avancées ne sont pas une fin en soi car elles sont incomplètes. L'adaptation des réglementations doit devenir un réflexe sur l'ensemble des directives européennes passées et futures.

En parallèle, la stratégie pour les RUP ne peut pas se contenter de demi-mesures, mais doit répondre aux problèmes structurels de nos territoires comme l'eau, les sargasses, le transport ou l'autonomie alimentaire. Et comme nos coups de boutoir pour l'obtention de ce texte, nous en donnerons autant pour obtenir un vrai texte qui répond aux attentes de nos populations et non des demi-mesures.

1-0198-0000

Nina Carberry (PPE). – Madam President, Commissioner, this September, we mark Alzheimer's Awareness Month. Today, more than 9 million people live with dementia in the EU, but by 2050, that figure will increase by 60 %. That's why I recently hosted Alzheimer's Europe and the FTD Brothers in the European Parliament, and their message to President Metsola and EU Commissioners was simple: the time for action is now.

Lots is happening at an EU level across research, health, data sharing, prevention and care. But what we are missing is a clear strategy, tying the threads together. That is why we need an EU-wide brain health action plan, with dedicated health and research funding to follow it up. The cost of dementia is already enormous, but the cost of inaction from this point forward will be far greater.

1-0199-0000
Κώστας Μαυρίδης (S&D). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, το Διεθνές Ποινικό Δικαστήριο αφορά εγκλήματα πολέμου και εγκλήματα κατά της ανθρωπότητας. Δύο εγκλήματα, τα οποία συμβαίνουν εδώ και χρόνια σε έδαφος της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, είναι ο παράνομος εποικισμός με μεταφορά πληθυσμού από την Τουρκία και ο οργανωμένος σφετερισμός ελληνοκυπριακών περιουσιών στο κατεχόμενο έδαφος της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας.

Η δικαιοδοσία του Δικαστηρίου αποτελεί κορυφαία υποχρέωση στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, και για αυτό υπέβαλα στο Δικαστήριο πολυσέλιδο έγγραφο για να προσαχθεί κατηγορητήριο στους υπεύθυνους εγκληματίες. Για τα δύο εγκλήματα υπάρχουν αυταπόδεικτα στοιχεία: ο πληθυσμός στο κατεχόμενο έδαφος της Κύπρου και ο οργανωμένος σφετερισμός καταδεικνύουν το έγκλημα. Όμως, από το 2014 το Διεθνές Ποινικό Δικαστήριο δεν έχει προχωρήσει. Για αυτό θεωρώ ότι, εάν για ένα τέτοιο ξεκάθαρο έγκλημα δεν προχωρά το Δικαστήριο, τότε η αμεροληψία του τίθεται υπό αμφισβήτηση.

1-0200-0000
Nicolae Ștefănuță (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, I really want to use 10 seconds to say to all my colleagues that the Romanians are not hateful people. What you heard from Ms Iovanovici Şoşoacă is unacceptable, that the LGBT community harms kids, kills kids. No, this is shameful and unacceptable. And on behalf of the Romanian people, I just want to say that we are not like that. We are loving people.

I came here to speak about the Albanian people who have been leading a revolution for more than 100 days. They are on the streets every single day and now they start to be taken away by the police. The journalists are being locked up. The online accounts of people are being taken away by algorithms. And let me just tell you something: we see you here. We see what's happening in Albania. I've been there. I've been in Tirana. I demonstrated with these people. I hugged them, I spoke to them and they write to me every single day.

You are not forgotten, Albanian people. You are not forgotten in your demands for transparency, against corruption, for nature and for fair rights. Albania, if you want to be in Europe, you need to respect the rules. The Albanian people respect them and we are with them.

1-0201-0000
Tiago Moreira de Sá (PfE). – Senhora Presidente, há hoje, na antiga Pérsia, uma árvore especial: o cipreste. Chamaram-lhe o «cipreste livre», símbolo de verticalidade e de beleza, de perenidade e liberdade. Continua verde quando chega o inverno, continua de pé quando chega o vento, continua a crescer quando chega a noite.

A tirania acredita sempre que a noite lhe pertence. Fecha portas, apaga luzes, enche cárceres. Por algum tempo, confunde a escuridão com a eternidade. No entanto, a escuridão que impõe é a mesma que a impede de ver que o cipreste continua verde, de pé e a crescer.

Hoje, esse cipreste livre é o povo iraniano, que proponho para o Prémio Sakharov. A sua resistência em plena escuridão lembra-nos que a noite pode ser longa e densa, mas não pode impedir a chegada da manhã.

Porque nenhuma noite é perene. Perene é o cipreste. Já estava de pé quando a noite caiu sobre o Irão, e estará de pé quando, finalmente, voltar a amanhecer na Pérsia.

1-0202-0000
Cristian Terheş (ECR). – Doamnă președintă, domnule comisar, în contextul blocării strâmtorilor Ormuz și Bab el-Mandeb, Marea Neagră devine cel mai important punct de conectare al Uniunii Europene cu Orientul Mijlociu și cu Asia. Constanța, cel mai mare port la Marea Neagră, este intrarea și ieșirea naturală a Europei la și de la Marea Neagră. Constanța însă trebuie conectată cu restul Europei.

În ultimii trei-patru ani, din păcate după invadarea Ucrainei de către Rusia, se fac eforturi asidue pentru a finaliza autostrăzile. Din păcate, s-au pierdut decenii, pentru că proiecte importante de infrastructură din România au fost blocate exact de această agendă verde pe care o promovați de la Bruxelles.

Autostrăzi au fost blocate în România pentru că afectau, chipurile, habitatul gândacului croitor, pod important care ar fi legat România și Moldova deja nu s-a putut construi pentru că piciorul podului afecta peștii dintr-un râu. E absurd.

Eliminați aceste aberații și lăsați construcțiile să fie finalizate.

1-0203-0000
Michael McNamara (Renew). – Madam President, if the last couple of years have taught us anything, it's the necessity to plan for energy shocks. Ireland is one of the few countries in Europe that currently does not have emergency gas storage, although the government is to be commended on moving in the right direction – a new floating gas terminal is to be commissioned in the Shannon Estuary. However, it will only take enough gas to meet Ireland's needs for seven days. As we know, seven days is not a very long period of time and seems entirely unrealistic in terms of what possible, at least.

So I think we do need to look at the Ballycotton project, where a depleted gas field off the south of Ireland offers the possibility of pumping in natural gas, not fracked gas, but natural gas, which can be used when necessary. I think we also need to revisit the decision of an exploration ban in Ireland's own natural gas resources, which does not mean that we abandon the idea of a transition, but we acknowledge that it's going to take time.

1-0204-0000
Φρέντης Μπελέρης (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η Ελλάδα αλλάζει τον ενεργειακό και γεωπολιτικό χάρτη της Ανατολικής Μεσογείου. Μέσα στους επόμενους μήνες, επανεκκινούν οι εργασίες για τη μεγάλη ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση Ελλάδας-Κύπρου-Ισραήλ, σε στενή συνεννόηση με τη Γαλλία. Παράλληλα, τον Φεβρουάριο του 2027, ξεκινά στο βορειοδυτικό Ιόνιο η πρώτη ερευνητική γεώτρηση στην Ελλάδα μετά από σχεδόν μισό αιώνα. Αυτά είναι έργα που ενισχύουν την ενεργειακή αυτονομία και αναβαθμίζουν στρατηγικά όχι μόνο την Ελλάδα αλλά και την Ευρώπη.

Η χώρα μας δεν πρόκειται να δεχθεί υποδείξεις από κανέναν για το πώς θα εξοπλίζεται και το πώς θα υπερασπίζεται στην πράξη τα κυριαρχικά της δικαιώματα. Τα επιτυγχάνει με διεθνείς συμμαχίες, επενδύσεις, αξιοποιώντας νέες τεχνολογίες και ισχυρή αποτρεπτική δύναμη. Γιατί η ασφάλεια του ελληνισμού και της Ευρώπης δεν είναι διαπραγματεύσιμη.

1-0205-0000
Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis (S&D). – Madam President, for years, we in this House have said that access to medicine is not a luxury, it is a right. Across our Union, patients still face delays, inequality and high prices of medicine, but we are also now under external pressure. Trump's most

favoured nation policy seeks to close the transatlantic gap in pharmaceuticals by demanding Europe to pay more and threatening our budgets that keep our public health system sustainable.

This June, the United States opened an investigation into Germany, accusing Berlin of persistent underpayment for innovative medicines and threatening tariffs. It is Germany today and any one of our Member States tomorrow. That is precisely why we cannot afford to negotiate alone. A trade threat against one Member State is a threat against the internal market we all share. Divided, we will be priced out, one by one. This is not a technology dispute, it is a direct test of whether Europe negotiates as one Union or 27 fragmented markets. One response must be our response. We must be united.

1-0206-0000

Matthias Ecke (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin! 10 % Wahrscheinlichkeit, alle Menschen zu töten. Das ist die Voraussage eines führenden Mitarbeiters des KI-Unternehmens Anthropic. Ich sag mal so, wenn Sie eine Technologie entwickeln, die auch nur 10 % Wahrscheinlichkeit hat, einen Menschen zu töten: *Stop it!* Hören Sie auf damit!

Was verbirgt sich dahinter? Wir sehen, dass es immer mehr Geschichten gibt über Cyberangriffe, über autonome Agenten, die sich ihren Entwicklern entziehen, über sich selbst verbessernde Modelle im KI-Bereich, die mittlerweile auch den großen KI-Unternehmen nicht mehr geheuer sind. Deswegen hat Anthropic-Chef Amodei jetzt gefordert, dass man das Tempo des Ausbaus drosseln sollte, bis man eigentlich Herr wird des Ganzen. Und die anderen großen Unternehmen OpenAI, XAI und DeepMind haben sich sofort angeschlossen.

Sollte man da nicht ein bisschen misstrauisch sein, wenn die sich alle sofort einigen? Ja, das sollte man. Die haben ganz viele Investitionen. Die wollen an die Börse gehen. Die haben Angst vor schlechten Nachrichten. Aber die EU sollte diese Debatte auch nutzen. Wir haben mit dem *AI Act* eines der wichtigsten Regulierungsinstrumente an der Hand. Wir müssen internationale Kooperationen eingehen, 0 % statt 10 %!

1-0207-0000

Marie Dauchy (PfE). – Madame la Présidente, je vous alerte sur la situation dramatique de FerroGlobe. Depuis des mois, je vous demande d'agir mais vous n'avez rien fait. L'année dernière déjà, lorsque vous prépariez vos mesures de sauvegarde, nous vous demandions de ne pas abandonner le silicium métal, mais vous l'avez pourtant exclu.

En Savoie, l'usine de Montricher est à l'arrêt et ce sont désormais 450 emplois qui sont menacés en France, 450 emplois et 450 familles. Pendant que la Chine et désormais l'Angola inondent notre marché de silicium à bas prix, vous, vous enquêtez, vous consultez, vous attendez, mais nous n'avons plus le temps.

Votre nouvelle enquête peut durer douze, voire quinze mois, mais dans quinze mois il n'y aura peut-être tout simplement plus d'usines à sauver. Alors enregistrez immédiatement les importations et prenez des mesures provisoires. Vous en avez le pouvoir, utilisez-le, et regardez ces salariés dans les yeux. Que leur direz-vous lorsqu'ils auront perdu leur emploi? Que Bruxelles avait besoin de quelques mois supplémentaires? Ces gens veulent simplement vivre de leur travail, alors faites le vôtre. Nous vous avions prévenus. Maintenant, agissez.

1-0208-0000

Anthony Smith (The Left). – Madame la Présidente, l'Europe occidentale vient de connaître son été le plus chaud jamais enregistré, avec pour conséquence 25 000 décès supplémentaires. Mais ce

qui tue, c'est l'abandon par l'Union européenne de toute politique de lutte contre le réchauffement climatique et de toute protection des travailleuses et travailleurs qui y sont exposés.

Depuis 2000, l'Union a enregistré une augmentation de 42 % du nombre des décès liés à la chaleur sur le lieu de travail. Au-dessus de 30 degrés, le risque d'accident augmente de 5 à 7 %; au dessus de 38 degrés, de 10 à 15 %. Pourtant, pendant des semaines, sur les chantiers, dans les champs, dans les cuisines ou les hôpitaux, le travail a continué sans véritable mesure protectrice ni moyen de contrôle pour les syndicats et les inspections du travail, livrant ainsi la vie des travailleurs au bon vouloir des patrons dont une partie n'a que faire de la santé au travail.

Plusieurs de ces travailleurs sont morts. Il est urgent que la Commission et les États membres agissent pour, enfin, fixer des seuils contraignants de température permettant de cesser le travail sans perte de salaire lorsque la chaleur devient dangereuse.

1-0209-0000

Thomas Geisel (NI). – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Kennen Sie die Geschichte von Goethes Zauberlehrling? Da heißt es: Die ich rief, die Geister, werde ich nun nicht los. Daran erinnert der Hilferuf, den führende Entwickler von künstlicher Intelligenz gestern abgesetzt haben. Anthropics CEO Amodei warnte vor der Entwicklung von Systemen, die wir nicht mehr kontrollieren können. Und ein Manager seines Unternehmens möchte sogar nicht ausschließen, dass KI uns bis zum Ende dieses Jahrzehnts auslöschen könnte.

Zugegeben, auch menschliche Intelligenz kann ins Verderben führen. Etwa, wenn man sich die Kriegsrhetorik in diesem Haus vor Augen führt, die sehr schnell zur s*elf fulfilling prophecy* werden könnte. Aber solange Menschen am Werk sind, besteht zumindest die Hoffnung, dass das Denken die Richtung ändern kann. Deshalb sollten wir bei der künstlichen Intelligenz der Empfehlung des Heiligen Vaters folgen. Der hat in seiner Enzyklika Magnifica Humanitas unmissverständlich klargemacht, dass Entscheidungen über Leben und Tod niemals an Maschinen und Algorithmen übertragen werden dürfen.

1-0210-0000

President. – That concludes our one-minute speeches.

Thank you, Commissioner Šefčovič, for your presence during the whole time.

23. Ordre du jour de la prochaine séance

1-0212-0000

President. – The next sitting is tomorrow, Tuesday 15 September 2026 at 09:00.

The agenda has been published and is available on the European Parliament website.

24. Approbation du procès-verbal de la présente séance

1-0214-0000

President. – The minutes of this meeting will be submitted to Parliament for its approval tomorrow, at the beginning of the afternoon.

25. Levée de la séance

1-0216-0000

(La séance est levée à 20h51)

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 ochranu 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