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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **10.** **Refugee emergency, external borders control and future of Schengen - Respect for the international principle of non-refoulement - Financing refugee facility for Turkey - Increased racist hatred and violence against refugees and migrants across Europe (debate)** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | [**Video of the speeches**](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/plenary/en/vod.html?mode=chapter&vodLanguage=EN&playerStartTime=20160202-15:05:38&playerEndTime=20160202-20:11:37) |  | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | [**Minutes**](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/PV-8-2016-02-02-ITM-010_EN.html) |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **La Présidente. –** L'ordre du jour appelle la discussion commune sur:  - les déclarations du Conseil et de la Commission sur l'urgence des réfugiés, contrôle aux frontières extérieures et avenir de Schengen ([**2016/2259(RSP)**](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2016/2259(RSP))),  - les déclarations du Conseil et de la Commission sur le respect du principe international de non-refoulement ([**2016/2535(RSP)**](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2016/2535(RSP))),  - les déclarations du Conseil et de la Commission sur le financement du mécanisme d'aide aux réfugiés en Turquie ([**2016/2525(RSP)**](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2016/2525(RSP))), et  - les déclarations du Conseil et de la Commission sur la recrudescence de la haine et de la violence racistes à l'égard des réfugiés et des migrants en Europe ([**2016/2563(RSP)**](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2016/2563(RSP))). |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Bert Koenders,** *President-in-Office of the Council***.** **–** Madam President, I would like to thank you for the possibility to discuss with you this afternoon what is I think the most pressing problem the European Union is faced with, namely to find effective operational and common answers and to build trust within and between our societies regarding the refugee crisis in the world, and the consequences for the European Union more specifically.  2015 saw the arrival of more than 1.8 million irregular migrants to the European Union, and more than 1.25 million applications for asylum were registered. The flow of refugees, the loss of life and the abuse by smugglers are a human tragedy which took the European Union and the Member States aback. We should continue to provide a safe haven for those in genuine need of international protection, and at the same time it cannot be denied that the large numbers of migrants place considerable strain on our societies and on European cooperation. I think this is specifically true of the sense among many in our populations that this issue is not under control and that it is not managed sufficiently.  Frontline Member States – those along the Western Balkan route and the destination Member States – have been particularly affected by these events. It is clear that no single Member State is able to tackle this crisis on its own. Only with a combination of actions, executed in a coordinated way, can we manage the situation. We need common European solutions to tackle this crisis, and all Member States need to take their responsibility. We have said this before, and we know that time to address this crisis is running out. We have to manage the situation better before spring, when large numbers of migrants are expected to take to the seas to reach Europe and possibly be killed en route.  The influx of migrants must be reduced, and our measures should not only aim at the short term but also at the longer term. The Council therefore insists that we continue our joint efforts aimed at reducing the influx, better managing the situation in our Member States, and implementing the decisions taken at the highest level. Yes, we need to strengthen our external borders work, work with Turkey to make sure the agreements we made with them are implemented, ensure that the hotspots function properly, including registration and return, and make credible progress in our cooperation with third countries on readmission and return.  Some irregular migrants have no right to international protection and are unlawfully abusing our asylum systems. We should, furthermore, start implementing the relocation decisions properly and do further work on tackling the root causes of migration.  There are some positive signs. At the moment, four hotspots are operational. Italy has declared two additional locations as operational, while a third one is ready for operations. Moreover, Italy has reported that all disembarkations are now running via hotspot locations, and registration and fingerprinting is at 100%. In Greece, despite continued high arrivals, work has been able to progress significantly on two additional locations. However, concerns remain on the timeline of the other locations. We commend the actions taken by Italy and Greece, yet efforts must continue unabated, not only by those frontline states but also by all the other Member States in supporting them, notably by responding swiftly and positively to the requests for assistance by the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and the calls for experts by agencies such as Frontex and EASO supporting these states, and by swiftly implementing the relocation decisions.  On relocation: certain Member States are successfully relocating groups of migrants and experiencing growth and new spreads among the migrants. However, only 400 applications have been relocated, and the number of Member States which have not yet pledged any places is high. It is not acceptable that decisions adopted by the Council and Parliament are not implemented by all Member States. More should be done to relieve the pressure on Italy and Greece. All Member States must participate in the relocation. The Presidency started this week to have bilateral consultations with all Member States that have been lagging behind with pledges on relocation, resettlement and personnel towards EU agencies.  As a final note on this topic, I would like to highlight the threat to the humanitarian situation along the Western Balkan route. As arrivals remain high and temperatures have dropped, efforts and coordination must increase further in order to prevent further loss of life, specifically the commitments to provide fully winterised reception. Capacity should be fulfilled as soon as possible, especially taking into account the increased controls along the different borders on the route and the partial or potentially complete closure for migrants wanting to continue north. At present we are discussing intensively with all these countries to avoid further humanitarian disasters.  In line with the conclusions of the December European Council, the Presidency is fully committed to contributing to the implementation of all the necessary measures to safeguard and maintain control over the Schengen external borders. The Presidency is striving to address in particular the implementation of rules aimed at managing migration effectively and ensure European integrated border management of the EU’s external borders.  Following up on the Council’s request to rapidly examine the recent Commission Border Package proposal, the Presidency immediately scheduled a series of meetings of the relevant Council preparatory bodies to carefully examine these proposals. Particular focus is put on the European Border and Coast Guard proposal and the amendments to the Schengen Border Code providing for systematic checks on persons enjoying the right of free movement at external borders.  Given the scope of the proposals and their critical importance, work has been divided between several Council bodies in order to accelerate the examination. The Presidency can already confirm that the Member States are committed to a productive debate on the text of the proposals and a clear focus on achieving results. Substantial progress has already been made. EU Interior Ministers discussed these issues at their informal gathering in Amsterdam last week and the Council will come back to this issue at its forthcoming meetings on 25 February and 10 and 11 March. The Presidency is committed to ensuring the best and closest-possible cooperation with Parliament on these proposals, since it is convinced that these proposals must lead to tangible results as soon as possible in the light of the current crisis.  On the future of Schengen, the scale of the migratory flows which have crossed the European external borders over the past months has seen several countries temporarily re-impose border controls: Germany, Austria, Denmark, Norway, France and Sweden. This temporary re-introduction of border controls is in line with the Schengen *acquis*, subject to conditions involving a serious threat to public policy or internal security and limited in time. The migration pressure has not decreased and the Presidency considers that the Schengen area without internal borders is only sustainable if the external borders are effectively controlled. A series of measures are being put in place to address the issues identified by the European Council in December. The Presidency is strongly committed to securing the integrity of the Schengen system, a system which is at the heart of the European project and one of the greatest achievements of European integration.  The principle of non-refoulement is a cornerstone of international refugee law, and I appreciate your wish to raise this important issue. On this matter, particular reference should be made to Article 33 of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951: ‘No Contracting state shall expel or return a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion’. The same principle was fully integrated in the EU *acquis*. Let me recall in particular that the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights guarantees the right to asylum in Article 18 and the prohibition of refoulement in Article 19(2). Furthermore, Article 78 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union provides for the creation of a Common European Asylum System in accordance with the Geneva Convention and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement. A number of legislative instruments adopted to implement that provision reflect the same concern.  Therefore, EU Member States need to abide by the provisions of the asylum *acquis* and to respect the principle of non-refoulement in accordance with their international obligations. As far as the definition of a safe country of origin is concerned, it can only apply where the competent authorities are sure that the person seeking international protection will be treated in accordance with the principle of non-refoulement in the third country concerned. This principle should guide us when examining and negotiating the Commission proposals for a regulation on an EU common list of safe countries of origin. It should also be recalled that the Schengen Borders Code stipulates that the rights of refugees and persons requesting international protection, in particular as regards non-refoulement, should be respected when applying the code at the EU’s internal and external borders.  One last word to mention is that an effective return policy is also an important feature in a balanced migration and asylum policy. The Council has recalled the importance of effective return and readmission policies, which should be implemented with the utmost urgency by all Member States and enforced in a manner consistent with the *acquis*.  The Presidency will be very proactive, very concrete and very operational in taking this forward in full respect of the fundamental rights and dignity of the persons concerned and the principle of non-refoulement. With the above principles in mind, we will do everything necessary in order to improve the functioning of the Common European Asylum System. We look forward to starting the examination of new Commission proposals such as the revision of the Dublin Regulation, which should be presented shortly. We believe that such proposals, taking fully into account the cornerstone principles of our asylum policy such as the principle of non-refoulement and the current reality of migratory flows, should contribute to making Member States’ asylum systems more efficient.  All EU Member States share the same fundamental values and have a shared responsibility to welcome asylum seekers in a dignified manner, ensuring that border surveillance is carried out without prejudice to the rights of persons requesting international protection. In that sense, we have a stress test, so to speak, when we talk about our European values. In particular the Council emphasised the importance of complying with these fundamental rights in EU asylum and migration policy at all stages, from the arrival of migrants and asylum seekers in the EU to migrant and refugee integration and the return of those with no right to remain. It stressed the need to ensure humane and dignified treatment and to reinforce the protection of fundamental rights.  The fundamental rights of migrants and notably their protection from racist and other hate crime is very much our concern, and we strongly condemn all manifestations of hatred and violence against refugees and other migrants. However, we should also realise that small groups of individuals are responsible for these attacks. They do not represent the general European populace or European values – there are enough examples throughout Europe of refugees being welcomed and supported. We understand that the high influx of migrants raises concerns among parts of the European population. These concerns need to be taken seriously. However, violence is never the answer.  The Ministers of Justice discussed this at a meeting last October and last December and agreed on a number of actions to improve the fight against hate crime, in particular hate crime against migrants. This includes specific attention for the reporting and recording of hate crime, as well as cooperation between civil society, law enforcement, the judiciary and assistance to victims. Action is generally needed in all these areas, but special attention should be given to migrants, as they might not so easily find the right bodies to help them if they are victims of racist or hate crime.  This is also a topic of substance for the Dutch Presidency, and we have therefore today decided to organise a conference, together with the Council of Europe, on ‘EU fundamental values, immigration and integration: a shared responsibility’. It will also be the focus of the Council’s annual debate on the rule of law, and I would like to say here that when I listened to the debate this morning, that is a debate where everybody has their obligations – asylum seekers, migrants, populations of countries where people move to – in the same way. We have a stress test, as I said, at the moment on this issue because there are so many concerns raised in our societies.  Finally, the Council concluded in October that one of the priority actions for the judicial authorities with regard to the migration crisis would be to ensure that, throughout the migration and asylum chain, including any administrative and judicial proceedings, the rights and best interests of children are protected. With you, I would like to express my concern about the reports by Europol’s Chief of Staff that at least 10 000 unaccompanied children have disappeared after arriving in Europe. The media indicated that many of them might have fallen into the hands of organised crime syndicates. This is shameful and we should be outraged and do something about it. It needs to be further investigated, obviously, and we need to get the facts and figures straight. This has not yet been discussed in the Council. However, if it is true, the thought obviously sickens us all. Unaccompanied children are among the most vulnerable groups, and it is deeply troubling that professional gangs might exploit them. In general it is important that EU Member States cooperate to prevent children falling into the hands of thugs.  Finally, a word on the state of play regarding the Refugee Facility for Turkey and its financing. You will recall that European Union leaders in October and November 2015 committed to providing an initial EUR 3 billion of additional resources to support Syrians under temporary protection and host communities in Turkey. Following that commitment, the Commission adopted, at the end of November 2015, a decision setting up an instrument, the Refugee Facility for Turkey, in order to coordinate the provision of humanitarian development and other assistance to refugees and host communities. This facility would require a total amount of EUR 3 billion in 2016 and 2017. The annual amount foreseen in the EU budget for all external action programmes is around EUR 9 billion. Therefore, the full financing of the facility from the EU budget would put a strain on all other programmes and actions. In order to fulfill the Union’s commitments, and pending final agreement, Member States envisage contributing to the financing of the facility for up to two thirds of the required amount. Member States’ contributions would be calculated through a distribution formula based on their gross national income.  The Commission has already identified the split between the years 2016 and 2017 for the remaining part from the EU budget and the sources for 2016. Member States are currently examining various aspects linked to the setting-up of the facility, including the governance of the facility and the conditionality framework to be respected. These aspects are of paramount importance in order to ensure that the financial efforts to be assumed by the EU and the Member States lead to really effective support for the refugees in host communities.  The Presidency is committed to facilitating swift approval of the facility and will keep the European Parliament informed on the progress. You can count on us to make sure that on all these issues we are at the stage of making things happen. I think that is the most important task for the Presidency, with the Council and with the Commission. Decisions have been taken. It is now most important to make sure that they are put into practice. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Dimitris Avramopoulos,** *Member of the Commission***.** **–** Madam President, I must start by thanking you for giving the Commission the opportunity once again to discuss the migration challenge with you in plenary. The sooner we deal with the situation on the basis of the twin principles of shared responsibility and solidarity, the better we, as the European Union, will do. As long as everyone is waiting for the others to move first, and as long as some continue to act as if it will all go away if they just close their eyes long enough, then things will only get worse.  A consistent and coordinated European approach put into practice urgently is the only way ahead. Next week, ahead of the February European Council, the Commission will report on the implementation of the priority actions under the European Agenda on Migration. We will be frank and objective about the poor progress we see on the ground today and about what needs to be done in the next days or weeks.  This concerns both the Member States on the front line and all the others, and both the external and internal policy dimension. On the external policy level, we need to gear up our cooperation with third countries on addressing root causes and on fighting smugglers, to establish safe passage for those in need, and to make sure return and readmission are the reality for those who have no right to stay in Europe. On the internal policy dimension, the to-do list is even longer: relocation, resettlement, hot spots, returns, joint operational measures taken by Frontex and the European Asylum Support Office (EASO).  We continue to provide substantial financial and operational support to our frontline Member States to that end, but the scale of the problem of irregular migrants flows reaching Greece and entering the Western Balkans continues unabated. The Commission is putting every effort into achieving normalisation of the Schengen functioning and, in parallel, is preparing for all options.  But let me repeat clearly: this is not about the end of Schengen or cutting off a Member State. Today the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has issued a press release. The numbers are dramatic. Thirteen times more people crossed the Mediterranean in January 2016 in comparison to January 2015. 368 people died during the first month alone, although many more were saved through our joint operations. But every life lost is one too many.  The European humanitarian tradition, of which we should be proud, must be maintained even in times of crisis. Saving lives and the principle of non—refoulement are not negotiable. Today the Commission adopted a Schengen evaluation report on Greece, after receiving a positive opinion from the Schengen Evaluation Committee. The report, which is a classified document and will be shared with this House according to the usual rules, is based on unannounced site visits conducted in November 2015. Serious deficiencies were identified in this report in external border management by Greece. We are, however, taking note that Greece has already started undertaking efforts to remedy the deficiencies, and the Commission will continue its support for Greece. Greece will not be left alone to address the challenges that are related to the migratory pressure. In parallel, we are working closely with Turkey to bring order into migratory flows and help to stem irregular migration in the Aegean by implementing the EU—Turkey joint action plan.  Recently the First Vice—President, Mr Timmermans, discussed with our Turkish counterparts how we can step up our cooperation to fight smugglers and address the growing numbers of non—Syrians irregularly crossing to the European Union. Our Turkish counterparts also informed us about opening up segments of the Turkish labour market to allow Syrian refugees to work. The Commission is working closely with both the Greek and Turkish authorities to scale up the returns to Turkey under the existing bilateral agreement, awaiting the full entry into force of the EU—Turkey agreement. We are exploring with Greece what further support it needs to be able to systematically return those migrants who do not have a right to stay in the European Union.  Let me recall, as Commissioner Hahn will stress, that Turkey is making commendable efforts to host more than 2.75 million refugees at a cost of EUR 7 billion to date. To support Syrians in Turkey, the European Union has committed to providing financial assistance for an amount of EUR 3 billion over 2016 and 2017 to provide humanitarian, development and other assistance to refugees and host communities. Further down the stream, we have the Western Balkans route. This has been a key priority for the Commission and we are chairing weekly coordination meetings.  Migrants should always be given the opportunity to apply for international protection, but if they choose not to do so or if it emerges that they are not in need of protection, they should be returned swiftly to their countries of origin or to transit countries. This will always be done subject to a prior non—refoulement and proportionate check in accordance with international law. Non—refoulement is an essential, basic safeguard and a legal obligation that we owe to each and every refugee. However, this principle is not incompatible with our efforts to ensure the much more effective return of illegal migrants throughout the European Union.  We need to systematically and rapidly return those who are not in need of international protection if we are to build public trust and focus resources on the reception of genuine refugees. But we must also do more to promote legal channels of protection for those in need, such as resettlement measures. The more we can provide credible and effective support to those in need of international protection, the less they will feel the need to take the route of irregular migration.  Let me conclude with a brief comment about the surge of racism and xenophobia towards migrants and refugees. It is my main worry and it did not come as a surprise to me. The Commission condemns without reservation what appear to have been mass sexual assaults on women in Cologne on New Year’s Eve, but it is too simplistic to conclude that all refugees and migrants are threats to our public order. They are not. And those fleeing from horror and war deserve our respect even more than anyone else. We therefore strongly condemn all forms and manifestations of intolerance, including public incitement to racist or xenophobic violence or hatred. It is clear that we will need to step up our efforts here too.  The European Union is facing a crisis like no other before. Either we stand firm and find solutions in line with our values or we will see ourselves and our Europe change beyond recognition back to a past that no one wants to experience again. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Manfred Weber,***im Namen der PPE-Fraktion***.** **–** Frau Präsidentin, Herr Ratsvorsitzender, meine Herren Kommissare! Zunächst möchte ich der Kommission danken, weil die Themen, die auf dem Tisch liegen, die Gesetzesvorschläge, die auf dem Tisch liegen, von der Kommission in einer sehr schnellen Geschwindigkeit präsentiert worden sind. Die Vereinbarungen mit der Türkei, die Überlegungen hinsichtlich sicherer Drittstaaten, die Quote, die Überarbeitung von Frontex, Kontingentlösungen – all die Texte liegen vor, und die Kommission hat dabei in sehr, sehr guter Geschwindigkeit gearbeitet.  Wir haben kein Problem mit Ideen, wir haben eine Blockade vor allem im Europäischen Rat und auch ein Stück weit hier im Parlament. Das haben wir heute Mittag erlebt, als nämlich der estnische Staatspräsident gesprochen und zunächst darauf hingewiesen hat, wie wichtig Solidarität in Europa ist – dass jeder seine Lasten tragen muss. Da gab es Applaus, hauptsächlich, muss ich feststellen, von der linken Seite. Als er dann gesagt hat, dass wir den Grenzschutz aktivieren müssen, dass wir Europa schützen müssen, dann gab es hier von der rechten Seite Applaus. Und das ist genau unser Problem: Wir haben eine Blockade. Es muss jetzt gelingen, dass wir zum Europäischen Rat hin genau diese Blockade überwinden, dass wir einfach alle einen Schritt aufeinander zugehen.  Wenn in Syrien in diesem Krieg mittlerweile 250 000 Menschen gestorben sind, davon 40 000 Kinder, dann muss dieser Kontinent – egal ob Ost oder West oder Nord oder Süd – sagen: Wir müssen helfen. Wenn insgesamt 60 Millionen Menschen auf dieser Welt auf der Flucht sind – 60 Millionen Menschen –, dann leuchtet jedem ein, dass eine einfache Türen-auf-Politik – wir heißen alle willkommen – auch nicht funktionieren kann. Beide Seiten gehören zusammen. Wir müssen endlich diese Blockade überwinden, wir müssen uns bei dieser Frage zusammenraufen. Der Weg ist doch eigentlich so kurz, diese beiden Sachen zu verstehen und zusammenzubringen.  Was steht auf dem Spiel? Auf dem Spiel steht viel, nämlich die Schengen-Frage. Natürlich, wenn sich Europa bei dieser Frage nicht einigt, wird es zu mehr schwedischen und dänischen Beispielen kommen, es wird zu mehr Grenzkontrollen kommen, es wird zur Abriegelung kommen in diesem Kontinent. Und deswegen geht es um verdammt viel, deswegen muss dieser Schritt des Blockadeüberwindens jetzt endlich gemacht werden.  Wenn man sich einmal vergegenwärtigt, was in den letzten Jahrzehnten alles für Aufgaben gelöst worden sind: Unser Kontinent wurde aus der Konfrontation zwischen Ost und West hingeführt zu einer Wiedervereinigung. Wir leben heute in einem offenen Europa, wir haben die Eurokrise einigermaßen überwunden mit zwei Prozent Wachstum, und wir waren beim Klimawandel in Paris Vorbild für die Welt. Wir können viel erreichen! Und wenn man sich anhand dieser historischen Vergleiche auch ein Stück weit vergegenwärtigt, was frühere Generationen von Politikern geleistet haben, dann muss man den Staats- und Regierungschefs für die Beratungen in zwei Wochen sagen: Es wäre für diese Gruppe der heutigen Staats- und Regierungschefs ein historisches Versagen, wenn es ihnen jetzt nicht gelingt, diesen gemeinsamen Schritt miteinander zu gehen!  Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Für uns als EVP gehören noch drei ehrliche Antworten mit zu der Beantwortung dieser Fragen. Nämlich zum einen – ich habe es bereits erwähnt – die Grenzsicherung. Das ist eine unserer Erwartungen, die wir an den Europäischen Rat haben, dass eben Grenzen bewacht werden müssen und dass auch zur Ehrlichkeit dazugehört, dass an Grenzen auch Nein gesagt wird, wenn Menschen ohne Visum und ohne Flüchtlingshintergrund kommen. Das Zweite: Wir müssen unsere Behörden stärken. Wenn der Frontex-Chef sagt, er kann, wenn er dort in Griechenland Frontex-Beamte im Einsatz hat, derzeit das Schengen-Informationssystem nicht abfragen, weil wir als Gesetzgeber festgelegt haben, dass Frontex das Schengen-Informationssystem nicht nutzen darf, dann haben wir es mit dem Datenschutz übertrieben. Das muss man klipp und klar sagen. Wir brauchen Vertrauen in unsere Behörden. Datenschutz ist dazu da, Bürger zu schützen, aber nicht, um Verbrecher zu schützen.  Und zu guter Letzt zu Köln: Jede Gewalt ist abzulehnen. Das gilt auch für Gewalt gegen Flüchtlinge – sonnenklar. Aber wenn Menschen, die als Gäste hier sind, die Gaststatus haben, weil sie während einer Bürgerkriegsphase in ihrem Heimatland Schutz in Anspruch nehmen, dann ist die Erwartung, dass diese Menschen das Gastrecht nicht missbrauchen, dass sie Kultur und Gesetze eines Landes akzeptieren, nicht zu viel verlangt. Deswegen muss auch klar sein: Wenn jemand die Kultur und auch die Gesetze eines Landes, des Gastlandes, nicht beachtet, muss er dieses Land dann auch wieder verlassen. Das sind Prinzipien, die unsere Bürger von uns erwarten und die wir auch in den Diskussionen klarstellen müssen.  *(Beifall)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Gianni Pittella,***a nome del gruppo S&D***.** **–** Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, dovremmo dire, con grande realismo e preoccupazione, che in Europa tira un vento cattivo. I raid neonazisti in Svezia e in Germania negli ultimi giorni, i vergognosi inviti di responsabili politici a sparare ai rifugiati e perfino ai bambini, tutto ciò ci dice che un virus sta infettando l'Europa, il virus della paura.  Io non condivido nemmeno la teoria del bastone e della carota nei confronti di profughi. Né bastone né carota! Nei confronti dei profughi c'è solo una parola e un dovere: l'accoglienza! Perché non sono persone che vogliono venire a stravolgere la nostra vita. Sono persone che fuggono dallo stesso pericolo che attacca noi, sono persone che fuggono dalla guerra. Troppi tabù sono stati infranti in questi mesi: Schengen, il dovere dell'assistenza umanitaria, il rispetto per la vita umana. E in quest'Aula, quindi, non possiamo più discutere soltanto di dossier legislativi, ma dobbiamo ridiscutere di valori, perché noi siamo qui perché apparteniamo innanzitutto ad una comunità di valori. Se quei valori non ci sono più, non c'è più questa comunità e non ha senso nemmeno tenere in vita le istituzioni europee, perché quelle istituzioni hanno un senso se si tengono su i valori dell'Unione europea. Ecco perché io faccio questo discorso.  Il ministro Koenders e anche il Commissario Avramopoulos hanno menzionato la storia dei 10 000 bambini. Ma è possibile che nessuno parli di questo, che nessuno pensi a questo? Pensiamo al pericolo, ma di cosa? Di cosa sono pericolo i rifugiati, i profughi? Di cosa? Questo dobbiamo vincere, questa paura maledetta che sta tenendo le mani legate a chi deve decidere, perché i problemi sono sul tavolo, li ha messi la Commissione europea. Noi siamo d'accordo, collega Weber, sul potenziamento del controllo alle frontiere esterne. Siamo d'accordo sull'identificazione, siamo d'accordo sulla ricollocazione. Cosa impedisce di far funzionare questo sistema? Lo dico io cosa lo impedisce, lo impedisce la paura, la paura che è stata ingigantita, che è stata fomentata, che è stata alimentata in questi mesi!  Questo è il nostro pericolo maggiore, che sta liquefacendo l'Unione europea come comunità di valori. Ecco perché il mio discorso si ferma qui. Si ferma alla teoria dei valori, perché questo tema è fondamentale, altrimenti non funzionerà mai, collega Weber. Se non torniamo qui, se non diciamo ai nostri capi di governo, ai nostri capi di Stato: non abbiate paura, non perderete voti, non perderete consensi se dimostrerete che il sistema funziona e il sistema può funzionare. E attenzione, non è un fenomeno che si governa in pochi mesi. Già ci sono flussi che interessano l'Est europeo, che interessano la Finlandia e altri paesi dell'Est. Ci saranno altri flussi in primavera. Quindi, o noi mettiamo in piedi questo sistema oppure noi falliremo. Ecco perché il mio appello è un appello non tanto a questo dossier o quest'altro dossier. Tutto questo è conseguente di una condivisione che o c'è o non c'è. La condivisione dei valori per i quali noi siamo europei e siamo membri dell'Unione europea. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Syed Kamall,***on behalf of the ECR Group***.** **–** Madam President, another Strasbourg, another debate about the migration and refugee crisis, another season beckons. As we look forward to spring, usually a season for optimism, it now becomes a season for concern.  As the snow melts, as the Mediterranean becomes passable and as the crisis reaches an epic scale, are we really ready to find solutions that work? Some suggest letting everyone in from every country; others suggest the EU take over all border management; others again suggest sealing all borders and turning Europe into a fortress. We need to get away from this debate of polarisation and get to work on tackling the problems. I know that Mr Verhofstadt has warned the media that he is about to bring up comments made by a Member of my group. Let me be quite clear: we will look into those comments and we will discuss it with my group with due process this afternoon. But I am disappointed at this trying to put politics above trying to solve this crisis.  My group has been consistent in our approach to this crisis since it began. We do not have months or years to rewrite the rule book; we have only a few weeks to help those in need and to regain the confidence of our citizens. Compassion can only be delivered when our rules are firm, fair and clear. Schengen rules say that the external border of the EU should be protected. If Member States cannot manage their borders, then we should offer them help through Frontex, but we should not force help on democratically—elected governments. Let us be clear: if you cannot play by the rules that you sign up to under Dublin and Schengen, do not be surprised if others want you out of the game. The rules only work if non-EU countries live up to their agreements too.  What can we do to make sure that Turkey, already struggling to cope with refugees from Syria, is not merely seen as a transit country? What about countries such as Pakistan that have signed readmission agreements but are slow to take back their citizens? It is time to get tough with these countries to live up to their responsibilities. The Dublin Regulation is clear that, in most cases, the first safe country is where people apply for asylum, but Dublin has failed, because one leader opened her country to everyone, regardless of whether they were fleeing persecution or simply seeking a better life. It has failed because the first countries that refugees and migrants arrive at are unable to cope. Dublin does not need to be completely rewritten; it needs changes to make it work better and to make sure refugees remain in the countries offering them asylum.  In order to stabilise the situation in the short term and focus help on genuine refugees, let us agree which countries can take refugees and how many, not impose it upon them. Let those countries that cannot take refugees help with money, equipment, boats and personnel to assist in border protection, processing and returns. But they should not simply wash their hands of the problem and expect others to pick up the bill.  As the Mediterranean becomes a route for traffickers again this summer, let us not abandon Italy and Malta to fend for themselves. In the EU we are never short of grand plans and great schemes, but now we need pragmatism and action: action to deliver resources; action to implement legislation; action to generate political will. So let us not seek to completely rewrite the rules. Let us implement the rules we already have. Let us cooperate to stabilise the crisis and let us focus on helping those genuinely in need, genuinely fleeing persecution or war, in the short, the medium and the long term.  *(Applause)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Guy Verhofstadt,***on behalf of the ALDE Group***.** **–** Madam President, first of all I want to thank Mr Koenders, because you have rectified what the leader of your party, Mr Samsom has said. He has proposed a plan, and I have to tell you, you have contradicted it, and I am pleased that you have contradicted it. Not by mentioning it, but by saying and defending the principle of non-refoulement and also by defending the fact that every refugee who comes has to have individual treatment, and there cannot be a collective push-out of these people. So thank you very much for that.  Mr Kamall, you attacked me before I said anything – OK, fine. But you disappoint me, because what the chairwoman of AfD has said is outrageous and a disgrace for the European Union. She said that it is acceptable to shoot at people to stop refugees. And then you are saying: ‘Oh, we are going to look into this statement’. No, you have to condemn this statement of the AfD! That you have to do, I believe.  *(Applause)*  And then my third point, Mr Avramopoulos, and to Mr Koenders, is about the content. I think we are on the wrong track. We are not going to solve the problem in the way we are dealing with it, because it does not work. Commissioner, you are saying: ‘Yes, the Greeks are making improvements’, but you should look at the Commission’s own assessment. Two days ago, three days ago, last week, the Commission presented an analysis of the border controls between Greece and Turkey, and it does not work! People are not registered – that is one of the reasons that there are thousands of young refugees, and that is the reason for the Europol analysis and document. People are not kept in the right conditions. There is no distinction made on this border between economic migrants and refugees. It does not work.  So our proposal is very simple: you have to use Article 78 of the Treaty, which gives you the possibility to take emergency measures and to take over the border, and to create a rapid response force – that is in fact what you want with the European Border and Coast Guard – and to send people there. It is Europe which has to do the task. It is a little bit too easy to say: ‘Yes, yes, they are going to make improvements. We are going to make recommendations to the Greek Government and within three months we are going to see’. Within three months there will again be 300 000 refugees coming to Greece. It is not working! You have to take your responsibility: use Article 78. Mr Koenders, that is a decision that can be taken by a qualified majority in the Council immediately, on 18 February. Instead of talking about all the requests by Mr Cameron, maybe take that decision. That is more important for the European Union than all the requests of the British Government.  *(Applause)*  And so you have to do it. If you do not do it, the mess is going to continue. It is Europe which has to organise these reception centres on the border with Greece, together with the Greek authorities. Greece cannot say: ‘Oh, it is a loss of sovereignty’. No, the outside borders are our common sovereignty, it not only Greek sovereignty.  And the second thing to do – and that is also what do you need to do on 18 February, Commission and Council – is to decide to improve the conditions in these refugee camps. People are living there on USD 7 a month. How do you give food to your children, how do you pay your for housing, your clothing, with USD 7 a month! Instead of giving EUR 3 billion to Erdoğan, use that money to give direct assistance in the refugee camps. Organise it and help the United Nations to organise it, and I am pretty sure that if they receive not USD 7 a month but USD 70, 80, 200 a month for a family, they can organise themselves in an appropriate way. It is because the people do not have even the means, the money to buy food, housing and clothing that they are coming to Europe.  That is the second thing to do. Use the EUR 3 billion, not to give to the Turkish Government, but to help inside the refugee camps in Turkey, and also in Lebanon and in Jordan if possible. Those are the two decisions, the game-changers. It is not by waiting months now, waiting for a new Council in March, that things are going to change. It is now on the 18th, now or never to make a change in this fundamental crisis and to show that Europe can manage it. Because do not look to the Member States – they will start a race to the bottom. Tomorrow they will close the borders, and the day after they will say: ‘OK, we are going to change this legislation on asylum seekers’. It is not the Member States, it is Europe which has to show that they can manage it, and you have to do it.  *(Applause)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Δημήτριος Παπαδημούλης,***εξ ονόματος της ομάδας GUE/NGL***.** **–** Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η αντιμετώπιση της προσφυγικής κρίσης, κύριε Koenders και κύριε Αβραμόπουλε, απαιτεί ισχυρότερη και αποτελεσματικότερη ευρωπαϊκή συνεργασία, όχι μια Ευρώπη *à la carte* που θέλει τις αγροτικές επιδοτήσεις ή τα Διαρθρωτικά Ταμεία για υποδομές για την Πολωνία, την Ουγγαρία, τη Σλοβακία, αλλά δεν θέλει την εφαρμογή των κοινών ευρωπαϊκών αποφάσεων για την αντιμετώπιση του προσφυγικού. Και φυσικά μια τέτοια Ευρώπη, που σέβεται την υπογραφή της στη Σύμβαση της Γενεύης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών, δεν μπορεί να έχει καμία σχέση με την επιστροφή στους εθνικισμούς, την ξενοφοβία, τον ρατσισμό και τη διάλυση της Ευρώπης που επιδιώκουν οι εξτρεμιστές της άκρας δεξιάς.  Η Ελλάδα και η Ιταλία χρειάζονται περισσότερη αλληλεγγύη και ευρωπαϊκή βοήθεια για τον έλεγχο των ευρωπαϊκών εξωτερικών συνόρων και όχι να μετατρέπονται σε εύκολους αποδιοπομπαίους τράγους. Πριν δύο μέρες διάβασα την εξής φράση: «Όποια χώρα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης βρισκόταν στη θέση της Ελλάδας θα είχε τα ίδια προβλήματα. Η Ελλάδα έχει αιτηθεί βοήθεια και πρέπει να την υποστηρίξουμε» την είπε ο Fabrice Leggeri, γενικός διευθυντής της Frontex. Πριν τέσσερις μήνες σε αυτή την αίθουσα κάποιος είπε «Ευρώπη είναι ο φούρναρης στην Κω που μοιράζει ψωμί στους προσφυγές και οι Ευρωπαίοι πολίτες που υποδέχονται τους πρόσφυγες στο σταθμό του Μονάχου», ήταν o Jean-Claude Juncker. Αυτό πρέπει να είναι Ευρώπη κι όχι η πρόεδρος του AFD, κύριε Kamall, που ζητά να πυροβολούνται στα σύνορα οι πρόσφυγες, και όχι οι φασίστες ακροδεξιοί που κυνηγούν μελαμψούς στον σταθμό της Κοπεγχάγης.  Και επειδή διάφοροι ανακάλυψαν ότι το πρόβλημα είναι η Σένγκεν και ζητούν κατάργηση της Σένγκεν ή μικρότερη Σένγκεν. Μικρότερη Σένγκεν σημαίνει καθόλου Σένγκεν, και μια κατάρρευση της Σένγκεν θα είναι τεράστια ζημιά και για τη Δημοκρατία και για τους πρόσφυγες και για την οικονομία. Η επαναφορά των συνοριακών ελέγχων θα είναι μια καταστροφή για την Ευρώπη και επειδή πολλοί μιλούν για εφαρμογή – «It's the implementation, stupid» – αποφάσισαν Συμβούλιο και Επιτροπή τον Σεπτέμβριο μετεγκατάσταση 160 000 προσφύγων, αναλογικά. Ποια είναι η εφαρμογή; Τετρακόσιοι, μας το είπατε και σήμερα. Μπορεί να προχωρήσει έτσι η Ευρώπη;  Βεβαίως, η Ελλάδα έχει κάνει ήδη σημαντική πρόοδο – τώρα που μιλάμε – σε σχέση με την έκθεση των αρχών του Νοεμβρίου και είμαστε βέβαιοι ότι τον Μάρτιο, όταν θα αξιολογήσετε, θα έχουμε ολοκληρώσει τις δεσμεύσεις που έχει αναλάβει η χώρα. Αλλά πρέπει και εσείς να τηρήσετε τις δεσμεύσεις, κύριοι του Συμβουλίου και κύριοι της Επιτροπής, για να έχουμε περισσότερη αποτελεσματική και δημοκρατική Ευρώπη που να λύνει το πρόβλημα το προσφυγικό το οποίο δεν είναι ελληνικό ή ιταλικό πρόβλημα, είναι ευρωπαϊκό πρόβλημα. Αλλιώς, θα νικήσει η ξενοφοβία, ο ρατσισμός, η άκρα δεξιά, η επιστροφή στους εθνικισμούς και η διάλυση της Ευρώπης. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Rebecca Harms,***im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion***.** **–** Frau Präsidentin! Meine sehr verehrten Damen und Herren, Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ich will mal eine positive Sache gegen das setzen, was jetzt hier beschworen worden ist. Nicht nur bei mir zu Hause in Deutschland und in meiner engeren Heimatregion, sondern auch auf griechischen Inseln, in Ungarn, in Stockholm oder in Großbritannien und in Frankreich arbeiten zigtausende Bürger freiwillig daran, diese sogenannte Flüchtlingskrise zu bewältigen.  Das, was mit der Entscheidung von Angela Merkel im letzten September angefangen hat, hat meiner Meinung nach zu dem Erstarken der bisher immer nur beschworenen europäischen Bürgergesellschaft geführt. Und die tun ihre Arbeit im Wissen – ja, Herr Kollege Weber – aller Probleme, aller Widersprüche, die da angefasst werden müssen. Aber sie tun sie, weil sie diese Herausforderung lösen wollen. Die drücken sich nicht, sondern versetzen Berge!  Und das Phänomen, das ich von Debatte zu Debatte als immer schwerwiegender empfinde, ist, dass diese Bürgergesellschaft ohne jedes Pathos so viel leistet und das politische Debatten von Pathos nur so triefen, dass aber insbesondere der Europäische Rat – und das finden gerade diese Bürger, die sich so engagieren, so erschreckend – mehr und mehr als ein Gremium erscheint, in dem viele eigentlich nur die Flucht aus der Verantwortung suchen. Darüber sollten Sie vor dem nächsten Gipfel unbedingt reden. Denn dieser Verrat an der Bürgergesellschaft, der wiegt von Tag zu Tag schwerer.  Dass wir diese Entscheidung von Angela Merkel im letzten September alle überraschend fanden, ist das eine, aber das andere ist, dass mit dieser Entscheidung eine Phase für die Europäische Union begonnen hat, in der wir aufgehört haben, uns vor den Problemen, die um uns herum gewachsen sind, einfach nur wegzudrücken. Die Krise außerhalb der EU im Osten und im Süden wird nicht schnell vorbeigehen. Die Erfahrungen mit dem Minsker Abkommen sind ein Vorgeschmack darauf, was uns in diesen Syrien-Verhandlungen blüht und wie lange es dauern wird.  Deswegen müssen wir uns als Europäer darauf einrichten, dass wir diese Probleme, die wir immer nur als akute Probleme diskutieren, langfristig bewältigen müssen. Meine Fraktion plädiert vor dem Europäischen Rat dafür, dass der Rat sich auf vier große Schritte konzentriert und dazu dann auch mal liefert. Worte und Taten müssen in Einklang gebracht werden, denn wir müssen überzeugen – einerseits die europäischen Bürger und andererseits Menschen, die in der Krise außerhalb der Europäischen Union auf der Flucht sind.  Wir glauben, dass großzügige *Resettlement*-Verabredungen mit der UNO europäisch die wichtigste Maßnahme sind, über die nicht länger nur geredet werden darf, sondern die wirklich erfolgen müssen. Wir sind davon überzeugt, dass Investitionen wie die, die bezüglich der Türkei jetzt in der Diskussion sind, noch großzügiger erfolgen müssen und dass das, was Herr Verhofstadt sagt, in die richtige Richtung geht. Wir können nicht die Flüchtlinge einfach nur am Überleben halten, sondern wir müssen ihnen ein Leben da ermöglichen, wohin sie sich zuerst in ihren Heimatregionen flüchten. Wer das nicht ernsthaft verfolgt, der scheitert schon im Ansatz bei der besseren Bewältigung.  Wir sind sicher davon überzeugt, dass die Verteilung von Flüchtlingen innerhalb der EU endlich solidarisch erfolgen muss, und wir erwarten vom Rat, dass da etwas bewegt wird, weil wir sonst nicht weiterkommen können. Mein vierter Punkt betrifft die Grenzen: Auch wir sind dafür, dass die Grenzen besser gemanagt werden. Auch wir sind dafür, dass in Griechenland jetzt zusammen mit den Griechen europäische Verantwortung übernommen wird. Aber wir wissen: Diese Grenzen, diese Außengrenzen, die können nicht hermetisch sein.  Wir sind entsetzt darüber, dass Debatten über Schießmöglichkeiten, Schießbefehle – gerade in Deutschland – geführt werden! An der Stelle suchen wir ganz sicher die Herausforderung mit denen, die auf dem rechten Spektrum der Europadebatte doch die Flüchtlingsdiskussion, die Schengen-Debatte nur nutzen, um tatsächlich die Grundlagen der europäischen Integration zu zerstören. Denn die Überwindung der Grenzen ist die Überwindung von Krieg und Verheerung gewesen. Wer Grenzen einfach nur aufrüsten will – auch innerhalb der EU –, der wird zurückkehren in die Verheerungen des letzten Jahrhunderts, und dagegen sollte die Europäische Union stark sein. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Laura Ferrara,***a nome del gruppo EFDD***.** **–** Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la governance europea dei flussi migratori è un completo fallimento. Di fronte ad una sfida vitale per la sua sopravvivenza, l'Unione europea mostra il suo vero volto. La sua risposta inadeguata è fatta di anti solidarietà ed egoismi nazionali. Continuiamo ad affrontare la crisi migratoria ciecamente, partendo dagli effetti senza mai occuparci delle cause. Non parliamo mai delle cause. Quali sono le cause? I grandi paesi europei, da un lato, contribuiscono a creare i problemi, con vendita di armi, sostegno a fazioni in guerra, sfruttamento delle risorse dei paesi di origine dei flussi, e poi, dall'altro lato, cercano di bloccare i flussi migratori proteggendosi e alzando barriere di ogni sorta per bloccare i flussi migratori.  Allora è bene, come diceva Pittella, ripartire dai valori. Allora perché non rivolgersi al PD, che è al governo in Italia, e proporgli di fermarsi, di mettere uno stop alla vendita delle armi all'Arabia Saudita, che poi le usa nelle fazioni in guerra in Siria, che causa i flussi migratori, e poi propone di risolvere il problema che essa stessa causa, insieme agli altri paesi che pure vendono le armi, e propone quindi delle soluzioni improbabili.  È un gioco perverso in cui si uniscono incapacità e mancanza di volontà. La tutela degli interessi economici delle multinazionali, purtroppo, prevale sulla tutela della vita e dei diritti fondamentali. Poi bisogna dare una parvenza di umanità, bisogna mostrare ai cittadini quanto i governi abbiano a cuore le sorti dei propri cittadini. E allora che cosa si fa? Via Schengen, così tuteliamo la sicurezza pubblica. Però poi bisogna correre ai ripari, perché ne deriverebbero dei danni al mercato unico, alla moneta unica e allora si paventa un fortino mini Schengen tra i paesi del Nord Europa. Oppure che cosa facciamo? Diamo 3 miliardi alla Turchia, pur essendo consapevoli delle violazioni dei diritti fondamentali che avvengono sul territorio turco, in modo tale che scarichiamo la responsabilità al di fuori dei confini europei.  Le proposte del Movimento 5 Stelle continuano ad essere quelle che presentiamo sin dall'inizio: stop alla vendita delle armi, revisione delle politiche energetiche ed economiche, modifica del regolamento di Dublino, ricollocamento obbligatorio dei migranti tra tutti i 28 Stati membri dell'Unione europea. Partiamo dalle cause e poi guardiamo agli effetti. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Vicky Maeijer,***namens de ENF-Fractie***.** **–** Europa wordt overspoeld door asielzoekers die een gevaar vormen voor onze samenleving, onze veiligheid, onze cultuur en onze vrijheid. De Europese elite wil koste wat kost vasthouden aan de droom van een Europese Unie zonder grenzen waar plek is voor iedereen. Een regelrechte nachtmerrie, omdat anno 2016 vrij verkeer van personen en goederen verworden is tot vrij verkeer van terroristen, asielzoekers en kalasjnikovs. Een nachtmerrie, omdat miljoenen gelukzoekers de oversteek wagen richting gratis huis, gratis zorg en gratis geld.  U maakt zich hier druk over de ondergang van Schengen en andere verdragen uit de politieke prehistorie, terwijl u zich druk zou moeten maken over de ondergang van Europa. Ik zou zeggen, wordt wakker! Schengen is failliet! De Europese Unie is een fiasco! Luister naar ons volk dat genoeg heeft van uw beleid van open grenzen. Mijn oproep aan het Nederlands voorzitterschap, aan de heer Koenders die hier vandaag zit: sluit de Nederlandse grenzen! Bescherm de Nederlanders! Bescherm onze vrijheid, onze veiligheid en onze toekomst! |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Bruno Gollnisch (NI).** **–** Madame la Présidente, les causes de l'afflux de migrants sont bien connues. C'est tout d'abord la désorganisation, avec le concours de l'Occident et des États-Unis d'Amérique, de pays comme l'Iraq, la Syrie et la Libye. C'est ensuite l'appel d'air que constitue la rhétorique de l'Union européenne et de certains États membres ou de certaines forces politiques qui ne cessent, précisément, d'appeler, pour des raisons idéologiques ou politiques, à davantage de migrations en Europe, et l'appel de Mme Merkel a été entendu. Mais tout à l'heure encore M. Pittella et Mme Harms nous ont délivré des discours extrêmement émouvants, sauf que si M. Pittella et Mme Harms rentrent chez eux et qu'ils trouvent des migrants qui sont entrés à leur insu dans leur domicile, je pense qu'ils vont appeler la police et qu'ils fermeront les serrures de leurs portes à double tour, ainsi d'ailleurs que les volets de leurs fenêtres.  C'est également le laxisme de l'Union européenne, car on dit toujours – c'est une incantation purement verbale – que ceux qui n'ont pas le droit d'être considérés comme des réfugiés politiques – et c'est l'immense majorité des migrants, mes chers collègues, vous le savez bien – doivent rentrer dans leur pays d'origine. Ah, comme c'est intéressant! Dans mon pays, par exemple, la France, il a été prouvé par l'une de nos plus hautes institutions financières et judiciaires, la Cour des comptes, que 95 % des déboutés du droit d'asile, dont la demande a été soigneusement examinée pendant des mois, des années, avec toutes sortes de niveaux de recours, restaient en France ou, quand ils étaient reconduits à la frontière, par exemple à la frontière franco-belge, ils rentraient le lendemain dans le pays d'où ils avaient été prétendument expulsés.  Le principe de non-refoulement est une absurdité quand il s'applique à des pays qui sont sûrs. Par conséquent, ni l'article 33 de la Convention de Genève, ni l'article 19 de la charte européenne ne s'opposent à ce que l'on renvoie des gens qui viennent de pays sûrs et qui ne viennent chez nous que pour des raisons économiques. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Esteban González Pons (PPE).** **–** Señora Presidenta, hoy podría repetir el mismo discurso que dije en diciembre, o en noviembre, o en octubre, o en septiembre. Somos un Parlamento atrapado en el tiempo. Solo habría algo que sería distinto. Hoy hay más muertos que en diciembre, más muertos que en noviembre, más que en octubre, más que en septiembre. Y otra cosa es diferente: también han conseguido cruzar más personas, treinta mil solo en el mes de enero. Lo peor, que creo que este debate de hoy tampoco va a servir para nada, que hoy tampoco vamos a solucionar nada. Los ciudadanos empiezan a pensar que solo sabemos hablar. Y ni siquiera eso es cierto, porque nos repetimos; no hablamos. Y repetirse no es hablar.  Aún nos quedan muchas cosas por hacer, demasiada tarea que no hemos terminado. Todavía no hemos puesto en marcha la nueva Agencia Europea de Fronteras. Todavía no sabemos cómo financiar el dinero con el que queremos ayudar a Turquía, y sin Turquía no podemos resolver el problema. Todavía no tenemos una política de inmigración común. Eliminamos las fronteras entre nuestras naciones, pero tenemos todavía veinticuatro políticas de inmigración diferentes. Todavía no hemos convenido que quienes vienen a compartir nuestros derechos deben compartir también nuestros deberes, deben compartir también nuestros valores, deben compartir nuestra tolerancia y deben compartir la importancia que le damos a la igualdad entre géneros. Tenemos muchas cosas por hacer. Atender a las consecuencias del problema no sirve de nada si no atacamos las causas.  Miren, no es verdad que Alemania, Francia y Bélgica ya no tengan fronteras. Tienen fronteras. Están en Grecia. Las fronteras de Alemania las vigila la policía griega. O somos capaces de entender que la política de todos tenemos que resolverla entre todos o, al final, las naciones volverán a esconderse tras sus fronteras privadas. Miren, no es verdad que quienes cruzan el mar lo hacen buscando nuestro estilo de vida. Lo hacen huyendo de la guerra y de la muerte. O somos capaces de parar la guerra o millones de personas encontrarán la muerte buscando la salvación. Miren, no es verdad que Europa esté fracasando con la crisis de los refugiados. Están fracasando algunos políticos, que creen que se es europeo para recibir ayudas pero no para ayudar. O somos capaces, al final, de afrontar el problema tal como es o se nos irá Europa de las manos por culpa de los políticos populistas.  *(El orador acepta responder a una pregunta formulada con arreglo al procedimiento de la «tarjeta azul» (artículo 162, apartado 8, del Reglamento))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Doru-Claudian Frunzulică (S&D),***blue-card question***.** **–** Do you not think that European citizens are waiting for the European Union institutions to finally take decisions– not only talking, talking, talking – considering this migrant crisis? And do you not also think that our institutions should have to address the Arab countries, the Muslim countries, the Gulf countries, that should also have to take migrants because they belong to their world as well? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Esteban González Pons (PPE),***respuesta de «tarjeta azul»***.** **–** Creo, estimado colega, que las instituciones europeas están tomando decisiones. Son los Estados miembros los que no las están aplicando.  Ser refugiado no es una elección; es la salvación de quien ya no tiene elección posible. Esto deberían entenderlo algunos Gobiernos de algunos Estados miembros. Creo que la Comisión lo entendió desde el principio de su mandato. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Tanja Fajon (S&D).** **–** Spoštovani. Vedno več Evropejcev je strah zaradi migrantske krize. Do 2000 iskalcev azila vsak dan vstopa v Unijo. Kaj bo, ko pride pomlad? Kakšen pristop želimo imeti do tranzitne poti po državah politično nestabilnega in gospodarsko zelo ohromljenega Zahodnega Balkana, preko Slovenije in naprej?  Od petih *hotspotov* v Grčiji trenutno deluje le eden. Delujejo premeščanje in vračanje ljudi, akcijski načrt s Turčijo. Skrajni čas je, da te politike začnejo delovati. Tudi če konferenca v Ženevi prinese rešitev za Sirijo, ne moremo pričakovati, da bo jutri mir.  Zadnje šokantno poročilo Europola ugotavlja, da ni jasno, kam je izginilo deset tisoč otrok brez spremstva. Sled za polovico izmed njih se je izgubila v Italiji, vsaj za deset tisočimi na Švedskem. Ugibanja, kje in kako bi lahko mnogi končali, so grozljiva. Gre za otroke in potrebno je nemudoma ukrepati.  Unija migrantske krize ne obvladuje. Niso številke problem. Govorimo o poldrugem milijonu beguncev v Uniji, ki ima 500 milijonov ljudi. Ni res, da tega ni mogoče obvladati, ampak nekdo v institucijah mora končno prevzeti politično vodstvo.  Ko je Slovenija, moja država, vstopala v Schengen, je tako kot vrsta drugih držav videla nov obraz Evrope – Evrope, ki se je odpirala na najbolj viden možen način. In zdaj ta Evropa se zapira na najbolj sramoten, nizkoten način z nacionalnimi egoizmi. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Timothy Kirkhope (ECR).** **–** Madam President, my message is a simple one in a very complex situation: rules must be applied and implementation of those rules must be a priority. Current systems have been paralysed through inaction, unwillingness and ad hoc decision-making, and it is time for the EU to show our voters, and those seeking to come to the EU, that ours is a fair, but firm, system.  We can only gain control if we start applying the rules on the basic principles we have long advocated. If we look for magic solutions which take years to implement, the situation will only further spiral out of control. We must fingerprint all those arriving; this cannot be optional, as it appears at the moment, but a compulsory requirement for anyone seeking to stay in Europe.  Member States must come together to guard their external borders, and if a Member State cannot, or is unwilling to do this, then it must accept help from Frontex. Then we must return those who do not qualify for asylum. We must remove the administrative and practical obstacles which currently produce a pitifully low rate of returns. Member States need to stop pushing off the problem and understand that their contributions as well as assets are needed.  Even though it needs review, Dublin must maintain its core principles and relocation should be the second-stage process. If countries cannot control the external border or its internal border or provide humane facilities and decent treatment, then participation in Schengen must be reviewed, and I believe that we have most of the tools we need. All we need now is for them to be used and enforced with courage and determination.  May I just refer to the remarks of Mr Verhofstadt a few minutes ago? Mr Verhofstadt, really, you know, you must not be hypocritical. You can condemn another group and its leadership in relation to the remarks or behaviour of a Member, but you should not do so until you also condemn the behaviour of one of your own Members in the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), when the EPP Vice-Chair was not only abused but also insulted at a meeting recently. Mr Verhofstadt, put your own house in order before you start lecturing others about theirs. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Alexander Graf Lambsdorff (ALDE).** **–** Frau Präsidentin, meine Damen und Herren! Wir sind mit einer großen Krise konfrontiert, die große Anstrengungen erfordert. Die Bürgerinnen und Bürger wollen Lösungen, sie wollen ein Ende der Flucht Europas aus der Verantwortung. Und wie diese Flucht aus der Verantwortung aussieht, hat der Rat hier brillant dargelegt. Ich zitiere mal das, was der Ratsvorsitzende hier gesagt hat: „Es sind Entscheidungen getroffen worden; es kommt jetzt darauf an, sie umzusetzen“, haben Sie gesagt. Eine Entscheidung hieß bei Ihnen wie folgt: Der Rat hat sich entschieden, einige Treffen der zuständigen vorbereitenden Organe anzusetzen, um vorsichtig zu prüfen, was in einigen Dokumenten steht, die die Kommission vorgelegt hat. In diesem Tempo, mit dieser Haltung, werden wir dieser Krise nicht Herr!  Es ist höchste Zeit für die Mitgliedstaaten, ihre Verantwortung wahrzunehmen. Der Rat muss die Mitgliedstaaten treiben. Das, was wir in den Mitgliedstaaten sehen, ist doch ein Skandal! Griechenland – Kollege Papadimoulis hat ja Recht, es sind erst 400 Flüchtlinge von den 160 000 verteilt, da hat er Recht. Aber es gibt Griechenland auch eine Entschuldigung, so zu tun, als ob es keine größeren Anstrengungen machen müsste. Wir haben in Berlin eine große Koalition, die sich im Streit verliert; die Bürgerinnen und Bürger fangen das Staatsversagen in Deutschland auf. Das kann so nicht weitergehen! Es gibt eine Angstsituation in der Bevölkerung. Die Angst macht die Bürgerinnen und Bürger verrückt, diese Angst muss endlich aufhören durch Lösungen dieser Krise.  Die Lösungen liegen auf der Hand: Wir brauchen eine gemeinsame Küstenwache, wir brauchen einen gemeinsamen Grenzschutz, wir brauchen eine schnelle Hilfstruppe auf Grundlage von Artikel 78, wir brauchen ein gemeinsames Asyl- und Migrationsrecht, wir brauchen eine Finanzierung von UNHCR und World Food Programme, wir brauchen Shuttle-Diplomatie von Frau Mogherini. Es gibt viele Dinge, die wir tun können. Tun wir sie bitte endlich! |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Cornelia Ernst (GUE/NGL).** **–** Frau Präsidentin! Griechenland müsse seine Außengrenzen besser schützen. Also abgesehen davon, dass Griechenland 13 676 Kilometer Seegrenze hat und 1200 größere Inseln – von den kleineren spreche ich gar nicht – frage ich Sie, was Sie eigentlich damit wollen und was Sie sich vorstellen, was Griechenland tun soll. Denn zu Griechenland wäre meine Frage folgende: Sollen die Griechen, die gegenwärtig dazu beitragen, Tausende Flüchtlinge zu retten, und dafür überhaupt keine Solidarität von der Mehrheit der Mitgliedstaaten erfahren, die Flüchtlinge, in ihren Booten wieder zurückschicken oder vielleicht Rückfahrscheine nach Aleppo verlosen?  Was Sie unter dem Slogan „Grenzen sichern“ verstehen, das macht mir ehrlich gesagt Angst. Weil damit noch mehr Menschen in den Tod getrieben werden, und das ist keinen Wimpernschlag entfernt vom Vorschlag der rechtspopulistischen AfD in Deutschland, den Schießbefehl an der Grenze einzuführen, oder besser gesagt, wieder einzuführen – um mal ehrlich zu sein. Auf Flüchtlinge schießen, ihnen den Krieg erklären und nicht ihren Verfolgern – das ist ein Verbrechen, das will ich ganz klar sagen!  Und wir müssen auch eines wohl sagen: Der Aufstieg der Rechten in Europa und die Gewalt an Flüchtlingen, die sich wie ein Virus verbreitet, das hat auch seine Ursachen. Nämlich, dass hier in diesem Hause nicht gesagt wird: Gewalt an Flüchtlingen ist ein Verbrechen. Das ist es, und das muss auch so geahndet werden! Deswegen dürfen wir eben nicht dulden, dass in Bulgarien Flüchtlinge gefoltert werden, dass Hassreden tatsächlich überall in den verschiedenen Ländern grassieren und auch das Flüchtlingsheime in Deutschland abgefackelt werden.  *(Die Präsidentin entzieht der Rednerin das Wort)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Judith Sargentini (Verts/ALE).** **–** Dit is de gelegenheid voor opheldering over een uitspraak van de eerste vice-voorzitter van de Europese Commissie, Frans Timmermans. Vorige week zei Frans Timmermans in een stevig aangezet interview in de Nederlandse media dat 60 procent van de migranten die in de Europese Unie aankomen geen vluchtelingen zijn, maar economische migranten.  Ondertussen hebben Eurostat, Frontex, de IOM, de UNHCR, EASO en uw eigen voorlichting dit weersproken. Maar Frans Timmermans houdt zich al een week stil en terwijl hij zich stil houdt wordt hij gequoot, wordt hij herhaald, wordt hij misbruikt en keldert het draagvlak voor de opvang van vluchtelingen verder in mijn eigen land en in de hele Europese Unie. Dus dit is het moment voor duidelijkheid. Zijn de uitspraken van Frans Timmermans over deze percentages het officiële standpunt van de Europese Commissie of niet? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Paul Nuttall (EFDD).** **–** Madam President, I think we can all agree that the migration crisis last year was probably the single biggest catastrophe to hit the European Union in its history. In fact, I would go as far as to say that it has put the very existence of this project in jeopardy.  What is amazing is that the EU’s own actions helped cause the problem in the first place. When Chancellor Merkel and the Swedish Government committed the equivalent of cultural suicide and invited everyone who had a Syrian passport to come to the continent, it was obvious to all of us what was going to happen. People would attempt to come in their droves, people would die in the seas, there would be migrant camps overflowing, Member State would be pitted against Member State, the Schengen Agreement would collapse, and it would be a golden opportunity for the Islamic fundamentalists to bring carnage to our continent. It was also obvious that there would need to be U—turns, as we have seen performed in the past couple of months by both the German and the Swedish Governments. Now we are facing an even bigger crisis. The numbers coming this year to Europe will no doubt dwarf those of last year. We are facing a summer where the movement of people from the Middle East and North Africa will no doubt reach biblical proportions.  What is the European Union offering to solve this problem? The answer is more of the same: more concessions, more EU, more money, more misery, not only for the migrants but for many of its own citizens. We have to put a stop to this madness, and the answer is not making the same mistakes over and over again: it is restoring proper border controls, just as the Australians have done for the past five years. However, for the UK to achieve this goal, we must vote to leave this organisation in the up-and-coming referendum.  *(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question under Rule 162(8))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jean-Paul Denanot (S&D),***question "carton bleu"***.** **–** Madame la Présidente, croyez-vous que les migrants ont attendu l'autorisation de Mme Merkel pour quitter le lieu dans lequel ils ne pouvaient plus vivre, soumis à la terreur, aux bombes et à la privation de liberté? Croyez-vous qu'ils ont attendu cette autorisation? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Paul Nuttall (EFDD),***blue-card answer***.** **–** Yes, I think that when Angela Merkel said that Germany would accept everyone who could prove that they were Syrian, a huge number of people came, and that is why fake Syrian passports are now on sale on the Turkish black market for EUR 500 a go. That is why one in three people who turn up and say they are Syrian in Germany turn out to have fake passports. What you are doing is putting European citizens’ lives at risk. In fact, you saw what happened in Cologne recently and I am telling you now that is a taster of what is to come across our continent. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Lorenzo Fontana (ENF).** **–** Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, c'è da chiedersi se, dopo due anni, perché è da due anni che ormai questo problema affligge l'Europa, ci sia veramente la volontà politica da parte della Commissione, da parte dell'Unione europea in tutte le sue forme di affrontare effettivamente il problema. Perché, da quello che posso capire anche dal dibattito di oggi, mi pare che ci siano due visioni. C'è un po' la visione di chi ha l'ideologia e quindi dice che tutti i rifugiati sono brave persone, hanno tutti necessità, accogliamoli tutti, magari gli diamo anche le nostre case. Proprio l'altro giorno, nella mia città, 22 rifugiati sono stati messi in un hotel e gli verranno offerti anche dei corsi di formazione e lavoro, cosa che tanti italiani, miei concittadini, non hanno. Bisogna stare attenti a fare queste cose, perché poi magari qualcuno si arrabbia, ma tanto voi avete la soluzione dicendo che sono populisti. Evidentemente basta risolvere tutto con questo.  Dall'altra parte, però, la cosa che mi sorprende è che non ci sia magari un interesse. Quando scompaiono diecimila bambini, quando magari vedo che alcune di queste persone vengono arruolate dalle mafie, quando vedo che alcune persone, come è successo la settimana scorsa in Italia, sono arrestate per spaccio di droga – e sono richiedenti asilo –, quando vedo i fatti di Colonia, mi viene da pensare che forse ci sia qualcosa di oscuro in questa Unione europea. Che qualcuno magari non abbia l'interesse a fare in modo che tutte queste persone entrino? Perché mi sembra quasi che qualcuno voglia creare il caos. Creare il caos, non so per quale motivo, ma evidentemente ci sono interessi importanti che qualcuno non vuole debellare. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Janusz Korwin-Mikke (NI).** **–** Gdy życie ludzi jest zagrożone, należy się im oczywiście azyl, ale w pierwszym kraju, do którego przybędą. Tam już ich życie nie jest zagrożone. I dlaczego oni jadą dalej? Bo pewna blondynka z Berlina obiecała im wysokie zasiłki. Czy zrobiła to z głupoty? Trudno powiedzieć, ale obawiam się, że pan Bruno Gollnisch może mieć rację, że komuś zależy na tym, żeby pozbyć się z Europy Europejczyków, a na ich miejsce sprowadzić bardziej potulnych niewolników z innych kontynentów.  Natomiast kiedy umarł Mao Tse-tung i skończył się system przydziału ryżu na kartki, liczba Chińczyków zmalała o 100 milionów. Tak samo tutaj, proszę Państwa, te 10 tysięcy zginęło, bo uchodźcy rejestrowali jedno dziecko w kilku rodzinach, a kiedy wprowadzono odciski palców, to 10 tysięcy dzieci gdzieś tajemniczo zniknęło.  A poza tym sądzę, że Unia Europejska powinna być zniszczona! |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Monika Hohlmeier (PPE).** **–** Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, ich grüße den Kommissar und auch die Ratspräsidentschaft, Herr Minister! Zunächst einmal: Frau Ernst, Sie haben die Frage gestellt: Was soll Griechenland eigentlich tun? Endlich voll kooperieren, endlich mit Frontex, mit EASO komplett zusammenarbeiten, endlich volle Transparenz im Bereich der Registrierung bieten, endlich bereit sein zu einer Art Flüchtlingspolitik gemeinsam mit den Mitgliedstaaten und sich nicht als reiner Transitstaat betrachten, durch den alles durchgeleitet wird, sondern wirklich volle Kooperation. Dann erwarte ich umgekehrt von den Mitgliedstaaten aber auch, dass sie bereit sind, Flüchtlinge aufzunehmen und Griechenland nicht als das Land zu betrachten, das allein die Flüchtlinge aufnimmt, als alleinige Verantwortung Griechenlands. Das wäre europäische Gemeinsamkeit, das wäre europäische Kooperation.  Des Weiteren erwarte ich aber auch darüber hinausgehend, dass wir die Bereitschaft haben, auch ein bisschen weiter zu denken, zum Beispiel auch Schutzzonen zu errichten, Neuansiedlungsgebiete zu machen außerhalb der Europäischen Union. Denn nur, wenn auch andere Staaten auf dem afrikanischen Kontinent oder im Nahen Osten eine Bereitschaft haben, auch mitzumachen, dann können wir vielleicht etwas mehr lösen als nur einige wenige, die vielleicht über das Mittelmeer bis hierher zu uns kommen. Wenn wir aber ein größeres Konzept möchten, das dazu beiträgt und zu weniger Flüchtlingen führt, dann müssen wir auch daran denken, auf dem afrikanischen Kontinent zu arbeiten, und nicht ausschließlich immer an die Europäische Union denken.  *(Die Rednerin ist damit einverstanden, eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ gemäß Artikel 162 Absatz 8 der Geschäftsordnung zu beantworten.)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Maria Grapini (S&D),***Întrebare adresată în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru”***.** **–** Stimată colegă, am ascultat ce ne-au spus reprezentanții Consiliului și Comisiei, care au afirmat că sunt imigranți care nu au drept la azil. Nu credeți că ar trebui, după atâta timp, să avem o regulă foarte clară, pe care să o spunem guvernelor noastre să se aplice uniform în Uniunea Europeană, pentru a ști foarte limpede ce facem cu acești oameni care vin, de nevoie, evident, unii din lipsă de bani, alții din cauza războiului? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  | **Președinte: IOAN MIRCEA PAȘCU** *Vicepreședinte* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Monika Hohlmeier (PPE),***Antwort auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“***.** **–** Es gibt klare Unterschiede: Und zwar erstens diejenigen, die Flüchtlinge sind, die man aus humanitären Gründen aufnehmen muss, weil sie um Leib und Leben fürchten, und zweitens diejenigen, die eine bessere Zukunft suchen – das sind Wirtschaftsmigranten, die sich allerdings an die Gesetze halten müssen, die für die jeweiligen Länder gelten, und nicht das humanitäre Recht für sich in Anspruch nehmen können. Das bedeutet, Wirtschaftsmigranten müssen zunächst einmal zurückgeführt werden, denn sie können nicht auf der Basis von Asyl Eintritt begehren, sondern sie müssen sich an das Recht des jeweiligen Landes halten.  *(Die Rednerin ist damit einverstanden, eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ gemäß Artikel 162 Absatz 8 der Geschäftsordnung zu beantworten.)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Cornelia Ernst (GUE/NGL),***Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“***.** **–** Vielen Dank, Frau Hohlmeier! Sie haben ja zu Griechenland erschöpfende Dinge gesagt. Da wäre meine spannende Frage, inwieweit Sie mit mir der Meinung und der Auffassung sind, dass möglicherweise auch die Mitgliedstaaten – und zwar in erheblicher Weise – einen Beitrag leisten müssen zur Unterstützung von Griechenland, indem beispielsweise mehr Flüchtlinge aufgenommen werden. Wo ist da eigentlich Ihr Protest? Ich wüsste das ganz gerne. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Monika Hohlmeier (PPE),***Antwort auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“***.** **–** Manchmal, liebe Frau Kollegin Ernst, wäre es klug, mir auch zuzuhören. Genau das habe ich gerade eben vorhin beantwortet in meiner Rede. Ich habe gesagt: Auf der einen Seite erwarte ich volle Kooperation von Griechenland in den Fragen der Registrierung, in der Verfolgung von Menschenhändlern bis hin zur ordnungsgemäßen Erstankunft von Asylbewerbern. Auf der anderen Seite, habe ich gesagt, erwarte ich von den Mitgliedstaaten, dass sie, wenn Griechenland dazu bereit ist, einen ernsthaften Beitrag leisten, damit Griechenland auch weiß, es kann sich verlassen auf die Umverteilung und auf die Möglichkeiten, die entsprechend über die Umverteilung dann in den anderen Mitgliedstaaten bestehen. Kooperation geht nur gemeinsam. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Victor Boştinaru (S&D).** **–** Domnule președinte, domnilor comisari, în ultimul timp nu auzim decât declarații alarmiste despre viitorul Schengen-ului și al Uniunii Europene din partea liderilor noștri. Într-adevăr, riscăm să pierdem o mare realizare europeană, Schengen-ul, la care România, pe bună dreptate, aspiră să adere. Acest lucru ar trebui să fie înlocuit printr-o acțiune fermă și ar trebui să lăsăm la o parte „blame games” și retorica națională. Atâta timp cât continuăm astfel, nu vom putea să găsim niciun fel de soluție.  Avem nevoie de o acțiune europeană comună, de o revizuire a sistemului Dublin, care este depășit, și de punerea în aplicare a unui mecanism european de monitorizare și control efectiv al frontierelor noastre externe, cu o capacitate de reacție rapidă, așa cum a fost anunțat de Consiliu, dar care este încă în stare embrionară.  Și, bineînțeles, trebuie să sporim cooperarea cu Turcia, care este un partener esențial pentru a face față acestei provocări. De aceea trebuie să ne asigurăm că planul de acțiune comună cu Turcia, decis la sfârșitul anului trecut, este implementat integral de ambele părți: de noi, UE, și de către Turcia. UE trebuie să susțină Turcia în mod concret, iar Turcia să își sporească eforturile în gestionarea fluxului migrator. Ambele părți trebuie să acționeze coerent. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Bernd Kölmel (ECR).** **–** Herr Präsident! Wir sehen in der Migrationskrise keine rechtliche, sondern eine politische Krise. Das Recht ist da, wir müssten es nur anwenden. Die deutsche Regierung hat mit ihrer Willkommenskultur eine Sogwirkung entfaltet. Damit setzt sie die Mitgliedsländer insgesamt gehörig unter Druck. Wir haben nicht mehr fünf vor zwölf, es ist genau zwölf Uhr. Das heißt, die EU muss jetzt beweisen, dass sie in der Lage ist, zu handeln.  Dabei müssen wir zunächst einmal eine ehrliche Analyse machen. Wir reden hier von Hilfe. Hilfe ist freiwillig und Hilfe muss auch möglich sein, sie muss dauerhaft leistbar sein. Wir können doch von niemandem erwarten, dass er so lange hilft, bis er selbst hilfsbedürftig wird. Und deshalb kann es überhaupt nicht sein, dass ein einzelnes Land den Maßstab für andere Länder setzt. Wir müssen stattdessen endlich hergehen und feststellen, was denn überhaupt die Aufnahmekapazitäten sind, die wir in der EU haben. Dazu muss in den einzelnen Ländern ermittelt werden, was man dort leisten kann. Und man muss auch ermitteln, unter Einbeziehung der Bürger, was man dort leisten will.  Ich halte es nicht für in Ordnung, dass man von fernen Orten her gesehen irgendwo den Maßstab setzt, ohne die Bürger mit einzubeziehen. Ansonsten kann die Hilfe nicht gelingen. Und es darf natürlich auch nicht sein, dass Migrationspolitik unmenschlich wird. Eine Partei oder gar deren Repräsentanten, die einen Schießbefehl gegen wehrlose Flüchtlinge propagieren, gehören politisch bekämpft. Das müssen wir gemeinsam machen, und das Bekämpfen wird uns leicht fallen, denn diese Partei wird wenig sinnvolle Argumente haben.  *(Der Redner ist damit einverstanden, eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ gemäß Artikel 162 Absatz 8 der Geschäftsordnung zu beantworten.)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Liisa Jaakonsaari (S&D),***sinisen kortin kysymys***.** **–** Te sanoitte, että kansalaiset pitää saada mukaan. Minusta kansalaiset ovat olleet poikkeuksellisen hyvin mukana. Punainen Risti ympäri Euroopan maita on organisoinut turvapaikanhakijoiden elämää. On ollut suorastaan fantastista toimintaa. Miten Te kehtaatte sanoa, että kansalaiset eivät ole olleet mukana. Kyllähän tässä ongelma on jäsenvaltioiden ja Euroopan unionin päätöksenteossa. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Bernd Kölmel (ECR),***Antwort auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“***.** **–** Vielen Dank für diese Frage. In der Tat ist es absolut bemerkenswert im positivsten Sinne, wie stark viele Mitglieder unserer EU, unsere Bürger, sich engagieren und arbeiten. Aber entscheidend ist doch: Wir müssen die Bürger mit einbeziehen in diese Grundfrage, die beantwortet werden muss: Wie viele Menschen wollen wir aufnehmen hier in unserer EU, wie viele können wir aufnehmen? Das ist eine entscheidende Frage, da müssen die Bürger gefragt werden. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Cecilia Wikström (ALDE).** **–** Herr talman! Häromdagen gav sig en lynchmobb ut för att misshandla flyktingbarn i Stockholms innerstad och samtidigt dog 39 personer, varav många barn, i Medelhavets mörka vågor.  Det som sker runt om i Europa just nu är förfärligt, och det provoceras av en olöst flyktingsituation. Den är olöst såtillvida att det är några länder som har tagit ett stort ansvar medan väldigt många länder inte har gjort någonting alls.  Vi måste komma ihåg att det bara är tillsammans som vi kan utmana den här krisen. Det är bara tillsammans vi kan få kontroll över den yttre gränsen, och tillsammans som vi rättvist kan fördela ansvaret för de människor som flyr sina länder för att söka skydd i Europa. Inte genom ländernas kapplöpning mot botten när det gäller mottagande. Inte genom stängda gränser. Inte genom att låta hatet vinna. Inte genom att sitta med armarna i kors och vänta på att någon annan ska ta ansvar, så som man gör i många länder.  Vi måste besinna oss just nu. Det är hög tid för det. Europa har faktiskt mött större kriser än detta genom historien. Våra föräldrars och farföräldrars generationer lyckades ena den här kontinenten efter två blodiga krig. Vi är skyldiga att leva upp till vårt moraliska ansvar och ta det här och nu, och inget land kan smita undan från det. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **President. –** Ms Wikström, do you accept the blue-card question? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Cecilia Wikström (ALDE).** **–** Of course, Mr President, I am happy to receive any question from any colleague. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Zdzisław Krasnodębski (ECR),***pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki***.** **–** W Polsce respektujemy decyzję Szwecji, narodu szwedzkiego. Powtórzę, respektujemy decyzje zarówno te o otwarciu, o kulturze gościnności – podobnie jak i w Niemczech – jak i potem tę, jak rozumiem, bolesną dla państwa decyzję o zamknięciu granic i przywróceniu kontroli. Ale to jest decyzja podjęta przez Szwecję i przez naród szwedzki. Moje pytanie: czy jest Pani w stanie zaakceptować też suwerenną decyzję Polaków czy Czechów w tej sprawie? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Cecilia Wikström (ALDE),***svar ("blått kort")***.** **–** Frågan är berättigad. Jag är beredd att ta ansvar för europeiska lösningar och för europeiska beslut. Det betyder att Sveriges yttre gräns är samma sak som Greklands gräns mot Medelhavet. Tillsammans bör vi ta ansvar för att bevaka den här gränsen och när det gäller ansvaret för flyktingar då är det så att vi alla måste minnas den egna historien i Europa, vår egen moderna historia.  Vi har sett Ungern, vi har sett Tjeckoslovakien där människor har tvingats fly. De har tagits emot. Vi vet att Polen har tagit emot ett stort antal från Ukraina t.ex. och det måste vi erkänna, men tillsammans kan vi också ta ansvar för dem som tvingas fly från Syrien, från Eritrea och från andra ställen i världen där livet är satt under stort hot. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Malin Björk (GUE/NGL).** **–** Herr talman! Våldet mot flyktingar, migranter och icke-vita människor ökar i Sverige, Tyskland, Frankrike, Grekland, Bulgarien, och listan kan göras längre. Det är många av våra vänner bland våra grannar som är rädda nu. De vågar inte gå ut. När de går ut så tittar de sig omkring och de tar inte sina barn med sig. Det är verklig terror.  Vi vet att rasister och nazister är kapabla till att begå våldsbrott. Men frågan är, vad gör vi andra? Vilket språk använder vi, vilken politik lägger vi på plats? Gör vi saker som legitimerar deras polariserade världsbild, när extremhögern här misstänkliggör flyktingar som terrorister, när Danmark stiftar vidriga lagar som gör det lagligt att plundra flyktingar, när Sverige stänger sina gränser, när nationella politiker och EU-politiker ställer flyktingar mot välfärd i stället för att se till att bygga ut våra åldrande samhällen, ja, då bidrar vi, då krattar vi, eller ni, gången här.  Rasisterna blir en svans av hatare i sociala medier och på gator och torg. Det krävs en annan politik. En politik som välkomnar flyktingar, som räddar liv i Medelhavet och som styr resurser till de länder som tar emot flyktingar så att vi får igång en koalition av flyktingvänliga, europeiska länder som solidariskt samarbetar för ett värdigt mottagnade. Det krävs en ny politik, mina vänner, det krävs inte en EU-supergränspolitik som är arg på Grekland för att de inte stoppar flyktingar **–**det är *refoulement***–** det krävs en annan politik.  *(Talaren avböjde en fråga ("blått kort") från Marek Jurek.)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jean Lambert (Verts/ALE).** **–** Mr President, I am also speaking in the context of the Syria donors’ conference going on this week. The 2015 appeal for the Syria crisis was less than 60% funded by January of this year, and that has had real repercussions both for the amount of food available in the camps and in the societies and countries surrounding Syria in the region where less than 50% of the children are currently receiving education. So do the Council and the Commission believe that all Member States are making adequate contributions to support the work of the UN in the region?  People have referred to people coming without documentation. Well, in countries in conflict, documentation disappears, and one of the other issues arising is statelessness – not least for those children born en route. Can we please hear what the proposals are from the Commission and the Council to actually deal with the issues of statelessness and prevention of it for vulnerable children in particular? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Peter Lundgren (EFDD).** **–** Herr talman! Trots era vackra ord här i kammaren måste naiviteten i den här frågan få ett slut. Det finns så klart en gräns när problemen med en alltför stor invandring till slut blir övermäktiga för ett land. Ensamkommande barn som helt tydligt är betydligt äldre än den ålder de uppgett rapporteras det dagligen om i medierna i mitt hemland.  Flickor trakasseras dagligen i badhus och utsätts för sexuella övergrepp på offentliga platser. Alldeles nyligen mördades en 22-årig flicka brutalt av ett så kallat ensamkommande barn som påstår sig vara 15 år gammalt. Det är en stor skam att ni här i kammaren inte på något vis vill ta upp dessa problem.  Vi har i Sverige nått gränsen nu. Vi har varken jobb, bostäder eller pengar för att hantera den massinvandring som vi upplevde förra året. Schengenavtalet faller, och jag är glad för det. EU är ett misslyckande som blir allt mer uppenbart för det europeiska folket. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Gilles Lebreton (ENF).** **–** Monsieur le Président, le mécanisme européen d'aide aux réfugiés en Turquie est un marché de dupes. L'Union européenne va verser 3 milliards d'euros à la Turquie dans l'espoir d'y fixer les 2 millions de réfugiés syriens qui s'y trouvent.  La Turquie n'a toutefois pas l'intention de respecter cet accord. La preuve: le président Erdogan est venu en 2015 à Strasbourg défier l'Union en critiquant la civilisation européenne et en appelant les Turcs de France à refuser de s'intégrer. La vérité est qu'Erdogan laisse volontairement les migrants syriens quitter les ports turcs pour l'Europe. Il se réjouit de ce qui nous arrive, il alimente la vague migratoire qui nous submerge. L'Union est faible par nature parce qu'elle est une bureaucratie hors-sol coupée de l'âme des peuples européens. Elle perdra ses 3 milliards sans obtenir quoi que ce soit en contrepartie.  La solution est de supprimer l'accord de Schengen. Chaque État doit retrouver la maîtrise de ses frontières pour stopper le flux migratoire et traiter d'égal à égal avec la Turquie. Si je prends l'exemple de mon pays, j'affirme que la France défendra beaucoup mieux ses intérêts quand elle sera hors de l'espace Schengen, et même hors de l'Union européenne. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Κωνσταντίνος Παπαδάκης (** **NI).** **–** Κύριε Πρόεδρε, η συζήτηση για τη Σένγκεν και την Ελλάδα αποτελεί μοχλό της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για πιο αποφασιστική εφαρμογή μέτρων καταστολής από την κυβέρνηση ΣΥΡΙΖΑ-ΑΝΕΛ, με ξεδιάλεγμα των αναγκαίων για τα μονοπώλια προσφύγων. Δεν αποφασίζετε να επιστρέφουν, όπως λέτε, τους απελαύνετε πίσω στην κόλαση των πολέμων, που η ίδια η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και οι σύμμαχοί της δημιούργησαν και οξύνουν. Τα ευρωπαϊκά σας σύνορα σημαίνουν γκριζάρισμα συνόρων στο Αιγαίο. Τα τείχη ορθώνονται με τη Σένγκεν σε ισχύ και έτσι φουντώνουν τα κυκλώματα διακινητών, ενώ κατάσχονται οι τελευταίες οικονομίες των προσφύγων αποθρασύνοντας τις φασιστικές ορδές.  Η Σένγκεν δεν καταργεί τους ελέγχους, αλλά τους επεκτείνει ηλεκτρονικά με βιομετρικά στοιχεία και φακέλωμα. Είναι η εφαρμογή των διατάξεων 19 και 26 της Σένγκεν που επιβάλλει συνοριακούς ελέγχους με τον ορατό κίνδυνο να εγκλωβιστούν μαζικά χιλιάδες απελπισμένοι πρόσφυγες στην Ελλάδα. Είναι άμεση ανάγκη η απευθείας μεταφορά των προσφύγων στις χώρες τελικού προορισμού τους, και οι λαοί να εντείνουν την πάλη τους για ένα κόσμο χωρίς εκμετάλλευση, ιμπεριαλιστικούς πολέμους και προσφυγιά |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE).** **–** Domnule președinte, granițele externe trebuie securizate și apărate. Statele membre trebuie să îndeplinească cerințele codului Schengen. Cine întâmpină probleme trebuie sprijinit, cu voie sau fără voie, de către entitățile europene: Frontex, de exemplu și, sper, foarte curând, corpul european de pază de frontieră. Cer Comisiei să elaboreze urgent standarde comune de evaluare a nivelului de securizare a frontierelor, așa cum este cerut de Regulamentul privind Fondul de securitate internă. Spațiul Schengen trebuie apărat cu orice preț.  Evitarea pierderilor de vieți omenești și reducerea fluxului de refugiați nu se pot realiza fără stoparea conflictelor în țările de origine și oprirea persoanelor în zonele de plecare. Turcia și statele din nordul Africii au nevoie de sprijin. Sumele decise trebuie să aducă rezultate concrete. Modalitatea de bugetare a acestor sume trebuie să fie clară și transparentă. Cea mai simplă soluție este de a transfera în anul următor toate sumele neutilizate în anul curent. Actualul CFM prevede deja un total scăzut. Utilizarea 100 % a sumelor angajate deja de statele membre rezolvă nevoia de a finanța situații neprevăzute.  *(Vorbitorul a acceptat să răspundă unei întrebări adresate în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru” (articolul 162 alineatul (8) din Regulamentul de procedură)).* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Costas Mavrides (S&D),***blue-card question***.** **–**You made the point at the very beginning that external frontiers must be protected. My question is very simple. When it comes to the Greek border with Turkey, you make that point very clearly, and so do many other people here in this Chamber. Would you say the same thing about Turkey violating Greece’s airspace and waters, or would you have a double standard? We have to be clear on that point. Is it a European border or not? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE),***răspuns la o întrebare adresată în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru”***.** **–** Granițele externe ale Europei trebuie protejate, securizate și, bineînțeles, apărate, indiferent cine este pe partea cealaltă a graniței. Deci, și în cazul Grecia-Turcia, este același lucru. Grecia are frontieră externă a Europei, trebuie să îndeplinească tot ceea ce este cerut de codul Schengen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Isabelle Thomas (S&D).** **–** Monsieur le Vice-Président, Monsieur le Ministre, nous partageons l'engagement de la Commission face à la crise des réfugiés, que ce soit pour avancer vers un accueil digne et partagé des demandeurs d'asile, pour améliorer la gestion de nos frontières ou pour renforcer nos instruments de coopération avec nos partenaires. Tous ces dispositifs sont bienvenus.  Il reste le financement de ces mesures et donc leur sincérité. L'accord sur le budget 2016 signé il y a deux mois a épuisé l'essentiel des marges budgétaires. De l'aveu même de la Commission, nous sommes désormais condamnés à des montages financiers, je cite: «créatifs». Ces créations ne répondent à aucune procédure ordinaire, et la facilité pour la Turquie en est un exemple. On renforce le budget de l'Union, mais sans toucher au plafond du cadre financier pluriannuel.  Les chefs de gouvernement peuvent ainsi laisser croire, avec un message assez hypocrite, qu'on ne renforce pas l'Union. Les europhobes de cette Assemblée se nourrissent de ces demi-vérités, de ces faux-semblants.  Monsieur le représentant du Conseil, dites à vos collègues de cesser d'avoir l'Europe honteuse. À chaque conseil sont déléguées plus de responsabilités pour l'Union, mais quid des moyens pour les mettre en œuvre?  Nous avons cette année une occasion à saisir avec l'obligation de réviser le cadre financier pluriannuel. Nous pouvons hisser le budget de l'Union à la hauteur de ses responsabilités. Puisque, ce matin, nous avons parlé avec le commissaire Moscovici d'avancées importantes sur la fiscalité des multinationales, pourquoi ne pas envisager cette taxe au niveau de l'Union? Nous cesserions ainsi la concurrence stérile qui détruit nos fiscalités nationales et nous réduirions sensiblement les contributions nationales au budget de l'Union. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Anna Elżbieta Fotyga (ECR).** **–** Zagrożenia dla bezpieczeństwa Unii to destabilizacja na południu i rosyjska polityka na wschodzie. Migracja jest jednym ze skutków w obydwu przypadkach. W odniesieniu do południa akceptuję mechanizm wsparcia dla Turcji, popieram działania pokojowe w naszym południowym sąsiedztwie, popieram działania i pomoc Frontex i dobrowolne wsparcie naszych południowych członków we wzmocnieniu granic, popieram wsparcie Francji po wywołaniu artykułu 42(7).  W odniesieniu do wschodniego sąsiedztwa – Polska przyjęła niemal milion migrantów, 99, a nawet więcej procent z nich to emigranci ekonomiczni. Nikt ich nie deportuje, staramy się im dawać pracę i godziwe warunki życia. Jedyne, czego byśmy wymagali to, żeby Polska w kontekście polityki imigracyjnej nie była stygmatyzowana w tej Izbie i w mediach. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Sophia in 't Veld (ALDE).** **–** Mr President, a lot has been said about what should be done, but maybe we should ask ourselves the question: how will history judge us? What will the history books write about these debates, let’s say 100 years from now? I think they will say that the year 2016 started on a very positive note with a real miracle on New Year’s Day, because we found that in Europe, there are 507 million feminist, humanist, civilised, enlightened people, who have respect for women overnight. So that is fantastic. But no, seriously colleagues, testosterone has no religion, and I would like to point that out to my Swedish colleague, who apparently has forgotten about the Vikings, who went around Europe raiding, raping and pillaging.  But the history books will also write about the complete inability, the complete paralysis of the biggest economy in the world in trying to solve a manageable problem – because this is a big challenge, yes, but it is entirely a question of managing. The history books will write about the biggest economy in the world just looking the other way when children are drowning, when children are being abducted by criminal gangs in order to be abused, when women have to give birth in fields. The biggest economy in the world, sitting on its hands and not acting, and in the meantime wasting time talking about things like national sovereignty. Well national sovereignty does not pay the rent. We do not need more red cards. We do not need more paralysis. Do we want to go down in history as a black period, a period of paralysis, or do we want to be the architects of a big leap forward and a new period?  *(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question under Rule 162(8))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Tibor Szanyi (S&D),***Kékkártyás kérdés***.** **–** Tisztelt Képviselő Asszony! Bár osztom részben az Ön által fölsorolt problémákat, azonban egy nagyon egyszerű kérdésem lenne: és akkor Ön szerint mi a megoldás? Ugyanis én azt látom, hogy amíg az Európai Unió bővüléséről volt szó, mindenki borzasztó lelkes volt. Ellenben amikor most már a mélyülésről van szó, akkor minden tagországnak van valami nagyon-nagyon eltérő véleménye a dolgokról: Németország mindenkit beenged, Magyarország senkit se, és akkor még folytathatnám. Mi a megoldás az Ön véleménye szerint? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Sophia in 't Veld (ALDE),***blue-card answer***.** **–** It is not rocket science really. I think there is a massive pile of solutions on the table. This Parliament has proposed solutions. The Commission has proposed solutions. The Council has even decided on a couple of solutions, but it would be really nice if they would actually execute what they have decided, if we could speed up the decision-making process. We do not have years, we do not have decades; we have to take decisions now. It is not about new proposals, new ideas: it is about action. It is about decisions. It is about carrying out what has actually been agreed. That is what I propose, dear colleague. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Martina Anderson (GUE/NGL).** **–** Mr President, the disturbing revelation that more than 10 000 refugee children are missing across the EU is proof, if proof were needed, that Europe is failing appallingly in this humanitarian crisis.  The institutions of the EU have displayed nothing but continuous inhumanity by maintaining the ‘fortress Europe’ approach to this crisis. After fleeing wars, battling the winter elements and making crossings via land or sea, refugees are faced with enforced detention. It is abundantly clear that the kneejerk reaction and policies adopted by several Member States are failing miserably. The refugees that are fleeing barrel bombs and drone strikes should be met with open arms; instead they are detained, or pushed into the criminal claws of human traffickers and abusers.  Families are torn apart and childhood innocence is destroyed for ever. Little children are trafficked for sex work or slave labour. Organised criminal infrastructure is exploiting the refugee crisis and European policy is making its job easier. The provision of safe and legal routes for refugees and asylum seekers is the only way to prevent this dreadfulness. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ska Keller (Verts/ALE).** **–** Mr President, the Minister has said that non-refoulement is a key principle of European policy, and I agree. I hope that was your statement in response to the policy proposal that Greece should return refugees back to Turkey, where they cannot find refugee protection and would even possibly be returned to Syria. I hope that you are also being as clear to Heads of State and Government who have been proposing – again to Greece – that Greece should close its borders, because you cannot close the border unless you violate the Geneva Convention and let people drown.  I think we have to be absolutely clear on that because, if that ever happens, then Europe really loses its reason for being. The challenge that we are facing is certainly great, but we can tackle it together. This is a moment when we see, once again, that we absolutely need Europe, now more than ever. Then we can also address this challenge. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jonathan Arnott (EFDD).** **–** Mr President, we have seen arson attacks against migrants and refugee centres in some European countries, and we have seen attacks by migrants in Cologne and other cities as well. Why is it that the right is so quick to condemn brutal attacks by migrants, whilst the left condemns attacks on migrants, but neither side seems willing to recognise or even acknowledge both? Should we not rather condemn all criminal violence, whoever the perpetrators, unequivocally and without question? In other words we should condemn the violence that we have seen from fascist protesters and condemn just as strongly the same violence done by so-called anti-fascists. And when we pause to reflect, let us remember that European Union principles have spectacularly failed in what needed to be an incredible humanitarian response, but one done in the right way, when there are 2.5 million in Turkish refugee camps and millions more in countries like Lebanon and Jordan too. Every problem we see today was predictable, was predicted by us, and has been ignored by the Commission. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Laurențiu Rebega (ENL).** **–** Domnule președinte, criza refugiaților a demonstrat clar două lucruri: neglijența Uniunii în ceea ce privește siguranța frontierelor externe și lipsa unei decizii comune în ceea ce privește soluționarea crizei refugiaților în statele membre. Alegerile greșite ale autorităților europene de acum câteva luni au astăzi consecințe sociale negative pe care le resimt, în primul rând, femeile și copiii noștri, iar situația din prezent se agravează în fiecare zi.  În primul rând, cum pot fi sigure frontierele Schengen, dacă frontierele externe sunt slabe? Aceasta este o întrebare pe care Uniunea Europeană a pierdut-o din vedere, în timp ce încerca să impună statelor membre cote de imigranți. Faptul că Greciei îi este imposibil să își protejeze și să își securizeze frontierele sau că a existat imposibilitatea în implementarea măsurilor de securitate nu ne poate duce decât la concluzia că Uniunea Europeană ar fi trebuit să adopte preventiv niște măsuri mai clare de suport pentru statele membre.  Nu putem fi părtași la crimele produse de către unii așa-ziși refugiați împotriva propriilor noastre popoare. Să nu uităm că anul trecut am ales să primim refugiați în spațiul Schengen, dar am ținut în afara spațiului Schengen state care împărtășesc aceleași valori europene ca, de exemplu, România și Bulgaria. Mai putem vorbi de solidaritate, domnilor colegi?  Oare chiar nu ne putem da seama că această situație va conduce la o ciocnire a civilizațiilor, fie că vrem sau nu? Încet-încet se va agrava lupta între cetățenii europeni și refugiații susținuți chiar de noi, de către Uniunea Europeană. Cetățenii europeni nu trebuie să ajungă să se simtă jigniți pentru că sunt o majoritate creștină. Femeile europene au dreptul de a merge pe stradă și să se simtă în siguranță.  Gândiți-vă de zece ori înainte de a lua alte decizii greșite! |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Aymeric Chauprade (NI).** **–** Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, après l'euphorie de la politique suicidaire des portes ouvertes vient le temps cruel des désillusions.  Désillusions économiques d'abord: ceux qui pensaient que les hommes ne sont que des acteurs économiques interchangeables, déliés de leur culture, commencent à réaliser leur erreur. Ces patrons allemands qui voyaient dans les migrants illégaux le nouveau miracle économique savent maintenant que la majorité de ces hommes jeunes n'intégrera pas le marché allemand et que 80 % d'entre eux n'ont ni le niveau, ni la formation d'un ouvrier allemand.  Désillusions culturelles aussi: les chantres du multiculturalisme prennent la réalité dans la figure comme un boomerang. Explosion des viols en Europe, agressions dans les piscines publiques, délinquance en tout genre, sans parler de l'infiltration terroriste.  Remercions les nations d'Europe centrale et orientale pour leur courage à affronter la réalité, elles qui défendent nos frontières européennes, et cessons de penser que tourner la page Schengen, c'est tuer l'idée européenne. La vraie Europe ne peut être que réaliste, elle ne peut être qu'une coopération approfondie entre des nations souveraines. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Мария Габриел (PPE).** **–** Г-н Председател, някои казват „Пореден дебат за Шенген, за бежанците ...“ Да, защото днес един от фундаментите на Европейския съюз, а именно пространството на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие без вътрешни граници, е поставен на изпитание. Наша историческа отговорност е да го защитим и да докажем устойчивостта на европейските ценности дори в условия на криза. А когато говорим за европейски ценности, много бързо идва място за действията, не само за думите.  Аз ще поставя два акцента: най-напред Шенген. За всички нас е ясно, че залогът в момента е и Шенген. Много важно е да продължим да говорим за неговото съхранение, като не забравяме какви ще бъдат последиците в икономически аспект, последиците за европейската интеграция.  Гарантирането на сигурността по външните граници на Европейския съюз е условието за неговото съхранение и затова няма да се уморим да го повтаряме: изпълнени ангажименти от страна на страните членки за отстраняване на пропуските при управлението на границите и спазване на процедурите за регистрация, преместване и връщане.  И тук много би ми се искало добрите примери на страни като България да бъдат по-често цитирани. Положителните резултати, постигнати при борбата с контрабандата и трафика на хора и защита на границите, показват готовността на България да бъде надежден член на Шенгенското пространство. „Да“ на координирания подход, „да“ на сътрудничеството с трети страни. Нека обаче не забравяме – концентрираме се върху краткосрочното и не губим от поглед дългосрочното! |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Josef Weidenholzer (S&D).** **–** Herr Präsident! Seit hier Jean-Claude Juncker am 9. September seine denkwürdige *State-of-the-Union*-Rede gehalten hat, wissen wir, was zu tun ist. In der darauffolgenden Plenarwoche haben wir uns immer wieder damit beschäftigt. Die Probleme sind größer geworden, mittlerweile gefährden sie die gesamte Union, weil sich substanziell nichts ändert, weil ideologische Nebelschwaden uns orientierungslos machen und weil die Mitgliedstaaten sich im Schwarzer-Peter-Spiel üben und ein unionsweites *blame game* im Gange ist.  Es ist genug! Es muss sich etwas ändern! Ich hoffe auf den sprichwörtlichen Pragmatismus der Niederländer, auf Sie in der niederländischen Präsidentschaft, diese Blockade zu überwinden. Wir brauchen endlich ausreichende Mittel für die Herkunftsländer, wir müssen endlich unser Verhältnis zur Türkei auf eine nachbarschaftliche Grundlage stellen, wir müssen endlich ein funktionierendes europäisches Grenzmanagement garantieren und wir brauchen eine solidarische Verteilung innerhalb der Union. Das funktioniert aber nur dann, wenn wir diese immer wieder versprochenen Hotspots endlich einrichten, Herr Kommissar! Wir müssen endlich die Leute, die einreisen, auch wirklich registrieren. Dann passiert das nicht, was jetzt wieder mit diesen 10 000 jugendlichen Menschen passiert ist, was Europol dieser Tage aufgedeckt hat – dass sie einfach verschwunden sind. Wir brauchen Normalität, wir brauchen mehr Realpolitik, und diese muss menschenrechtskonform und effizient sein. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Helga Stevens (ECR).** **–** Wie denkt dat de massale instroom van asielzoekers en gelukzoekers gecombineerd kan worden met de principes van onze sociale welvaartsstaat die heeft het mis. Blijven aanmodderen is geen optie. Dat beseft ook het Nederlands voorzitterschap, dat asielzoekers van op de Griekse eilanden met een ferry wil terugbrengen naar transitland Turkije in ruil voor een beperkt aantal overplaatsingen naar ons continent. Mijn partij, de NVA, is allang voorstander van een systematisch terugzendbeleid. Hoe kun je anders grenzen bewaken? Het laten registreren en beheren van migratiestromen volstaat niet. We zien dus meerdere goede elementen in het Nederlandse voorstel dat sterke gelijkenissen vertoont met onze voorstellen om de vluchtelingencrisis aan te pakken.  Dat niet alle collega's het hiermee eens zijn, bleek uit uitspraken van vandaag en de afgelopen dagen. Sommigen stellen voor om geld te geven aan asielzoekers in de vluchtelingenkampen. Dit zou de prijzen in die kampen weleens kunnen doen stijgen waardoor de EU indirect mensensmokkelaars zou beginnen te sponsoren. Ook zijn er collega's die pleiten voor onbeperkte immigratie naar Europa door het uitreiken van toeristische visa aan asielzoekers. Dit zijn onrealistische voorstellen met perverse neveneffecten. Collega's, laat ons constructief meedenken met de Raad van ministers. Dat is het minste wat wij de Europese burger zijn verschuldigd.  *[De spreker gaat in op een "blauwe kaart"-vraag overeenkomstig artikel 162, lid 8, van het Reglement.]* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Alexander Graf Lambsdorff (ALDE),***Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“***.** **–** Vielen Dank, Frau Stevens. Ich bin einverstanden damit, einen systematischen Ansatz zu verfolgen. Es ist richtig, die Außengrenzen zu kontrollieren, damit wir die Schengen-Grenzen im Inneren freihalten können. Aber wie finden Sie es, dass in Ihrer Fraktion Mitglieder sind, die allen Ernstes sagen, dass wir an den Schengen-Grenzen im Inneren Schusswaffen gegen unbewaffnete Flüchtlinge einsetzen sollen? Gegen Frauen und Kinder! Das wurde schriftlich bestätigt und mehrfach gesagt. Das ist keine zufällige, schnelle Äußerung. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Helga Stevens (ECR),***"blauwe kaart"-antwoord***.** **–** Ik wil zeer duidelijk zeggen vanuit onze fractie - en ik mag wel vanuit onze fractie spreken - dat wij ons volledig distantiëren van die uitspraak. Mensen neerschieten is onaanvaardbaar! Ik denk dat ik duidelijk ben.  *[De spreker gaat in op een "blauwe kaart"-vraag overeenkomstig artikel 162, lid 8, van het Reglement.]* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Sophia in 't Veld (ALDE),***"blauwe kaart"-vraag***.** **–** Ik was een beetje getriggerd toen ik u hoorde zeggen: er zijn hier mensen die pleiten voor onbeperkte immigratie en toeristische visa voor vluchtelingen of asielzoekers. Ik zou graag willen weten wie u daarvoor heeft horen pleiten, want ik heb zoiets niet gehoord. Ik denk dat het toch goed is om de discussie zuiver te houden. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Helga Stevens (ECR),***"blauwe kaart"-antwoord***.** **–** Er zijn toch bepaalde collega's van bepaalde fracties die pleiten voor humanitaire visa als een soort legaal migratiekanaal? Dat kunt u toch niet ontkennen? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Pavel Telička (ALDE).** **–** Mr President, if today we put a videotape of the last debate on the screen, many people would perhaps not notice the difference. It is that similar to the previous debate. And, unfortunately, we do not see the results.  The Minister speaks of hot spots. Yes, maybe there has been a certain improvement, but I have spoken to people from the hot spots, and the current situation is still very much unacceptable. The Commissioner was closer to the real situation in speaking of poor implementation. I could not agree more. Poor implementation is a reality. We have made mistakes, and we have also maybe introduced certain measures at an inopportune time. Maybe some of the measures were not the right ones, but it is also true that we are not implementing the decision of the Council.  But the same should also apply to the fact that if we want a united EU we should make sure that nobody can break ranks and speak out about any related issue without consulting their partners in the European Council. So the two things have to apply. What do we need? We definitely need a united EU; we need to stop accusing one another, and we need a certain shift in policy. The ALDE paper refers to issues of border control – Frontex – but we need rapid deployment and temporary protection. Why has the directive never been used? We need a return control, and when this bears fruit, burden-sharing and shared responsibility have to apply as well. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marina Albiol Guzmán (GUE/NGL).** **–** Señor Presidente, dentro de setenta años la humanidad entera se preguntará cómo se pudieron cometer en Europa este tipo de atrocidades contra personas que huyen de las guerras. Se avergonzarán de pertenecer a la misma raza humana que quienes hoy confiscan a los refugiados y las refugiadas sus objetos de valor o quienes marcan a estas personas con números en los brazos. La extrema derecha ya no está sola en sus posiciones racistas y xenófobas. La acompañan instituciones europeas y buena parte de los Gobiernos de los Estados. Unos lo hacen desde los escaños y otros en la calle, pero es la misma violencia.  El miércoles pasado escuchamos en este Parlamento a una ministra danesa decir que hay que parar la invasión de refugiados. El viernes, un grupo de nazis marchó por las calles de Estocolmo apaleando a inmigrantes. El cierre de fronteras, las deportaciones, el hacinamiento en los campos son tan fascistas como pasearse por las calles con una esvástica en la solapa. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Bodil Valero (Verts/ALE).** **–** Herr talman! Kommissionär Avramopoulos avslutade med något väldigt viktigt. Han sa att vi måste hitta lösningar som stämmer med våra egna grundvärderingar, och jag håller fullständigt med om det. Problemet är att våra lösningar inte alltid gör det. Det är t.ex. inte i linje med våra grundvärderingar att införa inre gränskontroller, eftersom de äventyrar hela Schengensamarbetet.  Det är inte heller i linje med våra värderingar att stoppa människor som flyr för sina liv med bättre yttre gränskontroller och med hänvisning till att de inte har korrekta passhandlingar, för det äventyrar asylrätten och den är vi bundna av. Om vi verkligen vill leva upp till våra grundvärderingar så måste vi börja prioritera grundorsakerna till att människor kommer hit, och inte minst måste vi vara solidariska EU-länderna emellan.  Det är inte okej att några enstaka länder ska ta emot hundratusentals asylsökande när andra tar några hundratal. Det är den här bristande solidariteten som tvingar några av våra EU-länder, bl.a. mitt eget Sverige, att vidta åtgärder som vi helst inte vill se i Europa och som faktiskt äventyrar hela vår sammanhållning. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marco Zanni (EFDD).** **–** Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'emergenza immigrazione ha mostrato il vero volto di quest'Europa, che non è certo basato su principi e ideali di solidarietà ma su egoismi e meschinità. Egoismi degli Stati membri, dove ognuno pensa ai propri confini e lascia i problemi agli altri, e meschinità dell'Unione, che si vorrebbe liberare della questione affidandosi, a carissimo prezzo, all'aiuto e al ricatto di Erdogan. L'Europa è sempre in prima linea per la difesa dei diritti in ogni parte del mondo, ma sulla Turchia e su tutti i suoi problemi interni si tace in un vergognoso e complice silenzio.  Secondo le intenzioni di Bruxelles i soldi dovrebbero finire ai rifugiati. Vorrei sapere su che base si poggia questa sicurezza, dato che non credo sarà affatto semplice verificare come effettivamente verrà utilizzato il denaro. In questi mesi molti disperati sono partiti verso l'Europa, anche con la complicità delle autorità turche. Mi chiedo quindi chi garantisce che tutto questo non possa continuare. La prossima settimana sarò proprio in Turchia per avere maggiori informazioni e cercare di far luce su questa situazione che è ancora ben lontana dall'essere chiara. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Louis Aliot (ENF).** **–** Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, votre fonctionnement européen est marqué du sceau de l'échec. D'abord l'échec de Schengen et le grand retour des frontières nationales, puisqu’au moindre problème, beaucoup de pays ont rétabli les frontières, ce qui prouve que la frontière est un élément central de la politique des États.  Ensuite, un drame humain: un million de migrants arrivés, trois millions de prévus, 3 800 décès en Méditerranée, 10 000 mineurs disparus, des situations explosives, comme à Calais, en France, ou à Cologne. On constate en outre que 62 % de ces migrants sont des migrants économiques et non pas des réfugiés.  Puis, la faiblesse de l'Europe par rapport à la Turquie, pays qui maltraite les droits de l'homme, qui joue avec l'Union européenne, d'un côté, et le groupe "État islamique", de l'autre, et qui bénéficie de 3 milliards d'euros d'aide sans aucun contrôle.  Enfin, la cacophonie européenne. Les bons sentiments ne remplacent pas la gravité des actes et l'échec de la politique, même la Cour des comptes a mis en cause les programmes coûteux et totalement inefficaces de vos politiques d'immigration. Il faut donc redonner la parole au peuple. La démocratie, c'est le gouvernement du peuple par le peuple et pour le peuple. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Γεώργιος Επιτήδειος (** **NI).** **–** Κύριε Πρόεδρε, η αρχαία ελληνική λέξη «πανικός» είναι o πλέον ακριβής χαρακτηρισμός του τρόπου με τον οποίον η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση αντιμετώπισε και εξακολουθεί να αντιμετωπίζει το σοβαρό πρόβλημα των προσφύγων και των μεταναστών. Στην αρχή αδιαφόρησε και στη συνέχεια, όταν το θέμα πήρε ανεξέλεγκτες διαστάσεις, άρχισε τα ανατολίτικα παζάρια με την Τουρκία για το πόσα χρήματα θα πρέπει να της δώσει ώστε να απαγορεύσει στα κυκλώματα της διαφθοράς της χώρας στα οποία συμμετέχουν και κρατικοί λειτουργοί να μην προωθούν στην Ελλάδα παράνομους μετανάστες.  Η Τουρκία, όπως ήταν αναμενόμενο, εκμεταλλεύτηκε αυτή την ευκαιρία και άρχισε να εκβιάζει την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και να ζητά περισσότερα χρήματα από τα τρία δισεκατομμύρια που έχουν εγκριθεί να λάβει. Οφείλετε να αντιληφθείτε ότι η Τουρκία δεν είναι ένας αξιόπιστος συνομιλητής, δεν εκπληρώνει τις υποχρεώσεις της και εκμεταλλεύεται κάθε ευκαιρία για να προωθήσει τα εθνικά της συμφέροντα.  Εάν θέλουμε να πιέσουμε οικονομικά την Τουρκία θα πρέπει, για κάθε παράνομο μετανάστη που έρχεται από την Τουρκία στην Ελλάδα, να επιβάλουμε ένα βαρύ πρόστιμο το οποίο να αφαιρείται από τα χρήματα που πρέπει να λάβει η Τουρκία. Θα της δώσουμε έτσι να καταλάβει ότι ξέρουμε να κάνουμε και εμείς οικονομικά ανατολίτικα παζάρια. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Kinga Gál (PPE).** **–** Napi 2-3000 bevándorló érkezik ma is az Unió területére menedzselhetetlenül. Ekkora tömeg miatt az érkezők kis töredéke regisztrál, ha egyáltalán regisztrál a megfelelő módon, a hotspot-ok nem működnek. Mondjuk ki végre őszintén, hogy nem a tagállami szolidaritás hiányával van a baj. Ekkora leterheltségnél a rendszer nem képes kezelni a helyzetet. Feszültséget kelt tagállamok, kormányok és társadalmi csoportok között. Jelenleg is naponta érkezők több ezres nagyságrendű száma láthatóan destabilizálja Európát. Ezért minden európai döntéshozónak az európai polgárok biztonsága és Európa stabilitása elsődleges feladata és felelőssége kell legyen. Mára az uniós döntéshozatal szintjén is nyilvánvalóvá vált, amit nyár óta látnak azok, akik szembesültek a migránsáradattal: túlnyomó részt nem menedékjogra jogosulttal van dolga Európának.  A legtöbb érkező gazdasági migráns, fiatal vagy középkorú férfi, a kíséret nélkül érkező kiskorúak nagy része pedig 14-18 év közötti fiatal fiú. Európa napokon belül úrrá kell legyen a külső határokon uralkodó kaotikus helyzeten – ez nem lehet más, mint egy technikai kérdés. Csak egy stabil Európa tud segíteni, tud szolidáris lenni a leginkább rászorulókon, a menekültstátuszra jogosultakon. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Knut Fleckenstein (S&D).** **–** Herr Präsident! Ich will Sie gar nicht lange aufhalten bei dieser spannenden Debatte vor knapp 10 % meiner Kollegen und einer gänzlich unbesetzten ersten Reihe. Ich sage das nicht als Vorwurf, weil ich verstehe, dass die anderen 90 % arbeiten wollen, statt zum sechsten Mal das zu hören, was Sie hier heute hören. Ich weigere mich, meine Rede überhaupt abzulesen, weil ich Ihnen auch nichts Neues zu sagen habe, weil ich auch keine Lust mehr habe, dem Rat zu sagen, er soll doch noch mal sehen, dass die Mitgliedstaaten endlich in die Hufe kommen. Und ich – es tut mir leid, Herr Kommissar –, ich kann Sie auch kaum noch hören, wenn Sie immer wieder zu Recht darauf hinweisen, wie gut Sie gearbeitet haben, wie gut wir gearbeitet haben und dass die da nicht so gut arbeiten.  Das Ganze ist unerträglich für die Menschen, die sich das angucken, falls es jemanden gibt, der das im Netz sieht, und es ist unerträglich für die Abgeordneten. Wir sollten gemeinsam überlegen, wie wir mit den Maßnahmen, die Herr Verhofstadt zum Teil genannt hat, ein bisschen mehr Dampf machen, wenn aus den Mitgliedstaaten selbst nichts kommt. Nehmen Sie es nicht persönlich, aber das hat alles so keinen Sinn für mich mehr, deswegen schenke ich Ihnen jetzt 22 Sekunden. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jussi Halla-aho (ECR).** **–** Mr President, last year the migration pressure shifted from the central Mediterranean to the eastern Mediterranean route. Greece does not register the migrants as it should, which is understandable from the Greek point of view, as the relocation mechanism does not and will not work.  The development is not sustainable. Germany, for example, expects to spend EUR 50 billion on migrants this year and next. There are hundreds of thousands of frustrated young migrant men in Germany, Sweden, Finland and other countries with no realistic chance of finding employment or even decent accommodation. The social and political consequences of migration will be severe.  We must have the courage to admit that we cannot solve this crisis by taking people in. No matter how many we accept, there will be millions more coming from Africa and the Middle East. We should consider starting systematic pushbacks, at least in the eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans, sending applicants back to camps and processing all applications there. If those people make it to Europe, they will stay here, whether or not they are granted international protection. We must stop asylum-shopping. Each Member State should be obliged to refuse to accept asylum applications from people who are arriving from, and via, another Member State. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marielle de Sarnez (ALDE).** **–** Monsieur le Président, je veux dire aux institutions européennes, au Conseil et à la Commission, que le message qu'elles ont fait entendre il y a quelques jours, message de défiance à l'égard de la Grèce et d'une hypothétique mise en quarantaine de ce pays, n'était pas un message de bonne politique, ni un message bien inspiré.  Bien évidemment, puisque vous voulez conserver Schengen – nous le voulons tous –, considérons la frontière de la Grèce comme la frontière européenne. N'essayons pas de jouer et de désolidariser les uns des autres. J'étais à Lesbos, samedi et dimanche. J'ai vu le travail des gardes-côtes et des gardes-frontières grecs. J'ai vu les bateaux grecs, plus de bateaux grecs d'ailleurs que de bateaux de Frontex sur place. J'ai vu le travail qu'ils faisaient en allant recueillir les réfugiés en mer. J'ai visité le centre d'accueil et d'enregistrement de Lesbos, qui est une des îles d'accès principal à l'Union européenne. Il y a eu, en janvier de l’année dernière, 700 arrivées, contre 33 000 arrivées en janvier de cette année. Ces arrivées ont été gérées par les Grecs, peu aidés par Frontex, dont le soutien devrait bien évidemment être renforcé. Les migrants sont contrôlés, enregistrés et photographiés. Le travail est fait. Soyons donc vraiment solidaires entre nous et puis prenons des décisions.  La première des décisions que je vous demande de prendre est d'exiger de la Turquie qu'elle fasse cesser le trafic des criminels et des passeurs criminels. 3 000 euros par adulte, 1 000 euros par enfant et moitié tarif en cas de tempête, à quoi s’ajoutent des gilets de sauvetage qui sont en général de faux gilets de sauvetage. Ce serait déjà là une action concrète, nécessaire et vitale de l'Union européenne.  *(L'oratrice accepte de répondre à une question "carton bleu" (article 162, paragraphe 8, du règlement))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Diane James (EFDD),***blue-card question***.** **–** I have just heard a plea, almost a demand, that Turkey do a lot more. Is the MEP who made those statements now advocating that we fast-track Turkey’s EU membership, with all of the problems that Turkish membership would bring to the Economic Union and European Member States? That is a very bizarre statement to make, may I add. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marielle de Sarnez (ALDE),***réponse "carton bleu"***.** **–** Monsieur le Président, merci de cette question, chère collègue.  Je suis depuis toujours opposée à l'entrée de la Turquie dans l'Union européenne. Je considère que ce serait une erreur pour nous, qu'on peut réfléchir à une Union européenne de plusieurs cercles, mais en aucun cas, je ne souhaite que la Turquie fasse partie de notre Union européenne.  Je considère ensuite que nous devrions avoir avec la Turquie des relations un peu plus musclées, un peu plus de volonté politique et de courage politique chez nous et oser leur dire que oui, nous exigeons qu'ils fassent cesser les activités des trafiquants et des criminels avant même de discuter avec eux.  Je doute que nous puissions donner demain 3 milliards – que d'ailleurs nous n'avons pas – à la Turquie et que ce montant suffise pour empêcher l’arrivée de migrants et de réfugiés. J'ai un gros doute sur cette question. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marie-Christine Vergiat (GUE/NGL).** **–** Monsieur le Président, énième débat, énième constat d'échec. Pire, les choses s'aggravent.  Non, la réponse européenne n'est pas à la hauteur de la crise humanitaire qui se joue à nos frontières. Moins de 0,5 % des réfugiés du monde menace la zone la plus riche du monde.  Quatre cents personnes accueillies sur les 160 000 annoncées. Oui, l'attitude des États membres est une honte! On attaque la Grèce, mais où est la solidarité à son égard? Ce pays huit fois moins peuplé que l'Allemagne, un des pays les plus pauvres de l'Union européenne – et on sait pourquoi – doit faire le gendarme pour toute l'Union européenne, ou alors on l'exclut.  Cependant, nul ne semble s'interroger sur l'évolution brutale du flux des réfugiés en Europe orientale au début 2015.  Oui, la Turquie a une responsabilité en la matière, et oui, il serait temps de s'interroger.  Oui, il est temps de s'interroger sur l'utilisation des fonds de l'Union européenne. La Cour des comptes a publié un rapport: nous devons pouvoir l'examiner.  Enfin, quelles sont les suites du rapport d'Europol sur la disparition des 10 000 enfants du sol de l'Union européenne? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Eva Joly (Verts/ALE).** **–** Monsieur le Président, les quatre thèmes de ce débat sont un fidèle résumé de la faillite morale que connait l'Union européenne, qui ne trouve rien à redire quand ses États membres violent les droits fondamentaux, ignorent les textes européens. Une Union, où l'on feint de débattre avec le Danemark, qui légifère honteusement sur la confiscation des biens des migrants, où l'on reçoit Orban, qui construit des murs et donne tous les droits à l'armée, où la présidence néerlandaise projette de faire des échanges de réfugiés avec un pays dont on sait qu'il ne respecte pas les droits fondamentaux des réfugiés, où on laisse les partis d'extrême droite faire les propositions les plus criminelles, où l'on s'apprête à criminaliser les citoyens et les humanitaires lorsqu'ils sauvent des réfugiés d'une mort certaine. Une Union européenne où, parallèlement, on menace la Grèce et les Grecs qui, avec le peu de moyens qui sont les leurs, tentent de faire honneur aux valeurs européennes, où l'on vilipende l'Allemagne, qui fait preuve de solidarité, où l'on ignore chacune des propositions de solution commune présentées par la Commission, où l'on reste sourd aux appels du Parlement européen.  Faillite morale, il n'y a décidément pas d'autre expression pour décrire ce qui se déroule actuellement en Europe.  *(L'oratrice accepte de répondre à une question "carton bleu" (article 162, paragraphe 8, du règlement))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Gianluca Buonanno (ENF),***domanda "cartellino blu"***.** **–** Dopo aver sentito la collega, mi viene da fare una domanda alla collega che trova da dire a tanti: ma lei quanti clandestini o profughi tiene a casa sua, visto che è così tanto furba e brava? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Eva Joly (Verts/ALE),***réponse "carton bleu"***.** **–** Monsieur le Président, la France, qui doit prendre sa part de réfugiés, n’a accueilli jusqu'aujourd'hui, je crois, que 62 sur les 160 000 personnes qui devaient être réparties dans toute l'Union européenne.  La Norvège, qui a pris sa part, avait promis d'accueillir 10 000 réfugiés. Elle a réduit ce quota à 7 000 et elle vient de reconduire, par -28 °C, 29 Syriens qu’elle a laissés à Mourmansk alors qu’il faisait -38 °C. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Gerolf Annemans (ENF).** **–** Ik ben getroffen door alweer de ongelofelijke, indrukwekkende wereldvreemdheid van dit debat hier in dat stevig beveiligde halfrond van het Europees Parlement. Wereldvreemdheid! *Face it,*collega's, Schengen is dood! Er is geen steun meer voor in de publieke opinie, net zomin als voor uw dwaze plan om van Turkije een lid van de Europese Unie te maken.  Turkije, dat een land was dat met een goede ordening tussen kerk en staat begonnen is en dat nu langzaam afglijdt naar een islamitisch regime met een dubieuze rol in de zaak van Isis, een zeer dubieuze rol inzake mensenrechten en inzake de Koerden. Turkije, tot slot, een land dat ons nu chanteert met die stroom van illegalen in Europa. Genoeg redenen dus om dat dwaze plan van deze Europese Unie meteen in de vuilbak te kieperen, want een steeds islamitischer land van die omvang opnemen in de Europese Unie is wel het allerdwaaste wat u zou kunnen doen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Kristina Winberg (EFDD).** **–** Herr talman! 3 miljarder euro till vill Turkiet ha för att finansiera flyktingmottagandet och stärka kustbevakningen. Förlåt, men det senaste jag hörde var 5 miljarder euro. För det första; hur har man tänkt att EU och medlemsstaterna ska få fram dessa enorma summor? Jo just det, EU ska ju stå för 500 miljarder euro och medlemstaterna för resten, baserat på BNP.  Det skulle i princip innebära att mitt land Sverige, som tagit emot nästan 200 000 asylsökande förra året och fått låna pengar för att kunna finansiera denna massinvandring, nu ska betala ca 900 miljoner svenska kronor till ett korrupt land som Turkiet. Turkiet ses som ett transitland där väldigt få migranter vill stanna någon längre tid. Varför tror man att man med hjälp av EU medel ska få stopp på trycket eller minska trycket så att färre beger sig över Medelhavet?  Tittar bara på januari månad: man kan konstatera att det kommit tretton gånger fler från Turkiet än samma månad året innan. Jag frågar mig, vart tog gränsbevakningen vägen egentligen?  *(Talaren godtog att besvara en fråga ("blått kort") i enlighet med artikel 162.8 i arbetsordningen.)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Olaf Stuger (ENF),***"blauwe kaart"-vraag***.** **–** Ik wil mevrouw Winberg vragen na dit betoog of het voor haar niet surrealistisch is om in een debat te staan waarin het gaat om geweld tegen vluchtelingen, tegen asielzoekers, terwijl in haar land na honderden, misschien wel duizenden incidenten in asielzoekerscentra waarbij hulpverleners zijn aangevallen, nu voor het eerst een dodelijk slachtoffer is gevallen onder die hulpverleners. Een Zweedse vrouw is, zoals u weet, doodgestoken door een jonge asielzoeker.  Mijn vraag aan mevrouw Winberg is dus: is het niet heel vreemd om hier in zo'n discussie te staan, terwijl dit in uw land is gebeurd? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Kristina Winberg (EFDD),***svar ("blått kort")***.** **–** Jo, det är väldigt märkligt, och jag vill börja med att säga att jag fördömer all form av rasism, våld och mord. Som vi hörde här så mördades en ung kvinna på ett hem för ensamkommande barn så sent som för två veckor sedan. Härom dagen hörde jag om ett hem där personalen fick gömma sig för att det var aggressivitet och våld på hemmet. Ni ser ju vad som händer, rädslan vi pratar om, ett rädslans virus. Våra flickor vågar inte gå till badhus, man är rädd för att vara ute på stan och husera. Så varför lyfter man inte fram detta i debatten? Det är helt klart korrekt. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Udo Voigt (NI).** **–** Herr Präsident! Warum lügen wir uns eigentlich hier einen in die Tasche? Wir müssen doch zugeben: Die Hotspots funktionieren nicht, die Rückführung funktioniert nicht, der Schutz der Außengrenzen – Schengen – funktioniert nicht, Dublin funktioniert nicht, die Zurückhaltung der Flüchtlinge in der Türkei funktioniert nicht, die Beibringung der Geldgeschenke für die Türkei funktioniert nicht, die Umsiedlungspläne funktionieren nicht, die gemeinsame Asylpolitik funktioniert nicht.  Hier wird dann immer gerade aus der linken Ecke die Beibehaltung der Wertegemeinschaft von nationalen Politikern gefordert. Wo sind denn die Forderungen gegenüber den Flüchtlingen und Asylanten in unserem Land? Dürfen die alles? Wir haben es doch in Köln gesehen, wir kennen alle die Beispiele: Sie begrapschen Frauen, sie bedrohen, sie plündern, sie vergewaltigen. Und wenn sie diese Dinge unserer Wertegemeinschaft nicht einhalten, dann gehören sie nicht in einen Integrationskurs, sondern dann gehören sie raus aus Europa, am besten auf dem gleichen Wege, auf dem sie gekommen sind. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jan Olbrycht (PPE).** **–** Sposób radzenia sobie Unii Europejskiej w sytuacji kryzysowej będzie miał ogromny wpływ na jej dalsze funkcjonowanie i generalnie na jej *raison d'être.* Jednym z elementów skuteczności Unii Europejskiej jest umiejętne posługiwanie się środkami, w tym również środkami finansowymi. Z bardzo dużą uwagą Parlament Europejski śledzi kwestie dotyczące mechanizmu dla Turcji. Chciałbym w związku z tym zwrócić się do prezydencji z zapytaniem: jak na dzisiaj wygląda konsekwencja tej decyzji? Jak wygląda wywiązanie się państw członkowskich z zobowiązania? Jak wpłynie mechanizm na rzecz Turcji na to, co dzisiaj nazywamy jednością budżetu, a więc stworzeniem mechanizmów wokół budżetu? Ostatnio byliśmy w Amsterdamie na konferencji na temat budżetu i w związku z tym myślę, że w świetle tych poważnych dyskusji musimy zastanowić się nad nowymi instrumentami, które zmieniają sposób funkcjonowania budżetu europejskiego. Musimy to rozwiązać teraz, bo trudne sytuacje będą się powtarzać, i w związku z tym musimy być przygotowani na bardzo ciężkie i bardzo skomplikowane czasy. Stąd moje pytanie: co z mechanizmem dla Turcji?  *(Mówca zgadza się odpowiedzieć na pytanie zadane zgodnie z procedurą niebieskiej kartki (art. 162 ust. 8 Regulaminu)).* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Bill Etheridge (EFDD),***blue-card question***.** **–** Would you not agree with me that the situation with Turkey is purely a sign of the weakness of the EU and its inability to deal with this migrant crisis? It is actually being played with – made a fool of – by Turkey and having to resort to bribes to ask Turkey to do what really should be the right thing to do anyway. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jan Olbrycht (PPE),***odpowiedź na pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki***.** **–** W Pana pytaniu jest oczywiście zawarte oskarżenie, w związku z czym trudno jest na dzisiaj odpowiedzieć, jakie są motywacje. Jedno jest pewne, że oczywiście Turcja wykorzystuje tę sytuację dla swoich własnych interesów. Tu się absolutnie zgadzam. Natomiast dla nas najważniejsze są interesy Unii Europejskiej, interesy naszych obywateli. W związku z czym jest pytanie, czy wytworzymy mechanizm, który będzie uczciwy, transparentny i skuteczny. Ale zgadzam się, że rzeczywiście sytuacja jest bardzo trudna i dotyczy interesów tureckich. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Péter Niedermüller (S&D).** **–** A Schengeni Egyezmény talán a legfontosabb kifejeződése a nyitott, szabad és nemzeti egoizmust elutasító Európának. Annak az Európának, amit nem a határok szabdalnak szét, hanem a liberális demokrácia szabadsága tart össze. Ma Schengent komoly veszély fenyegeti. Az ürügyet a menekültek jelentik, valójában azonban másról van szó. Arról, hogy Európában ismét terjed a nacionalizmus, a bezárkózás, a kirekesztés politikája. Aki nemzeti zászlókkal tűzdeli tele az Európai Parlament padsorait, az vissza akarja forgatni a történelem kerekét. És ezt nem fogadhatjuk el! Nem hagyhatjuk, hogy Európa-ellenes és populista pártok ránk kényszerítsék az akaratukat. Nem hagyhatjuk, hogy a szélsőjobboldali pártok és ideológiák foglyává váljon az európai menekültügyi politika.  Tudjuk, hogy a határok és kerítések nem segítenek. Nem állítják meg a menekülteket és nem védenek meg a terroristáktól. Ahhoz más eszközök kellenek, európai összefogás, közös akarat szükséges! A polgárok biztonsága elsődleges és a biztonság oltárán nem áldozhatjuk fel szabadságunkat, európaiságunkat. A határok visszaállítása, Schengen felfüggesztése vagy felmondása az európai eszme végét jelentené. Persze lennének Európában pártok és kormányok, amelyek örülnének ennek, de nem fogjuk ezt az örömöt megszerezni nekik. Európa nem a nemzetek egymással vetélkedő konglomerátuma, hanem mindenkinek otthont, boldogulást és biztonságot kívánó közös haza, és Schengen ennek a legfőbb intézménye. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Monica Macovei (ECR).** **–** Domnule președinte, Turcia are aproximativ două milioane de refugiați în această perioadă și trebuie sprijinită în gestionarea fluxului de refugiați. Cele trei miliarde de euro destinate asistenței pentru refugiați includ și contribuția statelor membre ale Uniunii. Consider oportună votarea acestui mecanism, deoarece Uniunea este în momentul de față principalul donator în abordarea consecințelor acestei crize.  Avem însă nevoie și de alte soluții decât cele financiare (să tot dăm bani), pentru că această criză se va înrăutăți în perioada care urmează. Efectele acestor conflicte – printre altele, și fluxul de refugiați continuu – trebuie combătute printr-o acțiune colectivă. De aceea este nevoie de o colaborare eficientă cu Turcia, dar și de transparență în cheltuirea banilor pe care Turcia îi primește.  În final, aș vrea să amintesc de „paradoxul toleranței”, care spune că, atunci când o societate tolerantă tolerează o idee sau o cultură intolerantă, riscă să fie distrusă toleranța.  *(Vorbitorul a acceptat să răspundă unei întrebări adresate în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru” (articolul 162 alineatul (8) din Regulamentul de procedură))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ivan Jakovčić (ALDE),***pitanje koje je podizanjem plave kartice postavio***.** **–** Hvala Vam gospođo Macovei što ste prihvatili ovu plavu kartu. Pažljivo sam Vas slušao kad ste govorili o potrebi donacije i pomoći Turskoj. Međutim, činjenica je da je kralj Abdulah danas izjavio da Jordan više neće moći primati izbjeglice. Činjenica je da se u Libanonu također nalazi preko milijun izbjeglica, u Jordanu njih 1 270 000. Mislite li da je potrebno, kada je riječ o tim zemljama, kao i o Turskoj, u potpunosti uključiti Ujedinjene narode kako bismo zaista imali sve pod kontrolom? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Franz Obermayr (ENF).** **–** Herr Präsident! Ich habe eine technische Frage zu Ihrer Vorsitzführung, die ich wirklich sehr ordentlich finde. Allerdings habe ich ein Problem, wenn ich mich wiederholt mit einer blauen Karte melde und Ihre Mitarbeiter und Sie in eine andere Richtung schauen. Wie soll ich es denn künftig machen? Solch ich am Tisch rufen, auf den Tisch hauen, soll ich laut schreien? Bitte helfen Sie mir: Wie soll ich es anstellen, damit Sie mich auch sehen, wenn ich eine blaue Karte zeige? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Președintele. –** Sunt și colegii mei aici. Poate nu s-au uitat în momentul acela la dumneavoastră, dar, dacă ne-ați atras atenția că aveți asemenea intervenții, de acum încolo ne vom uita și ne cerem scuze dacă nu v-am văzut până acum. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Λάμπρος Φουντούλης (** **NI).** **–** Κύριε Πρόεδρε, δεν θέλω να κάνω ερώτηση με γαλάζια κάρτα, αλλά θέλω να επισημάνω κάτι που ίσως διέφυγε της προσοχής σας. Προηγουμένως, η συνάδελφος Guzman μίλησε στο Κοινοβούλιο και φορούσε μία μπλούζα η οποία έγραφε επάνω «Anti-fascist Action» και έχει μπει στο Twitter και σε όλα τα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης. Αυτό νομίζω απαγορεύεται από το Κοινοβούλιο, γιατί μπορούσα και εγώ να φορέσω μία μπλούζα του Λαϊκού Συνδέσμου Χρυσή Αυγή και να είμαι εδώ. Όμως βλέπετε ότι δεν το κάνω. Πρέπει να επισημανθεί και να της γίνει παρατήρηση. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Președintele. –** Am reținut problema ridicată de dumneavoastră, dar noi trebuie să dăm cuvântul doamnei Macovei, să răspundă la întrebarea respectivă și după aceea ar fi trebuit să discutăm lucrul ăsta. Am reținut. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Monica Macovei (ECR),***răspuns la întrebarea adresată în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru” de către Ivan Jakovčić***.** **–** Răspunsul este simplu: trebuie să colaborăm cu toate statele care au refugiați și trebuie să stabilim interesul nostru comun. Acesta nu este să primim pe toată lumea, la grămadă, în Uniunea Europeană, ci să fim capabili să triem și să trimitem în state arabe în care oamenii sunt în siguranță. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Филиз Хюсменова (ALDE).** **–** Г-н Председател, уважаеми Комисари, и Европейската система на убежището, и Женевската конвенция за статута на бежанците от 1951 г. изискват - след незаконно преминаване на границата, търсещите убежище да се представят незабавно на властите.  За съжаление често бежанците се укриват, избират обходни пътища и рискуват живота си, защото знаят, че регистрирането и предоставянето на бежански статут трябва да бъде направено в първата държава на пристигане, което те биха желали да избегнат, имайки предвид натовареността на системите на прием на тези държави.  В същото време на граничните служители в държавите на първа линия е поверена отговорната задача да гарантират сигурността и да контролират потока на преминаващите. Затова, когато търсещите убежище целенасочено избират труднодостъпни, опасни маршрути в тъмната част на денонощието, вместо обозначените места за преминаване, е трудно да се говори за правилното прилагане на принципа за забрана на връщане.  Явно дъблинските правила за прием и системата на релокация не са адекватни на реалността. Опасявам се, че докато не установим единна система за прием на базата на централизирано и справедливо разпределение на молбите за убежище, инцидентите ще продължават да се случват. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Τάκης Χατζηγεωργίου (** **GUE/NGL).** **–** Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, νομίζω ότι είμαστε τραγικοί. Είμαστε τραγικοί γιατί επαναλαμβάνουμε μια συζήτηση κάθε μήνα χωρίς ουσιαστικά να υπάρχουν προτάσεις από πουθενά. Δεν υπάρχουν προτάσεις από το Κοινοβούλιο, από την Επιτροπή, δεν υπάρχουν προτάσεις από τα Ηνωμένα Έθνη. Υπάρχει όμως μια βασική διαφορά αυτής της συζήτησης από τις προηγούμενες. Στις προηγούμενες λέγαμε έρχεται χειμώνας, τώρα λέμε ότι έρχεται άνοιξη. Υπάρχει ακόμα μια βασική διαφορά. Έχουν προστεθεί μερικές εκατοντάδες νεκροί.  Η Τουρκία έχει δεχτεί μεγάλο βάρος, αλλά ποιος ελέγχει τα χρήματα αν πηγαίνουν πράγματι για τον λόγο που δίνονται; Δέστε τον Λίβανο. Το 20% του πληθυσμού του είναι πρόσφυγες. Αυτοί οι αριθμοί για τους οποίους εμείς αναφερόμαστε είναι το 0,1% του πληθυσμού της Ευρώπης. Οι φράχτες, αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, τι ρόλο παίζουν, οπουδήποτε και αν βρίσκονται; Ποιοι δίνουν τα όπλα στους εμπόλεμους στη Συρία; Γιατί δεν το καταγγέλλει κανείς αυτό;  Στην προηγούμενη συζήτηση είχα πει ότι αν ήμουν πρόσφυγας και άκουγα αυτή τη συζήτηση θα έβρισκα τρόπο να πάω να πνιγώ. Νομίζω ότι μας έχουν ακούσει οι άνθρωποι και αυτό ακριβώς είναι που κάνουν. Κλείνω με μια διατύπωση. Δεν έχω ακούσει πρόταση, ούτε από την Επιτροπή και διερωτώμαι τι πραγματικά σκέπτονται σήμερα μετά από δεκάδες χιλιάδες νεκρούς και μετά από ...  *(Ο Πρόεδρος αφαιρεί τον λόγο από τον ομιλητή.)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ernest Urtasun (Verts/ALE).** **–** Señor Presidente, representantes del Consejo y de la Comisión, no puedo dejar de expresar una cierta sensación de bochorno por lo que acontece en Europa y, además, hoy, nos hacen un poco ―tengo que decirles― de notarios de la realidad: el representante del Consejo nos dice que está muy preocupado por las cifras que ha dado Europol sobre los menores no acompañados; el representante de la Comisión nos recuerda los muertos habidos hasta ahora en el Mediterráneo.  Y me parece una foto muy evidente de lo que está sucediendo en Europa: unas instituciones europeas paralizadas y unos Estados miembros que no cumplen sus compromisos y han empezado a no respetar el Derecho europeo.  Y a mí me parece que estamos, en estos momentos, ante una situación gravísima.  Yo, lo único que les exijo desde aquí es que, por lo menos, hagan lo que está en su mano. Y lo que está en su mano es, de entrada, que se haga respetar la Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales; que se haga respetar el Derecho europeo en todas partes, no solo en Polonia, sino también en Dinamarca y en cualquier otro país de la Unión Europea; y que hagan cumplir los compromisos de los Estados miembros, porque, a día de hoy, del mecanismo de reubicación de emergencia, nadie ha cumplido sus metas. En fin, España ha acogido hasta la fecha a dieciocho refugiados. Es una auténtica vergüenza.  Por favor, hagan respetar, por lo menos, los compromisos a los cuales llegaron los Estados miembros hace pocos meses. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Diane James (EFDD).** **–** Mr President, a European EU passport and access to the European lifestyle are now an aspiration for millions worldwide who are proving daily that they will go to enormous lengths to secure those objectives.  Now, this cannot and should not continue. Chancellor Merkel and Germany have unleashed a migrant onslaught that is threatening Member States’ and citizens’ security, social cohesion and economic prosperity. Schengen and Frontex are clearly unable to withstand or cope with this enormous migrant pressure. Reactive European Union policy-making is just not working: we are seeing that every time we are here and at our mini-plenaries.  A radical rethink is now required, and it will be necessary to make some really hard choices. The immediate priority has got to be to remove the carrot. No stick is then required. Stop the flow and the problems that come with it. 27 Member States should not have to shoulder the consequences of another Member State’s – in this case Germany’s – ill-conceived and ill-thought-through ideology. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Auke Zijlstra (ENF).** **–** Minister Koenders zei bij het begin van het debat dat hoe wij omgaan met migranten weerspiegelt wie wij zijn. Maar realiseert de minister zich dat de manier waarop deze gelukzoekers omgaan met onze vrouwen en onze kinderen net zo goed laat zien wie zíj zijn? Er is net wéér een steekpartij geweest in het asielzoekerscentrum in Almere! Meneer Koenders, hoe kan het dat de aanranders en de geweldplegers nog steeds in aanmerking komen voor verblijf? Waarom worden zij niet direct uitgezet?  Voorzitter, Turkije belegert ons met miljoenen van deze gelukzoekers en de Unie biedt Turkije nu drie miljard om deze invasie te stoppen. Maar de Turken zien onze zwakte en ze eisen steeds meer: nu al vijf miljard! En de EU laat zich chanteren. Met geld weggeven en met kruiperigheid koop je geen veiligheid. Turkije moet geen 5 miljard, geen 3 miljard, helemaal geen cent krijgen! We krijgen er immers niet anders voor terug dan ellende. Voorzitter, de grenzen moeten dicht, want het chanteren door Turkije is geen oplossing, maar een onderdeel van het probleem. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jeroen Lenaers (PPE).** **–** De situatie op dit moment is afschuwelijk en, commissaris Avramopoulos, u gebruikte vandaag cijfers van het IOM om dat nogmaals te benadrukken. Dat is terecht. Uw collega, mijnheer Timmermans, - ik vind het spijtig dat hij hier vandaag niet is - mag ook graag een beetje goochelen met cijfers. Zo claimde hij vorige week dat 60 procent van de vluchtelingen die Europa binnenkomen, uit gebieden komen waarvan je niet kunt aannemen dat ze recht geven op een vluchtelingenstatus. Het zou gaan om met name mensen uit Noord-Afrika, terwijl uit de cijfers van Frontex blijkt dat tussen de 89 en 97 procent van de mensen die in december zijn binnengekomen, uit Syrië, Irak of Afghanistan komen.  Dus óf Frontex zit ernaast óf de eerste vice-voorzitter van de Europese Commissie kent het verschil niet tussen een Afghaan en een Marokkaan. Maar in beide gevallen staat de Europese Commissie mooi voor gek. Ik zou graag aan u willen vragen om daar in ieder geval vandaag duidelijkheid over te verschaffen. Want duidelijkheid is cruciaal in dit geval.  Daarom ook een vraag aan minister Koenders over het plan van zijn partijleider Diederik Samsom in Den Haag. Het werd hier al door een collega zojuist "het Nederlandse plan" genoemd en ik wil ook graag dat daarover geen enkel misverstand bestaat. Gaat het Nederlands voorzitterschap daadwerkelijk met dit plan aan de slag? Of moeten we hier met zijn allen vaststellen dat het slechts om een proefballonnetje ging voor de krantenkoppen? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Claude Moraes (S&D).** **–** Mr President, many Members have referred to the Europol report, which indicates that 10 000 unaccompanied minors now in the European Union are being exploited. Europol is probably the most respected agency in this House, and I know, having spoken to the colleagues involved, that its figure is just a snapshot. There has never been a refugee crisis in which the managed trafficking of minors has been so brutal and so systematic. And in the coming weeks and months you will see more horror stories of the kind that we are witnessing.  I am not saying this for good effect, but for the benefit of all those who believe that we have the luxury of giving up: giving up on the Commission’s plans; giving up for not having done anything; giving up on the Member States which are doing less than other Member States doing more. If we have that luxury, and if you think that we can do that, then just understand that in the coming weeks, minors will be coming from Syria as genuine asylum-seekers. There is no ambiguity to their status under the Geneva Convention, whether the European Union exists or not. Therefore, we have work to do in Parliament, on the Borders Agency, on Dublin. So in our comfortable offices, let us get on with that work; let us work with the Commission. Yes, make that repeated boring speech.  Now to the Dutch Presidency. There are those Member States which are not doing their work. They are not protecting the external borders or relocating. We know that, and so let as repeat the message to Member States which are not doing their work or taking responsibility: do it now – take responsibility.  *(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question under Rule 149(8))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Alessandra Mussolini (PPE),***domanda "cartellino blu"***.** **–** Ha ragione il presidente Moraes. Pensate che già ben tre anni fa in Italia noi approvammo all'unanimità in Parlamento il conferimento ai minori di uno status giuridico, senza farli entrare nella procedura dei richiedenti asilo. Solo così, non facendoli più diventare un numero, loro possono essere salvati dalle maglie della criminalità. Vorrei sapere cosa pensa il presidente su questo. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Claude Moraes (S&D),***blue-card answer***.** **–** Thank you, Mr President: I never get a blue card – my speeches are always so boring – so thank you very much. I was in fact indicating, Ms Mussolini, that Italy is one of those countries on the front line. Italy and Greece are on the front line; there are countries like Sweden and Germany taking more than anyone else; and then there are those Member States not doing enough.  But this is not a blame game. It is about Italy having been on the front line and therefore maturing its policies. I agree with what you are saying, but I say to those colleagues who do not want to take more refugees for the European Union that, had the European Union not existed, these people would have come to what is called the continent of Europe. People heard King Abdullah this morning talking about how his country is now unable to cope. Italy would have had mature policies because it was on the front line.  So I agree that this is happening and that those Member States which are not taking responsibility should work towards an organised solution. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Charles Tannock (ECR).** **–** Mr President, the current migration crisis has illustrated that the 1951 Geneva Convention and the subsequent 67 Protocols are ill-suited to the modern world of mass communication and global travel. Mechanisms that were devised in the wake of the Second World War were based on the premise that those facing genuine state persecution would be allowed refuge in a neighbouring safe country. They were not designed for people crossing the globe across countless safe states in order to reach countries offering the most generous welfare systems and asylum policies. Neither was the Convention designed with the idea that individuals could transfer their refugee status from one state to another, as we are seeing now in the case of many who have left safe refugee camps in Turkey in order to reach Europe and then claim asylum again.  2016 will see a new UN Secretary—General elected, probably from an eastern European state. Speaking personally, I believe that the EU should take this opportunity to press for reform of the 1951 Geneva Convention to address these very valid concerns or else the Convention will no longer be respected or applied. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Maite Pagazaurtundúa Ruiz (ALDE).** **–** Señor Presidente, muchas gracias a los miembros de la Comisión, que resisten en este debate de miles de palabras que estamos pronunciando.  Todo lo que ha dicho el Consejo está bien, pero no hace lo que dice. Y, hoy, hemos hablado de valores ―ha hablado la señora Ferrara; ha hablado el Consejo; ha hablado el señor Pittella―, pero es que los valores se fomentan con actos y con ejemplo, no con palabras. Y lo que realmente están fomentando el Consejo y los Estados ―muchos de ellos― es la insolidaridad y la deshumanización. Y es así, y así hay que decirlo.  La suerte de los que escapan de Siria, Afganistán o Eritrea nos afecta ―nos guste o no―, y escapan de los mismos totalitarios asesinos que quieren acabar con nuestra libertad.  Más de un millón de refugiados han llegado a Europa porque, en el año 2014, el Programa Mundial de Alimentos vio reducido su fondo en un 40 % y sintieron pánico. Una cuarta parte son menores y, de ellos, un 10 % son menores no acompañados y, de ellos, 10 000 están extraviados o fuera de la debida protección. Y es un escándalo.  Y es posible esto por una larga cadena de errores y negligencias, en gran parte buscados, porque muchos de los Gobiernos europeos no quieren saber nada de la responsabilidad conjunta, no quieren saber que es preciso atender humanitariamente a los que nos necesitan.  Y la razón del desastre es la falta de una política comunitaria de asilo. Es un desastre el arraigo de la insensibilidad colectiva y la perversión de estigmatizar a quienes deberíamos estar protegiendo. Y es cruel.  Estamos sufriendo ―y se ha hablado también hoy, aquí, de los virus― el peor de los virus posibles, el que afecta al sistema nervioso de la Unión Europea, a nuestro corazón. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Eleonora Forenza (GUE/NGL).** **–** Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, io voglio augurarmi che per questo Parlamento non sia un problema il fatto che alcuni colleghi avevano indossato una maglia con la scritta "Azione Antifascista" quanto il dilagare di nuovi fascismi in tutta Europa, quanto quello che autorevolmente Moni Ovadia ha definito il nuovo olocausto che si sta consumando nel Mar Mediterraneo.  Io credo che oggi occorrano parole di verità su questi tre miliardi dati alla Turchia, ovvero al governo Erdogan, ovvero a un governo che quotidianamente continua a fare stragi ai danni della vita del popolo curdo. Io credo che noi abbiamo dato questi tre miliardi per esternalizzare le frontiere, per bloccare i profughi in fuga ed evitare che essi arrivino in Europa. Abbiamo dato tre miliardi alla Turchia di Erdogan, ovvero a un governo che ha rapporti fortemente ambigui anche con il Daesh, esattamente per esternalizzare il problema dell'accoglienza.  Noi proponiamo che questi tre miliardi vengano dati all'UNHCR, che vengano dati a quelle ONG che quotidianamente lavorano materialmente per la costruzione di un corridoio umanitario, che è l'unica cosa civile che quest'Europa potrebbe fare. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  | **IN THE CHAIR: ANNELI JÄÄTTEENMÄKI** *Vice-President* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ernest Maragall (Verts/ALE).** **–** Señora Presidenta, no me satisface saber que este Parlamento haya dicho y repetido, una y otra vez, lo que debería hacerse y no se hace. Y aún menos me satisface que Consejo y Comisión, con sus palabras, nos den la razón. Inútil. Seguimos dejando en manos de cada Estado el cumplimiento de nuestras obligaciones europeas e internacionales, pero hoy Europa es sinónimo de silencio, ocultación, omisión, inacción e irresponsabilidad. Trescientos sesenta y ocho muertos, nos decía el señor Avramopoulos. Todos somos cómplices de estas muertes, como lo somos de los diez mil menores evaporados.  El acuerdo con Turquía es aún más inquietante: tres meses para confirmarlo —Italia lo hizo ayer, por fin—, pero aún no hemos empezado a aplicar efectivamente ese acuerdo para la acogida. Y no somos capaces de impedir que sigan saliendo de Turquía en pequeños botes, para morir a la vista de los voluntarios que los esperan en las playas europeas, en las playas de las islas griegas.  La respuesta no es Frontex. La respuesta está en la acción conjunta y responsable. Menos muros aquí; más actuación en los lugares de origen, más acogida efectiva, distribuida entre todos los Estados miembros, contando con la voluntad y el compromiso de tantas ciudades que han dicho bien claro que están dispuestas a asumir su responsabilidad.  Europa está empezando a pagar un precio altísimo por no existir, por no ser, por no actuar como Europa. Dejemos de pasarnos las culpas y trabajemos juntos: Consejo, Comisión, Parlamento, todo el mundo, juntos. En Grecia, en Turquía, en Dinamarca, en Barcelona, en Estocolmo. Liderazgo, compromiso y autoridad moral. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Γεώργιος Επιτήδειος (** **NI),***ερώτηση με "γαλάζια κάρτα" που απευθύνεται στην κυρία Eleonora Forenza***.** **–** Κυρία Πρόεδρε, όμως η ερώτηση μου δεν είναι για τον κύριο Maragall, είναι για την προηγούμενη ομιλήτρια, την κυρία Forenza, η οποία είπε ότι πρέπει να δίνουμε τα τρία δισεκατομμύρια στις ΜΚΟ. Γνωρίζει ότι οι ΜΚΟ εμπλέκονται σε παράνομες ενέργειες; Πρόσφατα στην Ελλάδα συνελήφθησαν μέλη των ΜΚΟ, τα οποία ήταν μέλη κυκλώματος προωθήσεως παρανόμων μεταναστών από την Τουρκία προς την Ελλάδα. Σε αυτούς τους ανθρώπους θέλει να δώσουμε τα χρήματα; Αυτές τις ενέργειες θέλει να επιβραβεύσουμε; |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Eleonora Forenza (GUE/NGL),***risposta a una domanda "cartellino blu" di Georgios Epitideios***.** **–** Io penso che non si possa ulteriormente continuare con l'olocausto di migliaia di donne e di uomini. Io credo che noi ci dobbiamo assumere fino in fondo la responsabilità politica come Unione europea e come Stati membri. Credo che quello che sta accadendo ai danni della Grecia, che viene sostanzialmente costretta a schedare i migranti pena un ulteriore sigillo, sia un'ulteriore prova della inciviltà in cui quest'Europa sta velocemente scivolando. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marie-Christine Arnautu (ENF).** **–** Madame le Président, l'incapacité de l'Union européenne à faire face à la grande crise migratoire qui secoue l'Europe est patente.  Vous nous parlez d'urgence des réfugiés, de contrôles aux frontières extérieures et de l'avenir de Schengen, mais l'urgence, aujourd'hui, est de mettre fin à l'arrivée massive de clandestins dont la grande majorité rejoint l'Europe pour des motifs économiques, de rétablir le contrôle aux frontières des États afin d'appréhender et d'expulser les étrangers dont la demande d'asile a été rejetée. L'urgence est de se libérer des jurisprudences européennes qui empêchent de renvoyer les étrangers refusant de respecter nos us et coutumes. L'urgence n'est pas de faire des concessions illusoires, ni de donner des milliards d'euros à la Turquie pour qu'elle retienne les immigrés, mais de revoir nos relations avec ce pays, qui soutient les djihadistes en Syrie et en Libye.  Vous évoquez une recrudescence des actes de violence et d'incitation à la haine à l'égard des réfugiés et des migrants en Europe, alors que des femmes viennent d'être violées et agressées sexuellement par des demandeurs d'asile dans plusieurs villes européennes, alors que des réfugiés chrétiens sont victimes de violences, voire assassinés par d'autres réfugiés en raison de leur religion.  Je ne puis qu'être atterrée que vous persistiez dans cet aveuglement idéologique. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Frank Engel (PPE).** **–** Madam President, I am relatively content that the Council seems to have resurfaced, because I was going to start by saying that on this sixth, seventh or eighth occasion that we are having this debate – and we will probably have 10 more – this House and the Commission are in relative harmony of views about what should be done, how we should do it and the fact that we should act. It is the Council, it is the Member States, that simply do not manage to give themselves a line to follow and to act: be it in terms of joint protection of our external borders – because all our external borders are our joint external borders, they belong to all of us, and it is the Member States that have to control them; be it in terms of resettlement of migrants all across the continent, where a number of our governments believe that they are just not concerned, and the others are therefore unable to take real action; be it in terms of the Turkey Fund or of the other funds, where we cannot permanently act as if the Union budget gave us enough leeway to mobilise all the funds necessary. Half of it depends on the Member States, and the Member States are simply not paying. They are paying in single euros, just as they are willing to resettle individual refugees, whereas we would need tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands, or in the case of the euros, billions. This is one of our problems today.  In the framework of this problem today, populism is on the rise. I will conclude by saying that one of our groups, the Conservative Group – it happens to be them right now, but this goes for a very particular part of them – harbours Members of Parliament, one of them at least, who have tried to advocate that there should be a shoot-to-kill order on European borders. If this continues, we are in serious trouble, because some of their voters might try to take a gun in hand and act. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Elena Valenciano (S&D).** **–** Señora Presidenta; ¿saben qué sucede? Que esto no es un teatro. No es un teatro en el que cada mes exponemos aquí, los diputados, nuestra desesperación porque no se toman medidas. Y la Comisión y el Consejo —sobre todo el Consejo, que va cambiando de Presidencia— escuchan pacientemente a ver si ya se acaba el turno de palabra de los diputados. Verán, es que estamos haciendo historia: historia. Está siendo la historia de la ineficacia más cruel a la que se ha enfrentado nunca la Unión Europea.  Esto no es un teatro; esto es una reunión de representantes políticos que estamos exigiendo a nuestros Gobiernos, al Consejo y a la Comisión que cesen ya en su ineficacia cruel. Porque se puede ser ineficaz en muchas áreas, pero aquí estamos hablando de vidas humanas.  Y, ahora, todos miramos a Grecia: este ha sido el mes más mortífero en Grecia en los últimos años. Centenares de personas están muriendo en el Mediterráneo. Ya se ha convertido en una frase hecha: «el Mediterráneo, nuestro cementerio».  Pero eso tiene responsables, señores del Consejo, señores de la Comisión, Señorías, tiene responsables: todos aquellos que tenemos la obligación de empujar, de exigir a los Gobiernos nacionales que se hagan cargo de una solución que es posible. Es posible salvar vidas humanas y es necesario aplicar las leyes que nos hemos dado unos a otros.  Esto no es un teatro: es un Parlamento y exigimos que actúen.  *(La oradora acepta responder a una pregunta formulada con arreglo al procedimiento de la «tarjeta azul» (artículo 162, apartado 8, del Reglamento))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Λάμπρος Φουντούλης (** **NI),***ερώτηση με "γαλάζια κάρτα"***.** **–** Kυρία Valenciano, είπατε προηγουμένως ότι έχει καταντήσει το Αιγαίο και η Μεσόγειος ένα απέραντο νεκροταφείο. Σας ερωτώ λοιπόν: ποιος σπρώχνει αυτούς τους ανθρώπους να μπουν σε σαπιοκάραβα και να περάσουν τα νερά του Αιγαίου; Απαντώ εγώ για εσάς: η Τουρκία. Από εκεί ξεκινάει το πρόβλημα και πρέπει να το παραδεχτείτε. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Elena Valenciano (S&D),***respuesta de «tarjeta azul»***.** **–** Bueno, no es una pregunta, ¿no? Es una afirmación lo que usted hace.  En todo caso, no estoy hablando de responsables. Verá, la Unión Europea no facilita ninguna vía legal para acceder a nuestras fronteras a personas que huyen de la guerra y que están protegidas por las convenciones internacionales. No ofrecemos vías legales. ¿Sabe lo que les ofrecemos? Ponerlos en manos de traficantes o en el fondo del mar. Esa es la propuesta de la Unión Europea. Y, además, ¿sabe qué hacemos? No les atendemos. No les damos ayuda humanitaria.  Tres errores. Tres ineficacias crueles de las que somos responsables todos los europeos. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jan Zahradil (ECR).** **–** Paní předsedající, všichni se shodneme na tom, že nekontrolovatelný příliv uprchlíků do Evropy musí skončit, že ho musíme zastavit, a zároveň všichni víme, že ochrana hranic je primárně v rukou národních států, nikoliv Evropské unie. Některé to zvládají, jiné to nezvládají. Pokud by Evropská komise chtěla něco zásadního udělat, musela by překopat rozpočtová pravidla, musela by změnit celý rozpočet, musela by krátit prostředky jinde a musela by daleko větší část těch finančních prostředků směřovat na ochranu vnějších hranic. Všichni víme, že se to nestane, takže jediná další cesta je ponechat tu ochranu v rukou národních států. Snažit se jim být ku pomoci, neblokovat jejich aktivity, nekritizovat ty, které se rozhodly vnější hranice EU chránit, a těm, které to nezvládají, říci jasně, že prostě nemohou být součástí schengenského prostoru, protože žádná jiná cesta není. Čili Evropská komise by mimo jiné také měla připravit nějaká snazší pravidla pro obnovování dočasných vnitřních hranic uvnitř EU. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Gérard Deprez (ALDE).** **–** Madame la Présidente, le président en exercice du Conseil a dit tout à l'heure que face à la crise des réfugiés, nous devons trouver des réponses communes et efficaces. Il a parfaitement raison, et je partage sa position, mais nous devons regarder la réalité en face, Madame la Présidente.  À la vérité, il n'y a pas de gestion commune des frontières extérieures communes. Il faut changer cela. À la vérité, la suppression des contrôles aux frontières intérieures est suspendue dans un nombre croissant de pays. Il faut arrêter ce mécanisme. À la vérité, le plan de répartition des réfugiés est aujourd'hui une triste farce. Il faut mettre fin à ce plan ou le rendre efficace. À la vérité, et malgré la promesse d'un chèque, d'un premier chèque, de 3 milliards, la Turquie ne contrôle toujours pas ses frontières maritimes et laisse une mafia de passeurs développer une véritable industrie. Il faut, Madame la Présidente, cesser de faire la danse du ventre devant Erdogan et lui parler sur un autre ton.  À la vérité, et malgré le lancement des centres d'enregistrement, les migrants dits économiques sont laissés dans la nature, d'où ils iront grossir demain les rangs des illégaux dans l'un ou l'autre pays. Les centres d'enregistrement doivent aussi être des centres d'accueil.  À la vérité, la politique de retour est un mirage. Il faut l'organiser. Madame la Présidente, il y a urgence. Nous avons besoin d'un sursaut européen, et la balle est dans vos mains.  *(L’orateur accepte de répondre à une question «carton bleu» (article 162, paragraphe 8, du règlement))* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ελισσάβετ Βοζεμπεργκ-Βρυωνίδη (** **PPE),***ερώτηση με "γαλάζια κάρτα"***.** **–** Ήθελα να σας ρωτήσω, εκτός από την αναγκαιότητα των «hot spots» που αναφέρατε – και συμφωνούμε – συμφωνείτε ή όχι ότι θα έπρεπε να αποφασίσουμε και την σύσταση «hot spots» εκτός των κρατών μελών όπως καταγράφει στο ψήφισμά του το Συμβούλιο της Ευρώπης; |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Gérard Deprez (ALDE),***réponse "carton bleu"***.** **–** Madame la Présidente, chère collègue, je vous remercie pour votre question, mais je pense d'abord que si nous installons des centres d'enregistrement sur notre territoire, c'est pour qu'ils servent à quelque chose et pas seulement pour un enregistrement bureaucratique.  Une fois que les gens ont été enregistrés, si nous les laissons partir dans toutes les directions, nous ne pourrons pas mettre en œuvre un élément essentiel du programme de la Commission, à savoir une relocalisation. Cela ne sert donc à rien d'enregistrer les réfugiés si, après, il ne se passe rien.  La première exigence est donc de faire correctement ce que nous nous sommes engagés à faire. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Σοφία Σακοράφα (** **GUE/NGL).** **–** Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, αντιλαμβάνεστε φυσικά ότι συζητάμε επί πτωμάτων, που ο αριθμός τους μεγαλώνει καθημερινά, και μιλάτε για καλύτερη φύλαξη των εξωτερικών συνόρων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, και προτείνετε κιόλας συνεργασία με την Τουρκία η οποία αμφισβητεί ακριβώς αυτά τα σύνορα. Ξεκαθαρίστε, λοιπόν, τι εννοείτε; Δεχόμαστε επίθεση από στρατό; Απελπισμένους και πεινασμένους, γυναίκες και παιδιά, έχουμε απέναντί μας. Τι προτείνετε; Ναρκοπέδια, τάφρους, ελεύθερους σκοπευτές; Και μην ακούσω πάλι για επαναπροωθήσεις, για αναστολή της Σένγκεν και λοιπές μεγαλοστομίες.  Και επιτέλους, σταματήστε να κρύβεστε πίσω από την Ελλάδα. Της φορτώνετε ευθύνες για άλλοθι, επειδή αρνείστε εσείς να αναλάβετε έστω και τις ελάχιστες δικές σας ευθύνες για πρόβλημα που δημιούργησε και η δική σας πολιτική και σήμερα δεν άκουσα καμία αυτοκριτική σε αυτή την αίθουσα. Τι θέλετε λοιπόν; Τι επεξεργάζεστε; Τι έχετε αποφασίσει; Να ξαναφτιάξετε στρατόπεδα συγκέντρωσης; Να γίνει η Ελλάδα ο Λίβανος της Ευρώπης; Να ξαναγίνει η Ευρώπη το εκκολαπτήριο του ναζισμού και του φασισμού;  Η λύση είναι μία, κύριοι συνάδελφοι, την έχω ξαναπεί πολλές φορές σε αυτή την αίθουσα και πρέπει να εφαρμοστεί άμεσα. Ασφαλείς δρόμοι για τους πρόσφυγες, και κατ’ αναλογία φιλοξενία τους σε όλα τα κράτη μέλη της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Franz Obermayr (ENF).** **–** Frau Präsidentin! In den Flüchtlingsdebatten der letzten Jahre hörten wir immer – vor allem von der Linken – das Mantra von der bösen Festung Europa. Und ich warnte damals bereits vor dieser frechen Lüge. Denn Europa ist bis heute keine Festung. Unsere Grenzen waren und sind bis heute offen wie ein Scheunentor, wie ein Schweizerkäse, wenn Sie so wollen.  Wir haben keinen Schutz unserer Außengrenzen, und über eine Million Einwanderer beweisen dies ja ganz deutlich. Nun soll mit der Türkei dieser Völkerwanderung Einhalt geboten werden. Die Türkei fordert fünf Milliarden, und das zusätzlich zu den ohnehin jedes Jahr überwiesenen 750 Millionen einer sogenannten Heranführungshilfe.  Das ist Basar, das ist Erpressung pur, und ich befürchte, dass die Türkei weiterhin die Grundrechte mit Füßen treten wird, weiterhin Journalisten verhaften wird, weiterhin einen Feldzug gegen die Kurden führen wird und Europa auf der Nase herumtanzen wird. Auf jeden Fall ist die Türkei keine Option, unsere fehlende Entschlossenheit bei der Grenzsicherung zu ersetzen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Nadine Morano (PPE).** **–** Madame la Présidente, arrêtez la politique des quotas de migrants, qui envoie un message désastreux d'incitation à l'immigration illégale.  Je me suis rendue dans les camps de réfugiés au Liban et en Jordanie. J'ai pris la mesure de leur situation. Suivant l'actualité sur de vieux téléviseurs, ils croient qu'ils vont être accueillis, nourris, logés, soignés en Europe.  Je me suis entretenue avec des hommes et des femmes désespérés de voir l’inertie de la communauté internationale face à la crise en Syrie et en Libye.  Là est la source des problèmes. Contraints à des conditions de vie difficiles, certains préfèrent tenter la traversée de la Méditerranée au péril de leur vie.  La réalité n'est pas le rêve que vous leur laissez espérer. La photo du petit Aylan a ému le monde. Combien d'enfants ont-ils perdu la vie, la semaine dernière en mer, dans l'indifférence générale?  L’Europe est débordée, incapable de faire face à la vague massive de migrants qu'elle a elle-même encouragée et elle est menacée par l'infiltration de terroristes parmi les migrants.  Certains invoquent les grands principes de l'Europe, alors que nous sommes incapables d'assurer une véritable sécurité à nos peuples, incapables d'assurer l'accueil et l'intégration des migrants si nombreux, incapables de renvoyer les clandestins qui dévoient les filières de l'asile. Nous en payons le prix fort.  Schengen est menacé, nos frontières extérieures sont submergées, la jungle de Calais est devenue le plus grand bidonville d'Europe et la honte de la France.  L'idéal européen n'est pas d'encourager au déracinement des populations.  Notre aide financière doit être judicieusement orientée pour être efficace, vers le Liban, la Jordanie, les organisations humanitaires, pour maintenir les migrants dans leur creuset culturel.  Si vous ne voulez pas que nos peuples européens se tournent vers le populisme, arrêtez de favoriser une politique qui les déstabilise et qui les inquiète. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Birgit Sippel (S&D).** **–** Frau Präsidentin! Ich muss Ihnen ehrlich sagen, ich bin fast sprachlos, ich bin erschüttert, ich bin beschämt, frustriert, und ich bin entsetzt, welche Debatten ich mir heute hier in diesem Hause anhören muss. Wir sagen: „Ach, es ist doch toll, die Türkei kann sich um zwei Millionen Flüchtlinge kümmern, da geben wir mal ein bisschen Geld.“ Wollen wir allen Ernstes behaupten, dass wir als europäischer Kontinent mit 500 Millionen Bürgerinnen und Bürgern nicht in der Lage sind, uns um zwei oder auch drei Millionen Flüchtlinge zu kümmern? Ist das die Botschaft, dass wir damit überfordert sind? Ich finde es erschreckend, wie wir über Menschen reden, die vor Krieg, vor politischer Verfolgung oder Armut fliehen und die einige – auch hier im Hause – behandeln wie lästiges Treibgut, das man irgendwo in der Welt stapeln kann. Vielleicht ist es irgendwann von alleine weg. Hauptsache, wir müssen uns nicht kümmern.  Die Zahl der Flüchtlinge, die zu uns kommen, ist nicht die große Herausforderung. Das Problem ist, dass wir seit Jahren keine europäische Strategie zum Umgang mit Flüchtlingen haben. Sie kommen zufällig in Italien an, in Griechenland und Bulgarien, und die Erwartung ist: Da müssen sie bleiben. Deutschland beschwert sich gerade und sagt: Eine Million Flüchtlinge, jetzt ist aber gut. In Griechenland sind im letzten Jahr 800 000 Flüchtlinge angekommen. Nach den geltenden Regeln hätten die alle in Griechenland bleiben müssen. Wie soll das funktionieren?  Wir haben keine Flüchtlingskrise – wir haben eine europäische Krise der Verantwortungslosigkeit! Ich finde es erschreckend, wie leichtfertig wir uns um unserer eigenen Bequemlichkeit willen auf den Weg begeben, dieses Europa zu zerstören!  *(Die Rednerin lehnt es ab, eine Frage von Frau Hohlmeier nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ gemäß Artikel 162 Absatz 8 der Geschäftsordnung zu beantworten.)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Richard Ashworth (ECR).** **–** Madam President, listening to this debate, can I suggest, colleagues, to us all: we have got a problem. We need to be more precise in the language that we use. I hear the word ‘migrant’ used to describe people fleeing war and persecution. These are not migrants; these are genuine refugees, people to whom we can and must offer refuge.  I have heard the word ‘migrant’ used to describe people from all parts of the world coming to Europe in search of a better life. These are not migrants; these are economic migrants, and they are people who invariably have no lawful claim to residence here.  Finally, I have heard the word migrant applied to Europeans who live or work in a European country not of their birth. These are not migrants; they are European citizens exercising the right of free movement, something they are perfectly entitled to do. Colleagues, if we are not more precise in our language, not only are we confusing the public, but I suspect at times we confuse ourselves as well. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ivo Vajgl (ALDE).** **–** Mislim, da ni treba podcenjevati informiranosti ljudi, ki kot begunci, migranti, iskalci azila prihajajo v Evropo. Oni vedo, da tukaj niso več dobrodošli. Da tukaj, tudi danes v Evropskem parlamentu, več razpravljamo o tem, kako jih odvrniti, zajeziti, ograditi in zavrniti.  Preprosto rečeno – preveč jih je, da bi jih lahko sprejeli širokogrudno, v skladu z etiko in vrednotami, na katere se sklicujemo v takšnih govorih. O tem, kaj se nam bo v Evropi zgodilo, nismo razmišljali, ko smo odobravali in sodelovali v vojnah, ki so te ljudi pognale iz njihovih domov in jih pripravile do tega, da se danes s svojimi družinami ponižujejo po naših cestah in mejah, da umirajo na prevrnjenih barkah.  O tem nismo razmišljali, ko smo nasilnim intervencijam dali prednost pred političnimi in diplomatskimi rešitvami. Danes smo tukaj slišali veliko čustvenih govorov, veliko jeze nad našo nemočjo. Sam pri tem ne bom sodeloval.  Poudaril bi le to, da moramo v tem trenutku vsi – visoka predstavnica Mogherini in vse evropske vlade – že zaradi lastne krivde in napačnih odločitev nujno odločno in iskreno podpreti pogovore o miru v Siriji, ki edini lahko povrne zaupanje, da se bodo begunci imeli kam vrniti, ko pride čas za to. In nato bomo morali najti politične rešitve tudi za druge države, iz katerih bežijo ljudje k nam v Evropo. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Tania González Peñas (GUE/NGL).** **–** Señora Presidenta, en estos días, en estos tiempos, deberíamos recordar el caso de Ana Frank y cómo Estados Unidos podría haber salvado su vida y la de su familia si no les hubieran denegado el visado para emigrar. Los lentos trámites y el temor a que entre los refugiados se infiltrasen espías nazis ―no sé si esto les suena de algo― frustraron peticiones de asilo que habrían salvado miles de vidas.  Medidas como las aprobadas en Dinamarca o las recientes amenazas de la Comisión contra Grecia son indignantes en un continente con una historia reciente tan traumática como la nuestra. La Unión Europea debe actuar ya, propiciar una salida diplomática a la guerra civil siria, cortar el suministro de armas a la zona y realizar una política eficaz de acogida a los refugiados, tanto en los países de la región, como Turquía, Líbano, Jordania, como en Europa.  Y debe la Unión Europea asumir su responsabilidad de garantizar el derecho al asilo. Garantizar el derecho al asilo y la adecuada integración de los refugiados exige movilizar recursos y cambiar nuestras prioridades políticas. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Franz Obermayr (ENF).** **–** Frau Präsidentin! Frau Vorsitzende, aufgrund der Wiederholungsfälle ersuche ich Sie, etwas zur Mäßigung der Diktionen aufzurufen. Ich höre von der Linken jetzt zum dritten Mal Diktionen, die, bei aller Traurigkeit der Situation an Europas Außengrenzen, in keinem Maß, in keiner Verhältnismäßigkeit zu den Gräueln der Nazizeit stehen.  Ich höre hier, dass Vergleiche zur Nazizeit angebracht werden. Ich hörte zweimal, dass die Vorrednerin den Umgang mit den Flüchtlingen mit dem Holocaust verglich. Holocaust ist ein einmaliges Verbrechen unter den Nazis, und ich ersuche Sie hier, dass Sie einschreiten und erklären, dass diese Vergleiche unangebracht sind und nicht weiter verwendet werden dürfen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Mara Bizzotto (ENF).** **–** Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, nel 2015 un milione di migranti ha travolto l'Europa e l'invasione continua e continuerà. Gli Stati di confine, come l'Italia e la Grecia, si sono trovati da soli ad affrontare un'emergenza sociale senza precedenti e i nostri cittadini hanno dovuto fare i conti con le tragiche conseguenze sociali dell'immigrazione di massa, con l'aumento incontrollabile della violenza, della criminalità nelle nostre città, con la follia terrorista islamica. I confini esterni dell'Unione sono un colabrodo. La situazione è insostenibile e può solo peggiorare. Senza i giusti controlli su chi arriva per mare o per terra, senza una seria politica comune sull'immigrazione e senza rimpatri obbligatori per le migliaia di clandestini che vivono sulle spalle della nostra gente, l'Unione europea non sopravvivrà alle pressioni sociali di questa emergenza immigrazione. L'Unione europea ha dormito profondamente in questi anni, sognando un'Europa unita e forte. È ora di svegliarci perché il sogno dell'Unione europea unita si è trasformato in un incubo per la nostra gente. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Cristian Dan Preda (PPE).** **–** Madame la Présidente, je voudrais tout d'abord saluer ce que le dernier intervenant du groupe conservateur vient de dire, c'est-à-dire que nous devons être nuancés quand il s’agit de tous ces mots, « réfugiés », « migrants », etc., mais je me permettrais d’attirer son attention sur le fait que le premier à cultiver ces confusions, c'est le Premier ministre britannique, David Cameron.  C'est pour cela d'ailleurs, que nous avons maintenant d'immenses problèmes pour négocier la proposition britannique, qui est un non-sens, autant que cette crise. Mais je suis content qu'il y ait des conservateurs qui comprennent le nœud du problème.  Ceci dit, je voudrais insister sur la question des réfugiés dans sa dimension "affaires extérieures", notamment sur le fait que, dès la reprise des négociations à Genève, l'Union européenne s'efforce de peser de tout son poids sur ces négociations.  Nous sommes affaiblis dans ce contexte, parce que, il faut le dire, nous n'avons pas entendu le cri des Turcs, des Jordaniens, des Libanais, qui nous alertaient depuis des années sur la crise des réfugiés et sur les efforts qu'ils ont faits. Nous leur avons répondu très très tard. C'est une leçon que nous devons tirer.  Je voudrais aussi dire un mot aussi sur l'importance de notre partenariat avec la Turquie, parce que je sais qu'il y a ici, dans cette assemblée, beaucoup de gens qui sont tout à fait irresponsables quand il s’agit de la Turquie. Pour des raisons qui tiennent à leurs affaires partisanes, ils sont prêts à bafouer la Turquie, à la mettre dans des situations impossibles, sans comprendre que nous avons besoin de ce partenaire pour résoudre la crise des réfugiés. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Richard Howitt (S&D).** **–** Madam President, when at the end of last year the EU pledged to provide a facility of EUR 3 billion to Turkey to help them assist with the 2.75 million refugees that they have received from Syria, it was hailed as a key tenet of the EU’s response to the refugee crisis. This facility was meant to start to provide grants and other financial support as of 1 January 2016, and it is appalling that here we are, more than a month later, and still EU Member States are fighting over how much they will contribute to the facility. My country might have been quickly prepared to pay its share, but I remain deeply disappointed that the United Kingdom has opted out from taking its share of refugees in the joint relocation scheme.  Initially it was said that only EUR 0.5 billion would be provided from the EU’s own budget. The rest would be genuine new money from the EU Member States. And yet to date, that figure has risen to EUR 1 billion from the EU budget. We must make sure that it rises no more. President Juncker was right when he said that these EUR 3 billion are a question of credibility for the EU. And on a day when there are those in my own Member State, sadly, who want the European Union to fail that test of credibility, we have to make sure that it succeeds. As my political group has emphasised, whatever the crisis, our shared values must remain the same. And I call on all Members here to go back to your governments and to get them to commit the money so the facility can offer the humanitarian development support that is so desperately needed. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ryszard Czarnecki (ECR).** **–** Pani Przewodnicząca! Bardzo szanuję moich przedmówców, ale gdybym zadał teraz pytanie, ilu z państwa było w obozie dla uchodźców, ile rąk by się teraz podniosło? Nie wiem, nie zadaję tego pytania. Ja sam byłem w obozie uchodźców w tym roku. Poświęciłem na to część swego urlopu, gdyż było to w Kurdystanie. I proszę państwa, bardzo wielu z nich wcale nie chce jechać do Europy, chcą wracać do siebie, tam, gdzie teraz rządzi państwo islamskie. Myślę, że trzeba i warto dawać pieniądze nie tylko Turcji, ale i także Kurdystanowi, żeby jego mieszkańcy tam pozostali, bo mają blisko do swoich domów.  I na koniec, nie bądźmy hipokrytami! Dzisiaj mówimy o solidarności europejskiej. Pamiętam, kiedy prezydent Francji – zwracam się teraz do moich francuskich przyjaciół – zabrał tutaj głos w grudniu w 2007 roku, mówiąc o tym, że pakiet klimatyczny jest świetny dla starej Unii, ale już nie dla nowej. Czy wtedy mówiliście o solidarności europejskiej? A czy moi niemieccy przyjaciele mówili o solidarności europejskiej, kiedy budowali Nord Stream z Rosjanami? A więc mówić należy o solidarności europejskiej we wszystkich wymiarach, a nie tylko w tym jednym. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Morten Helveg Petersen (ALDE).** **–** Fru formand! Vi har en solidaritetskrise i EU, en krise, der viser sig i form af et handlingslammet EU. For første gang er den fri bevægelighed, der jo er en af grundstenene i EU, ikke noget, vi kan tage for givet. Europa har fejlet, vi har fejlet. Hverken institutioner eller vi politikere har haft de svar, som borgerne med rette kan forvente. Det skyldes alt sammen, at den politiske vilje ikke er til stede.  Selvfølgelig er EU den helt afgørende ramme, hvis vi skal løse problemerne i fællesskab. Men EU er ikke en knap, som man bare kan trykke på, og så løser alting sig selv. Hvis ikke medlemslandene bringer noget med til fællesskabet, vil noget med fællesskabet, ja, så er der ikke noget fællesskab. Og det, vi oplever i øjeblikket, er, at over hele Europa taler regeringerne om fælles løsninger, men handler nationalt.  Da er det vigtigt at sige, at der påhviler os alle sammen et ansvar for at løse problemerne. De løsninger skal vi finde i fællesskab! Det skal medlemslandene også forstå og levere. Det haster, og det kan passende finde sted på det europæiske topmøde her i midten af februar. Så det er hermed en opfordring til Rådet om at se at få handlet. Jeg tror, at vi deler analysen mange af os, at hvis vi skal have fælles løsninger, så kræver det vilje, og den vilje skal man mobilisere her i midten af februar. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Josu Juaristi Abaunz (GUE/NGL).** **–** Señora Presidenta, demasiados años después, el Consejo anuncia que ha adoptado las decisiones oportunas y que ahora toca pasar a la acción. La Comisión insinúa que cuantos más refugiados expulsemos, más confiará la gente en la política de asilo europea. El Partido Popular Europeo remacha que no permitirá que se abuse del derecho de asilo. ALDE dice que el día D es el 18 de febrero. Señorías, hace miles de muertos que el día D pasó.  Y algunos diputados alardean de corazón y solidaridad cuando sus partidos demuestran y hacen todo lo contrario allí donde gobiernan. Una colega italiana hablaba de juego perverso que reúne incapacidad y falta de voluntad. E hipocresía, añadiría yo. Solo puedo agregar que Samuel Beckett podría haber situado aquí su teatro del absurdo.  Señorías, a quienes no lo hayan hecho, les animo a viajar a Lesbos, Ceuta, Presevo o Calais. Así, sabrían mejor lo que pasa y este debate sería muy distinto. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Nicolas Bay (ENF).** **–** Madame la Présidente, tout à l'heure, nous avons entendu le président du groupe socialiste nous dire, l'écume aux lèvres, que le problème de l'Europe, en ces temps de catastrophe migratoire, était le virus de la peur, qui s'installerait chez les Européens. Un discours applaudi par le président du PPE, porte-parole de Mme Merkel. Que M. Pittella épargne donc sa salive abondante, qu'il ménage ses petits nerfs fragiles et qu'il accueille donc chez lui, à son domicile, quelques-uns de ces soi-disant réfugiés!  Au détriment des intérêts vitaux de nos peuples, vous prétendez défendre une communauté de valeurs, mais vos valeurs sont abstraites et désincarnées, au service d'idéologies dangereuses et utopiques. Non, vos valeurs ne sont pas les nôtres, vos priorités ne sont pas les nôtres, car charité bien ordonnée commence par soi-même, c'est-à-dire par les siens. Or, vous voulez aider à tout prix les clandestins avant nos citoyens, toujours les autres avant les nôtres et bien sûr vous-même avant tout le monde! Car ce n'est pas vous qui payez les conséquences de vos folles décisions, mais nos compatriotes les plus modestes et les plus fragiles.  Quand j'ai vu que ce débat portait sur les violences à l’encontre des migrants et non sur les violences commises par eux, de Cologne à Calais, j'ai d'abord cru à un lapsus. Mais non, vous osez vraiment tout, et c'est à cela qu'on vous reconnaît! |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ελισσάβετ Βοζεμπεργκ-Βρυωνιδη (** **PPE).** **–** Κυρία Πρόεδρε, σε ένα περιβάλλον απειλής κατά της ζώνης Σένγκεν οφείλουμε να είμαστε ειλικρινείς απέναντι στους εαυτούς μας και τους πολίτες μας. Το κλείσιμο των συνόρων είναι πολιτική επιλογή, όχι αναγκαιότητα. Επιλογή συγκεκριμένων κρατών που δεν θέλουν τους πρόσφυγες στο έδαφός τους, αδιαφορούν για τις ευρωπαϊκές αξίες και τους διεθνείς κανόνες και πρωταγωνιστούν σε παιχνίδια μετάθεσης ευθυνών. Η Ελλάδα αγωνίζεται να ελέγξει - κατά το δυνατόν - μια απέραντη θαλάσσια έκταση στο Αιγαίο, εκεί όπου και οι ειδικοί της Frontex κρίνουν ότι o αποτελεσματικός έλεγχος είναι αδύνατος, σέβεται το διεθνές δίκαιο, συνεργάζεται με τις ευρωπαϊκές υπηρεσίες και κυρίως σώζει ανθρώπινες ζωές.  Η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση γνωρίζει πολύ καλά ότι στα παράλια της Τουρκίας δρουν τα μεγαλύτερα δίκτυα διακίνησης ανθρώπων με τεράστιο τζίρο, διαπράττοντας το πιο απεχθές σύγχρονο οργανωμένο έγκλημα, αλλά δεν ασκεί τις αναγκαίες πιέσεις για τη δημιουργία «hot spots» και εκτός ευρωπαϊκού εδάφους, σύμφωνα με το ψήφισμα του Συμβουλίου της Ευρώπης. Εμείς εμμένουμε σε αυτό για να μη χαθούν άλλοι άνθρωποι και ζητούμε να υποχρεωθεί η Τουρκία να σεβαστεί τις συμφωνίες που έχει υπογράψει και να τηρήσει τις δεσμεύσεις της.  Δεν ωφελεί να απειλούμε την Ελλάδα που λόγω της γεωγραφικής της θέσης έχει επωμιστεί το βάρος της μεγαλύτερης προσφυγικής κρίσης από τον Δεύτερο Παγκόσμιο Πόλεμο. Ας αναλάβουμε όλοι τις ευθύνες μας. Τυχόν κατάρρευση της ζώνης Σένγκεν θα είναι αποκλειστικά δική μας ευθύνη και δεν θα οφείλεται στη μεταναστευτική κρίση. Ο μεγάλος χαμένος θα είναι η ίδια η Ευρώπη και οι αξίες της. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Eider Gardiazabal Rubial (S&D).** **–** Señora Presidenta, hoy es el «Día de la Marmota» y, como en esa magnífica película de Bill Murray, nuestros días y nuestros debates se repiten sin apenas cambios. Solo que no estamos viviendo una comedia, sino que estamos viviendo uno de los mayores dramas de los últimos años.  El invierno ha llegado, los refugiados siguen huyendo de la guerra, muchos de ellos no consiguen llegar a nuestros países porque mueren en el camino y, por si fuera poco, Europol nos lanza el otro día que hay 10 000 menores desaparecidos en nuestras fronteras. La palabra «urgencia» se ha quedado corta.  Desde octubre que estamos hablando del programa de ayuda a los refugiados en Turquía se ha avanzado poco, por no decir nada. El vicepresidente Timmermans definía la creación de este instrumento como la traducción de nuestras intenciones en acciones concretas. Veinticuatro horas después de su presentación, este Parlamento ya tenía una propuesta de financiación concreta, lista para entrar en vigor el 1 de enero, y el Consejo, dos meses después, todavía no lo tiene claro: ni cómo financiar ni qué hay que hacer. Dicen que lo están estudiando y que nos mantendrán informados. ¿En serio? ¿A qué están esperando? ¿Qué es lo que tiene que ocurrir para que los Veintiocho desbloqueen las negociaciones?  No podemos seguir con discusiones eternas y estériles ni sobre la financiación, ni sobre la política de asilo, ni sobre cómo afrontar la llegada de refugiados. Por favor, pónganse las pilas, cierren los acuerdos necesarios, hagan lo que tengan que hacer, porque la gente se nos está muriendo a las puertas de nuestra casa. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Amjad Bashir (ECR).** **–** Madam President, the more things change, the more they stay the same. We continue to waffle on the migration issue, and while there is great frustration over the lack of progress, not enough of us are willing to admit that close cooperation with our neighbours is essential if we are ever going to bring the situation under control. Turkey is, whether some like it or not, a key partner in the overall management of the migration crisis that is hitting us much closer to home, and Turkey’s overall political relationship with the EU is simply not part of this debate. Let us not forget that Turkey has shown goodwill by providing care for over two million refugees who have already poured into the country. Obviously, any funds given to Turkey must be carefully monitored, but processing centres, shelter, food and education over there will go a long way to stemming the problem over here. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Joao Pimenta Lopes (GUE/NGL).** **–** Senhora Presidente, são as políticas de ingerência e agressão dos EUA, da NATO e da União Europeia que estão na origem dos conflitos no Médio Oriente e no Norte de África. Políticas que não hesitam em financiar e promover forças extremistas, em realizar contratos milionários de venda de armas a ditaduras como a Arábia Saudita, com vista ao domínio económico e geopolítico daquelas regiões.  Essa é a razão de fundo do êxodo em massa de milhões de pessoas que chegam ao continente europeu fugindo da fome, da miséria, da guerra e da morte. Pugnasse este Parlamento pela defesa dos direitos humanos e condenaria sem tibiezas a resposta a esta realidade.  Os muros, as legislações fascistas de humilhação dos refugiados, o conceito da Europa fortaleza, o financiamento a Estados vizinhos para conterem a vaga de refugiados em autênticos campos de concentração, são a marca de brutalidade e desumanidade da União Europeia. Àqueles que conseguem sobreviver a tanta solidariedade, restam-lhes condições miseráveis de acolhimento que precedem um repatriamento compulsivo.  A História condenará aqueles que agora calam ou o apoiam estas políticas. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Sophie Montel (ENF).** **–** Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, comme le réveil est difficile! Partout en Europe, l'idéologie immigrationniste, que vous avez promue, a volé en éclats. Partout, la réalité a repris ses droits: attentats, viols de masse, agressions antisémites et autres passages à tabac de chrétiens sont la conséquence de votre aveuglement. Mais plutôt que d'écouter les mouvements patriotes d'Europe, qui avaient prédit la débâcle, vous refusez encore de reconnaître vos torts et cherchez désespérément des palliatifs.  Cependant, vos remèdes vont aggraver le mal, car financer la Turquie, qui joue à un jeu trouble avec le groupe "État islamique", est irresponsable, car il est criminel de se refuser à renvoyer massivement chez eux les migrants, car ne pas assumer votre responsabilité dans la montée des tensions entre les migrants et des populations locales poussées à bout par des actes de barbarie est lâche et méprisable.  Au nom des peuples européens, M. Juncker, arrêtez les dégâts et écoutez-nous. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Barbara Kudrycka (PPE).** **–** Zaginięcie ogromnej liczby emigrujących dzieci w Unii Europejskiej rodzi pytanie o poziom bezpieczeństwa w obozach dla uchodźców. Pokazuje też słabość informatycznych baz danych o osobach przybywających do Europy. Wiemy, że część tych dzieci nie posiadała żadnych dokumentów, ale przecież przeszła wstępną rejestrację na terenie Unii. Teraz obawiamy się, że zmuszane są przez gangi do niewolniczej pracy czy nawet prostytucji.  Jak można odnaleźć te dzieci, jeśli w Unii Europejskiej nadal nie mamy zintegrowanego systemu wszystkich baz danych takich jak Eurodag, System Informacyjny Schengen i innych, a instytucje europejskie, takie jak EASO, Frontex czy nawet Europol nie mają pełnego do nich dostępu? Jak można skutecznie prowadzić śledztwo przeciw gangom przemytniczym, jeśli odpowiednie służby w krajach członkowskich nie zawsze chcą się w pełni wymieniać niezbędnymi informacjami? Jak wreszcie Frontex ma koordynować ochronę granic zewnętrznych, jeśli nie może skorzystać z Systemu Informacyjnego Schengen na terenie kraju objętego największą falą migracji? Jak to się wreszcie stało, że powołaliśmy w Unii Frontex, potem stworzyliśmy System Informacyjny Schengen, a potem zablokowaliśmy możliwość współdziałania tych instytucji nie tylko w czasach spokoju, ale też w czasach kryzysu. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Илияна Йотова (S&D).** **–** Г-жо Председател, трябва да си отговорим днес на един въпрос – иска ли ЕС да управлява кризата с миграцията или да се справя само с последствията? Ако отговорът е „управление“, то не се справяме. Древната легенда за Сизиф и камъка продължава да бъде емблема на тази политика. Не сме решили нито един проблем на бягащите от войните и смъртта хора, не сме спрели икономическите мигранти, не сме успокоили собствените ни граждани. Вместо солидарни решения – сепаратистки съюзи на държави членки без адекватна реакция на Съвета, нови стени и огради и опити за разрушаване на Шенген.  Кризата постави Европа в извънредна ситуация, изискват се извънредни мерки за извънредно кратки срокове. Необходимо е засилване на службите за сигурност и граничните органи при стриктно спазване на човешките права и международните договори. Това искат нашите граждани, но Комисията бави приемането на регламента за охрана на границите. Прилага двоен стандарт, защо изключва България, Румъния и Хърватия от обхвата на новата агенция. Има опити за буферни зони между шенгенска Европа и транзитните държави.  Дъблин трябва да се промени, но не се премахва клаузата за първа държава на прием. Как ще действа постоянен механизъм за релокация, като временният още не е задействан? Каква е рекапитулацията от Ла Валета и Западните Балкани?  И още нещо г-н Комисар, Балканите са сложен регион – там конфликтите се раждат бързо и никога не затихват, нека да не си играем с огъня! Изолирането на Гърция е несправедливо. Тя ли е виновна, че споразумението с Турция не работи? Това е европейски, а не гръцки проблем. Крайно време е Съветът през февруари да направи пълен преглед на всички политики досега и да излезе с програма, с конкретни действия и срокове. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ангел Джамбазки (ECR).** **–** Г-н Комисар, дами и господа представители на PPE, S&D, ALDE, GUE, този дебат е абсолютно безусловно доказателство за пълния провал на политиката, която вие, вашата Комисия и вашите правителства водите в последните години по отношение на нелегалната имиграция, на безумната политика на откупи за Турция въпреки нейната подкрепа за Ислямска държава и салафитския тероризъм.  Всичко, за което ние от ECR ви предупреждавахме, се случи. Четири часа вашите лидери театрално и, прощавайте, лицемерно се опитват да се оправдават за чутовния провал на така наречената интеграция на сбъркания мултикултурализъм, на квотите за нелегални имигранти и прочие провалени безумия. Потресаващото лицемерие, насилието в Кьолн и други европейски градове, милионите нелегални имигранти, нападенията, извършени от тях из цяла Европа, безредията по европейските граници, хилядите изчезнали деца, жертвите на всякаква експлоатация, са само ваша отговорност и ваша вина и това не може да бъде отречено.  Прекратете лицемерието и оправданията, признайте вината си и поражението, спестете празните приказки! |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Reimer Böge (PPE).** **–** Frau Präsidentin! In der Tat! Die Systeme, die wir geschaffen haben, waren für normale Zeiten und waren nicht krisenfest. Es fehlt auch an der Umsetzung bestehender Vereinbarungen. Ich sage hier auch: Der Schutz der Außengrenzen muss gemeinsame Angelegenheit werden, und dies gilt auch für die gerechte Lastenverteilung – einschließlich der Finanzen – bei der Bewältigung der Flüchtlingskrise, wie Artikel 80 des Vertrags es ausführt. Sichere Herkunftsländer zu definieren war und ist überfällig. Aber ohne Entwicklung und Stabilisierung im Nahen und Mittleren Osten und Afrika werden wir langfristig von gescheiterten Staaten umgeben sein, und der Zustrom wird kein Ende finden. Ich denke, auch unsere Nachbarschaftspolitik bedarf einer generellen Überprüfung und Neuausrichtung.  Nun reden wir über eine Türkei-Fazilität – ursprünglicher Kommissionsvorschlag: 500 Millionen aus dem Haushalt, 2,5 Milliarden durch die Mitgliedstaaten. Ohne Beteiligung des Parlaments heißt es auf einmal, meine Herren Kommissare: Eine Milliarde aus dem europäischen Haushalt. So gehen wir in Zukunft als Partner nicht miteinander um, um das sehr deutlich zu sagen!  Jetzt höre ich im Hinblick auf die Geberkonferenz, die am Donnerstag in London stattfindet: Die Europäische Union wird eine Zusage von 2,2 Milliarden machen und bittet alle, die Engagements zu verdoppeln. Ist das jetzt frisches Geld, oder stammt das aus dem Paket vom Oktober 2015/2016 von 9,2 Milliarden? Und dann, Frau Präsidentin, sagt man: Mazedonien und Serbien sollen Hilfen aus dem Syrien-Mandatsfonds bekommen. Auch richtig, aber vergessen wir denn, dass wir vorher 500 Millionen aus dem europäischen Haushalt genommen haben und unseren Nachbarschafts- und Beitrittskandidatenländern entzogen haben? Das ist Haushaltsjongliererei. Taschenspielertricks gehören in den Zirkus und nicht in eine ernsthafte Haushaltspolitik zur Beendigung der Flüchtlingskrise. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Kati Piri (S&D).** **–** Terwijl de Europese Commissie hard haar best doet om een gezamenlijk antwoord te formuleren op de vluchtelingencrisis zien we daar in de realiteit weinig van terechtkomen. Het gebrek aan solidariteit binnen de EU ligt daaraan ten grondslag. Het Europa van Viktor Orbán, het oude Europa van de hekken komt elke dag dichterbij.  Afgelopen week hoorde ik eindelijk een ander geluid uit een Europees land. De Nederlandse regering lanceerde een alternatief plan om op grote schaal vluchtelingen een veilige legale route naar Europa te bieden. Er werd gesproken van 250 000 hervestigingen per jaar. Wat de PvdA betreft mag dat zelfs wat ambitieuzer.  Ook hoorde ik een regering die stelt dat we ons niet moeten laten verlammen door een aantal dwarsliggers binnen de EU, maar nu het voortouw moeten nemen met welwillende landen. De illegale route die door de mensensmokkelaars beheerd wordt, moet dus een onaantrekkelijk alternatief worden. Hoe, daarover kunnen we twisten. Helaas had Commissie snel een antwoord klaar en werd het plan bij voorbaat afgeschoten. Hoeveel alternatieven denkt u dat er zullen zijn voor het Europa van de hekken? Commissaris Avramopoulos, kunt u hier uitleggen waarom de Europese Commissie de denkrichting van dit plan afwijst en kan minister Koenders uitleggen op welke manier er binnen de Raad steun wordt geworven voor dit plan? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Peter van Dalen (ECR).** **–** Goed de heer Koenders en zijn team hier te zien. Welkom! Er liggen stapels plannen op tafel over de wijze waarop de Europese Unie het vluchtelingenvraagstuk moet aanpakken. En ik zou zeggen: laten we stoppen nog meer plannen te maken. Het is tijd voor daden!  Raadsvoorzitter Nederland moet nog deze maand een topconferentie houden en - zeg ik als protestant - volgens het model van een pausverkiezing in Vaticaanstad. Je komt pas naar buiten als er een besluit is genomen en witte rook te zien is. De begrippen warmhartigheid en controle moeten uitgangspunten zijn bij die conferentie. Europa vangt warmhartig mensen op van wie het leven op het spel staat vanwege oorlog of geloofsvervolging. Maar voor asielzoekers uit bijvoorbeeld Marokko, Algerije en Albanië is geen plaats. Die kunnen best in hun eigen land hun brood verdienen. En laat Europa dan de ontwikkelingshulp zo inrichten dat dat daar ook goed gaat.  Ten slotte, we moeten voorkomen dat Turkije juist nu de EU wordt ingerommeld. Zowel voor hen als de EU is een goed nabuurschapsprogramma verreweg de beste optie. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Carlos Coelho (PPE).** **–** Senhora Presidente, Senhor Presidente do Conselho, Senhor Comissário, desde o início desta crise de refugiados tenho dito que se exija à União agir em dois níveis distintos: um mais imediato, outro de longo prazo, um para fazer face à emergência, outro para ir à raiz dos problemas.  Não é anunciando medidas legislativas de impacto longínquo que fazemos face às emergências. Foi assim com as operações de busca e salvamento. Os Estados não quiseram responder no início e só confrontados com as tragédias no Mediterrâneo concederam mais apoios.  O mesmo acontece agora com Schengen. O mecanismo de urgência de recolocação continua fraco, os *hot spots* na Grécia e em Itália continuam sem os meios necessários, as operações de retorno continuam sem acontecer e, se tal não bastasse, proliferam ainda as medidas nacionais, isoladas e egoístas. Sem dar uma resposta imediata à urgência, os Estados, e não os refugiados, estão a colocar Schengen em perigo.  É claro que a reintrodução de controlos nas fronteiras internas é uma possibilidade à disposição dos Estados-Membros, mas são medidas temporárias, não resolvem problema nenhum. A livre circulação no Espaço Schengen sempre teve como contraponto fronteiras externas comuns reforçadas.  O novo mecanismo de avaliação de Schengen, que aprovámos em 2013 e que foi usado recentemente na Grécia, demonstrou que a União tem capacidade de identificar os problemas, mas como resulta claro desta crise, a União necessita de instrumentos para responder a esses problemas quando os Estados-Membros não o consigam fazer. A FRONTEX deve, por isso, ser reforçada. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jens Geier (S&D).** **–** Frau Präsidentin! Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Für den aktuellen Haushalt 2016 hat die Europäische Union alles mobilisiert, was der mittelfristige Finanzrahmen möglich macht. Milliarden sind bereitgestellt worden, um Fluchtursachen zu beseitigen und die Mitgliedstaaten bei der Bewältigung der Flüchtlingskrise zu unterstützen. Dazu gehört, dass die Haushaltsbehörde der EU die Beiträge aus dem EU-Haushalt für die verabredeten *Trust Funds* bereitgestellt hat.  Davon sind die Mitgliedstaaten leider noch weit entfernt. Meine Frage an die Mitgliedstaaten ist: Warum verständigen sie sich auf diese Instrumente, wenn sie sie offensichtlich nicht zu nutzen bereit sind? Das Europäische Parlament hat bewiesen, dass es bei der Bewältigung der Flüchtlingskrise eine konstruktive Rolle spielt. Daher finde ich es als Mitglied des Haushaltsausschusses auch befremdlich, dass dieses Haus von der Finanzierung der Türkei-Fazilität immer nur aus der Zeitung erfährt.  Meines Wissens hat weder die Ratspräsidentschaft noch die Kommission bisher das EP dazu konsultiert. Ich finde, das sollten Sie dringend nachholen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Νότης Μαριάς (** **ECR).** **–** Κυρία Πρόεδρε, ορισμένοι κατηγορούν, εντελώς άδικα βεβαίως, την Ελλάδα ότι δήθεν δεν περιορίζει τις προσφυγικές ροές στο Αιγαίο. Μάλιστα, απειλούν την Ελλάδα με αποβολή από την Σένγκεν παρότι βέβαια γνωρίζουν ότι αυτό δεν προβλέπεται. Νομίζετε, συνάδελφοι, ότι το θέμα της ανάσχεσης των χιλιάδων προσφύγων, που φέρνουν τα τουρκικά δουλεμπορικά κυκλώματα στο Αιγαίο, θα το λύσει η νέα Frontex; Που θα κάνει τι; Θα βυθίζει βάρκες γεμάτες πρόσφυγες;  Δεν έχετε άρα διερωτηθεί γιατί χιλιάδες προσφυγές διακινδυνεύουν να πνιγούν στο Αιγαίο για να έρθουν στην Ελλάδα και δεν επιλέγουν να πάνε από την Τουρκία στη Βουλγαρία; Γιατί άραγε η Ελλάδα έχει μετατραπεί σε μαγνήτη για τους προσφυγές; Μα γιατί είναι η μοναδική χώρα Σένγκεν που γειτνιάζει με την Τουρκία και ως χώρα Σένγκεν χορηγεί ταξιδιωτικά έγγραφα που τα παίρνουν οι πρόσφυγες για να πάνε στη Γερμανία.  Εάν η Ελλάδα αποχωρήσει από τη Σένγκεν, τότε το 90% των προσφύγων δεν θα έρχεται στην Ελλάδα. Για αυτό έχω προτείνει ήδη από τις 11 Δεκεμβρίου η Ελλάδα να κλείσει τα σύνορα και να αποχωρήσει από τη Συνθήκη Σένγκεν. Οι αρνητικές συνέπειες για την πατρίδα μου θα είναι ελάχιστες και τα οφέλη τεράστια. Αφήστε λοιπόν τη διγλωσσία. Άλλωστε η Σένγκεν έχει ανασταλεί στη Γερμανία, τη Γαλλία, τη Σουηδία, την Αυστρία και τη Δανία. Εφαρμόστε τη μετεγκατάσταση των προσφύγων. Σταματήστε να θωπεύετε την Άγκυρα, δημιουργήστε «hot spots» στην Τουρκία. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Γεώργιος Κύρτσος (** **PPE).** **–** Κυρία πρόεδρε, παρά τις δικαιολογημένες επιφυλάξεις πρέπει να προωθήσουμε στην Τουρκία τα χρήματα που έχουν εγκριθεί για να καλυφθούν οι ανάγκες των δυόμισι έως τριών εκατομμυρίων προσφύγων που έχουν καταφύγει σε αυτήν. Όσο καθυστερούμε, τόσο πιο γρήγορα θα ξεφύγει το προσφυγικό από κάθε έλεγχο. Έχουμε μπροστά μας δύο μήνες δύσκολου καιρού στο Αιγαίο, που σημαίνει ότι οι ροές θα είναι πενήντα έως εξήντα χιλιάδες άτομα το μήνα. Από τον Απρίλιο όμως, και με τη βοήθεια του καλού καιρού, οι ροές μπορεί να φτάσουν τις εκατόν πενήντα χιλιάδες άτομα το μήνα αποσταθεροποιώντας την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση.  Μόνο εάν αλλάξει η πολιτική της Άγκυρας και γίνει πιο περιοριστική θα μειωθούν δραστικά οι προσφυγικές ροές. Για να δούμε όμως αν η κυβέρνηση της Τουρκίας είναι συνεργάσιμη, θα πρέπει πρώτοι εμείς να καλύψουμε τις βασικές οικονομικές ανάγκες των προσφύγων που βρίσκονται στην Τουρκία. Άλλωστε, εμείς επειγόμαστε για γρήγορη μείωση των προσφυγικών ροών. Εάν στηρίξουμε οικονομικά τους πρόσφυγες στην Τουρκία και αυτή δεν ανταποκριθεί, τότε θα ακολουθήσουμε αυστηρή πολιτική απέναντι της. Πρέπει, όμως, πρώτα να στείλουμε τα χρήματα για να αξιολογήσουμε την αντίδραση της Άγκυρας και να πάρουμε οριστικές αποφάσεις.  Πολλοί από τους συναδέλφους πιστεύουν ότι καθυστερώντας ή ματαιώνοντας την αποστολή των χρημάτων θα τιμωρήσουμε το καθεστώς της Τουρκίας για το οποίο εγώ δεν έχω ιδιαίτερα θετική άποψη. Πιστεύω, όμως, ότι καθυστερώντας την αποστολή των χρημάτων τιμωρούμε δυόμισι ως τρία εκατομμύρια πρόσφυγες και τους εαυτούς μας. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Daniele Viotti (S&D).** **–** Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, accanto alla discussione che stiamo facendo in queste ore e in queste settimane e mesi in Parlamento, una discussione alta, che ha a che fare con i valori dell'Europa, c'è una discussione parallela – e non è una discussione – che conduce da solo il presidente Weber contro il governo italiano. Noi invece avremo bisogno di politica e non di questioni e ragionamenti ragionieristici come vengono sempre prodotti dal presidente Weber.  Mi chiedo, per esempio, perché in questa giornata non sia stata spesa una sola parola sul suo collega di partito, il Presidente dell'Ungheria Orbán, che costruisce dei fili spinati nella nostra Europa. Questa, per esempio, sarebbe stata una discussione in tema. È una questione molto complessa. Noi avremmo bisogno appunto di parlare di politica. Avremmo bisogno di rifarci ai valori dell'Europa, di ragionare su Schengen e su come viene attaccato Shengen, su come si accolgono i profughi nel nostro continente, su come si aiutano l'Italia e la Grecia e su come si aiutano i campi profughi in Turchia. E invece stiamo ragionando di questo.  Forse, ed è una domanda che mi faccio e che lascio all'Aula, il vero attacco che sta facendo Weber non è al Presidente Renzi, ma forse è un attacco alla Commissione e al Presidente Juncker. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Николай Бареков (ECR).** **–** Аз съм европеец, но на първо място българин. В този вид Европейският съюз е обречен, а Шенген е напълно мъртъв – един спукан балон. Нови берлински стени разделят Европа. Европа на няколко скорости превърна бедните европейци в гето. Г-жа Меркел покани бежанците, за да си осигури евтина работна ръка за немската икономика. Европейските лидери са безпомощни – те не могат да вземат елементарни решения. Правим прекалени отстъпки пред режима на Ердоган, който търгува петрол с ДАИШ. Не подкрепям даването на 3 милиарда евро за Турция, за да пази нашите общи граници.  Превръщането на бедни европейски държави като България и Гърция в буферни зони, е безумно престъпление спрямо европейски граждани. Изнудвате бедняци за трохи. Нека Германия сама плати тези 3 милиарда, а Европа да подкрепи България за опазването на европейската граница. Тези 3 милиарда трябва да отидат в българската и в гръцката гранична полиция, а не в Турция. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Milan Zver (PPE).** **–** Spoštovani, dovolite mi štiri kratke pripombe. Prvič – vprašanje o nasilju nad begunci je relevantno. Predvsem so ranljivi otroci. Slišali smo, da je na evropskih tleh izginilo kar 10 000 otrok. Europol predvideva, da jih organizirani kriminal, ki jih ugrabi ali kupi, zlorablja za spolno suženjstvo ali za izkoriščevalska dela.  Na drugi strani bi nas morala skrbeti vsaj še ena ranljiva skupina, to so evropska dekleta, vemo zakaj. Torej države članice so pred pomembnim vprašanjem, kako zapolniti varnostni vakuum, v katerem lebdijo že dve desetletji.  Drugič – Turčija. EU mora verodostojno in oprezno sodelovati s Turčijo pri zajezitvi migrantskih valov, toda ne smemo se stoodstotno zanesti na njih ali na druge. Predvsem se moramo zanesti nase, predvsem na skupne ukrepe.  Tretjič – Schengen. To je eden od največjih dosežkov Evropske unije. Danes je na preizkušnji in z njim Evropska unija. Hvala bogu, da je Evropska unija ponudila vsaj del rešitve z mejno in obalno stražo, s katero dobiva nova pooblastila za zaščito naših zunanjih meja.  In četrtič – ne glede na prihodnji status Grčije je treba Evropsko unijo rešiti za vsako ceno. Zato bi morali urgentno zaustaviti ali zajeziti migrantski val. V tem smislu bi morala sprejeti alternativne ukrepe. Če to ne gre v Grčiji, pa dajmo pomoč Albaniji, Makedoniji in Bolgariji.  In končno – nemudoma moramo začeti vračati ekonomske migrante. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D).** **–** Señora Presidenta; señor Comisario, aquí estamos otra vez en un debate largo y entristecedor que no es sobre refugiados, es sobre una Europa malherida por la indiferencia ante la multiplicación de niños que, como Aylan, no son una imagen en los informativos, sino un ser humano, muchos seres humanos que se ahogan en nuestras playas. Y ante el desmoronamiento de Schengen, desaparecido en combate. Y ante decisiones que marcan una hora de infamia en el Consejo, abandonado a la prolongación de la suspensión de la libre circulación de personas por dos años, o a la confiscación de bienes para financiar la estancia de personas que buscan refugio entre nosotros. Y lo peor de todo, esta revelación que hemos conocido de Europol, por la que diez mil niños, nada menos que diez mil niños, han desaparecido en manos de redes de tráfico ilícito, abandonados en manos de alimañas.  Es imprescindible tomar decisiones para que eso que Jacques Delors definió una vez como una bicicleta que, si no se pedalea, se cae, no se convierta en esta Europa en su hora más oscura, en la que se retrocede, en la desunión y en la insolidaridad, en un estado de alarma permanente, en la que se abandona a su suerte no solamente a su frontera más vulnerable, que es Grecia, sino a millones de seres humanos desesperados. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Marek Jurek (ECR).** **–** Pani Przewodnicząca! Usłyszeliśmy długą listę wzruszających deklaracji na temat imigracji. Na tej długiej liście brakuje najbardziej jednego: wiarygodności. Dlaczego właściwie milczymy wtedy, kiedy ktoś konkretnie woła o pomoc, albo kiedy słyszymy niewygodne prawdy? Na przykład, kiedy słyszymy prawdę o przemocy wobec uchodźców, wobec chrześcijańskich uchodźców ze strony imigrantów, nie gdzieś daleko, tylko w ośrodkach dla uchodźców w naszych miastach. W tej sprawie konkretne fakty, o których informowany jest Parlament Europejski, zawarte są np. w tej rezolucji i czekają od wielu tygodni na rozpatrzenie. Dlatego że niewygodnie jest usłyszeć, że uchodźstwo i imigracja to nie tylko pojęcia różne, ale czasami wręcz przeciwstawne. W tym wszystkim nie chodzi o solidarność, ale o narzucenie multikulturalizmu tym państwom, które do tej pory miały szczęście tego uniknąć. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Barbara Matera (PPE).** **–** Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'Unione europea sta fronteggiando un'enorme pressione migratoria alle sue frontiere esterne, che sta mettendo a dura prova la tenuta di diversi trattati, tra cui Schengen. Nonostante la difficile situazione, dobbiamo essere in grado di trovare un giusto bilanciamento tra le esigenze di protezione dei richiedenti asilo, rispettando così i nostri obblighi internazionali e l'impossibilità di accogliere migranti economici. Secondo gli ultimi dati ricevuti, e purtroppo non molto precisi, tra i 500 e i 5 000 migranti varcano ogni giorno il confine turco-greco.  Siamo grati alla Commissione europea per le proposte legislative che ha presentato negli ultimi mesi, ma dobbiamo lavorare affinché si trovi una soluzione sul brevissimo periodo. Sono convinta che l'Unione europea disponga già di un acquis legislativo utile e che queste norme vadano applicate fino in fondo, così come sono convinta che Schengen vada difeso, ma non bisogna superare un limite prestabilito.  La creazione degli *hotspot* e il meccanismo delle quote, che così com'è appare comunque lacunoso, sono sicuramente due delle priorità che l'Unione europea deve mettere in campo per questo fenomeno. L'Unione europea deve raggiungere un'intesa definitiva anche sul finanziamento di 3 miliardi di euro alla Turchia perché controlli il flusso di rifugiati nel periodo 2016-2017. La Turchia può essere un partner geograficamente importante per raggiungere l'obiettivo del controllo dei flussi. Ecco, in questo momento storico, l'Europa non può permettersi di accogliere tutti. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jean-Paul Denanot (S&D).** **–** Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, effectivement, 2 millions et demi de réfugiés, essentiellement des Syriens, sont accueillis officiellement sur le sol turc. Cela ne peut pas nous laisser indifférents, d'autant plus que ces migrants ont vocation, tôt ou tard, à retourner dans leur pays ou à aller dans un pays de l'Union.  La Turquie occupe en effet une situation géostratégique d'importance majeure et nous devons en avoir conscience. Cette situation crée des obligations pour la Turquie elle-même, mais aussi pour l'Union européenne.  L'idée que l'Union apporte son aide à la Turquie est une idée parfaitement intelligente, que je soutiens, mais elle doit se concrétiser dans la transparence. Qui paye ces aides? Les États, le budget de l'Union ou les deux? Qui reçoit effectivement ces aides? Le gouvernement turc ou des ONG? Et qui contrôle l'utilisation de ces fonds?  Voilà autant de questions auxquelles il faut absolument répondre. Tout doit être fait pour que la Turquie puisse accueillir dignement les réfugiés sur son sol. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Λευτέρης Χριστοφόρου (** **PPE).** **–** Κυρία Πρόεδρε, πιστεύω ότι το προσφυγικό μας αγγίζει όλους και πρωτίστως οφείλω να πω ότι άγγιξε την ίδια την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Όσο και αν ασκούμε κριτική ή αυτοκριτική πρέπει να λέμε ναι, μπορεί να μην έγιναν όσα έπρεπε να γίνουν, όμως εάν όλοι έκαναν ό,τι έκανε η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, σήμερα πιθανόν να μη συζητούσαμε για προσφυγικό.  Τι έκαναν οι άλλοι όταν η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, μόνο μέσα στο 2015, έδωσε οικονομική βοήθεια για το ευρύτερο θέμα περίπου δεκαοκτώ δισεκατομμύρια; Πόσες συζητήσεις, πόσες προσπάθειες, πόσες ενέργειες και πόσες δράσεις ανέλαβε η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, όταν ο Αραβικός Σύνδεσμος, οι Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες της Αμερικής, η Ρωσία, και άλλες ευρωπαϊκές χώρες που δεν ανήκουν στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, ουσιαστικά, δεν έκαναν τίποτε και παρατηρούσαν με απάθεια ή πολλές φορές ασκούσαν και κριτική στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση;  Όμως, πρέπει να πούμε κάτι πολύ σημαντικό. Τους πρόσφυγες δεν τους δημιουργεί η Ελλάδα. Η Ελλάδα υποδέχεται τους πρόσφυγες. Την ίδια στιγμή που κάποιες άλλες χώρες υψώνουν τείχη και φράγματα, η Ελλάδα υψώνει τον πήχη της αλληλεγγύης, και ο δοκιμασμένος ελληνικός λαός με δοκιμασμένη την οικονομία του, με λιγοστά μέσα στη διάθεσή του, αποδείχτηκε πρότυπο και παράδειγμα. Πιστεύω ότι αυτοί που συνεχίζουν να πυροβολούν την Ελλάδα δεν αγαπούν την ίδια την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και αυτοί που θεωρούν ότι η Ελλάδα πρέπει να μείνει εκτός Σένγκεν είναι γιατί θέλουν να υποσκάψουν και να τινάξουν την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση στον αέρα.  Πιστεύω, ότι αν θέλουμε να αναζητήσουμε ευθύνες πρέπει να κοιτάξουμε στην Τουρκία, η οποία αφήνει ουσιαστικά τους πρόσφυγες και τους στέλνει στην Ελλάδα. Τι θέλουν κάποιοι, η Ελλάδα να ξαναστείλει πίσω στην Τουρκία τους πρόσφυγες; Και ένα τελευταίο, κυρία Πρόεδρε, θέλω να πω ότι αξίζει ο ελληνικός λαός και οι Έλληνες των νησιών, και πρέπει να στηριχθεί η πρωτοβουλία και από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, κύριε Επίτροπε, ώστε να πάρουν το Νόμπελ ειρήνης για την προσπάθεια και τον ηρωισμό που επέδειξαν απέναντι στους πρόσφυγες. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Soraya Post (S&D).** **–** Fru talman! Jag har suttit sedan klockan tre och lyssnat, och jag måste bekräfta en stor besvikelse över denna debatt och nivån på debatten överhuvudtaget. Jag känner mig skamfylld och förskräckt över vad man behöver lyssna till, och jag skäms inför våra 500 medborgare i Europa.  Jag tycker att vi riskerar vansinnigt mycket just nu. Vi riskerar vår värdighet, vi riskerar hela EU projektet och vi riskerar hela förtroendet gentemot EU som projekt från det internationella samfundet. Om inte vi kan stå upp för de mänskliga rättigheterna, om inte vi kan värna humanismen, vem ska då göra det?  Vi pratar om IS, vi pratar om rasism: de bygger på samma ideologi. Vi har det i Europa och vi har det att kämpa mot i Mellanöstern. Vi måste vara ståndaktiga och vi måste arbeta gemensamt. Den brist på respekt som rådet visar gentemot parlamentet och kommissionen är inte värdig ett samarbete.  Enligt Amnestys senaste rapport så kränker EU:s tjänstemän barn och kvinnor. Kommissionen, vad ska ni göra? Vi måste ta itu med de här frågorna. Det ligger på vårt ansvar, det har vi sagt när vi blev valda: vi måste stå upp för alla människors lika värde. Klarar vi inte av det så riskerar vi hela EU och Europas framtid. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Емил Радев (PPE).** **–** Г-жо Председател, крайно време е да се даде ясна визия за насоката на развитие на миграционната политика на ЕС – дали да се запази политиката на отворени врати за всички или да бъде намалена пропускливостта и гарантирана сигурността на европейските граждани, без това да е в разрез с международното право.  Неколкократно съм настоявал за засилване на контрола и сигурността по европейските външни граници – нещо, което моята страна България отдавна прави. Споделената отговорност за тяхната охрана ще доведе до повече доверие между държавите членки и ще гарантира запазването на едно от най-големите постижения на Европейския съюз – свободата на движение. Поради това е изключително важно новата Европейска гранична служба да има мандат да охранява не само шенгенските граници, но и всички външни граници на ЕС.  Гарантирането на сигурността на европейските граждани обаче изисква обществена и политическа подкрепа за действията на европейските гранични служители. За съжаление българските гранични полицаи, които вършат трудната задача да охраняват изключително насечения терен на границата с Турция, са често критикувани от чуждестранните неправителствени организации. Считам това за неприемливо, особено имайки предвид, че многократните проверки за спазването на европейското законодателство и ефективната работа на граничната полиция са опровергали тези твърдения.  Не на последно място, искам да обърна внимание на необходимостта от сътрудничество със съседните на ЕС държави, особено тези, които приютяват най-много бежанци или се намират по пътя на миграцията към Европа. Осъществяването на продуктивно партньорство с тях неминуемо ще доведе до по-ефективна борба срещу трафика на хора и намаляване на миграционния поток. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Miriam Dalli (S&D).** **–** Sfortunatament qegħdin f'sitwazzjoni fejn minflok tindirizza l-problema tal-immigrazzjoni fil-qalba tagħha, l-Unjoni Ewropea qed tispiċċa ddur madwar il-problema, b'policies li jindirizzaw biss il-konsegwenzi.  Din hija issue li tmur lil hinn mill-fruntieri tagħna, u li tirrikjedi azzjoni konġunta ma' bosta pajjiżi internazzjonali. L-isfidi li għandna quddiemna, qegħdin jimminaw ukoll il-fruntieri u l-liġijiet Ewropej, li qatt ma kienu ppjanati għall-kriżi li għandna llum. Case in point, il-ftehim ta' Schengen u anki r-regolamenti ta' Dublin.  Il-proposta li l-immigranti jiġu rilokati, għada m'hijiex qed taħdem, u l-piż qed jibqa' jinġarr l-aktar minn dawk li qegħdin fuq il-fruntieri. Hu inutli, li nippuntaw subgħajna lejn pajjiż wieħed. Ir-realtà hi li l-pajjiżi li qegħdin fuq il-fruntiera ma jistgħux jitħallew aktar għal riħhom mingħajr għajnuna.  Hemm bżonn policies Ewropej li juru bis-serjetà li l-problema qed tiġi managed mill-pajjiżi kollha. Inkella se nibqgħu induru madwar il-problemi mingħajr qatt ma nindirizzaw il-problema kif suppost, u nħallu l-problema tikber ferm akbar milli hi bħal'issa. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Renate Sommer (PPE).** **–** Frau Präsidentin! Ich muss sagen, ich ärgere mich in den letzten Wochen immer über die Sprüche „Wir brauchen eine europäische Lösung in der Flüchtlingskrise.“ Eigentlich haben wir die ja. Wir haben nämlich eigentlich ganz gute Gesetze – natürlich muss hier und da noch eine Stellschraube nachgedreht werden. Wir sind in einer außergewöhnlichen Situation, aber eigentlich sind die Gesetze, die wir zu Asyl und Einwanderung haben, nicht schlecht.  Nur, viele Mitgliedstaaten halten sich ganz einfach nicht daran. Das sollte mal der Bürger zu Hause tun, einfach Gesetze und Regeln, die beschlossen sind, ignorieren! Es kann doch wohl nicht sein, dass Mitgliedstaaten sich weder an Gesetze halten noch ihre Zusagen einhalten. Der UNHCR bekommt das zugesagte Geld nicht und kann entsprechend die Flüchtlinge nicht versorgen. Frontex erhält die längst zugesagte Aufstockung an Personal und Finanzen nicht und natürlich auch keine weiteren Befugnisse. Die Türkei bekommt die zugesagten drei Milliarden Euro nicht.  Was sind eigentlich drei Milliarden Euro? Das klingt viel, aber überlegen wir mal, wie viel schon nach Griechenland geflossen ist, und überlegen wir mal, wie viel „günstiger“ es für die Mitgliedstaaten wäre, diese drei Millionen Euro zu bezahlen, anstatt die Flüchtlinge alle aufzunehmen. Tatsächlich gehe auch ich davon aus, dass längst nicht alle nach Europa wollen, sondern nahe der Heimat abwarten wollen, bis sie wieder zurückkönnen.  Wo ist denn die viel besungene europäische Solidarität geblieben? Die scheint es ja offensichtlich für einige Mitgliedstaaten nur dann zu geben, wenn es darum geht, Gelder aus dem europäischen Haushalt zu bekommen. Dann ist diese Solidarität gefragt. Aber das darf natürlich nicht sein! Es kann doch nicht sein, dass sich Mitgliedstaaten einfach verweigern und die anderen die ganze Last alleine tragen sollen.  Ich finde, solche Mitgliedstaaten müssen zur Rechenschaft gezogen werden, und ich finde, die Kommission sollte in dieser Richtung tätig werden. Da gibt es auch Mechanismen – ich plädiere für Vertragsverletzungsverfahren. Im Übrigen sollte man überlegen, ob solche Mitgliedstaaten wirklich noch immer die Subventionen aus dem europäischen Haushalt bekommen müssen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Jeppe Kofod (S&D).** **–** Madam President, Mr Commissioner, Mr Foreign Minister Bert Koenders, good to see you again. I think we all know that the Dublin system has collapsed, and now Schengen is next in line if we do not act. This situation is a direct result of the lack of solidarity and of a common European approach to the refugee crisis. It is due to the lack of efficient control of our European external borders and the fact that too many Member States are failing to take their share of refugees. While some count their asylum applications in tens of thousands, others are counting them only in hundreds or even less. Member States who are bearing the brunt of the current influx of refugees, such as Germany, Sweden, Denmark, or Austria, are being forced, unfortunately, to adopt the extraordinarily harsh asylum laws that we are seeing today.  It takes effort to keep up with the huge number of refugees, unfortunately. The reason for all of the problems is that Europe is failing to address, first of all, the root causes of the refugee crisis, as well as, of course, failing to cooperate in solidarity. Only four Member States meet the UN target of giving 0.7% in ODA. Money is desperately needed for the UNHCR and other agencies. I appeal to the Commission and Council to act on this and to encourage Member States to take their responsibility both for refugees and for tackling the root causes that have led people to flee. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra (PPE).** **–** Señora Presidenta, Schengen está en peligro y debe ser protegido. Ninguna situación, por complicada que sea, puede poner en riesgo nuestra libertad de tránsito. Sí, y además hay que salvar vidas y mantener el principio de no devolución.  Nuestros esfuerzos deben ir en dos direcciones: primero, parar la guerra en Siria; y, segundo, asumir las responsabilidades y los compromisos contraídos en materia de reasentamiento, reubicación, infraestructuras, personal o ayudas financieras ―hablo de solidaridad―.  Insto a la Comisión y al Consejo a que adopten un acuerdo definitivo para la financiación de los 3 000 millones de euros comprometidos con Turquía; defiendo, y con claridad, su gobernanza y su condicionalidad. Que termine ya el bloqueo del Consejo.  Es necesario el pleno y urgente funcionamiento de los *hotspots*, piezas clave para ordenar las llegadas en nuestro territorio. Todos los Estados deben asumir sus responsabilidades, tanto aquellos que deben proceder al registro y la identificación, como los otros que deben proceder al reasentamiento y la integración social y económica, garantizando, hasta el momento en que acabe el conflicto, la integración que puedan prestar, porque los refugiados quieren regresar a sus hogares, que es donde realmente quieren estar. Hablo de emergencia transitoria.  Mientras tanto, hay que proteger más y mejor nuestras fronteras exteriores y devolver a aquellos que no sean sujetos de protección internacional. Todo ello envuelto y protegido por la Carta de Derechos Humanos. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Kashetu Kyenge (S&D).** **–** Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, condivido pienamente quanto detto dalla Commissione e dal Consiglio. Tuttavia, siamo ancora lontani dall'aver trovato delle risposte comuni e temo che non ne troveremo, almeno fino a quando a queste discussioni congiunte non seguiranno decisioni politiche ambiziose e condivise nonché misure attuative delle decisioni prese dal Consiglio e dal Parlamento. È scandaloso che ad oggi solo 400 richieste di ricollocamento siano state accettate dagli Stati membri.  I flussi migratori sono inarrestabili se non si mettono in atto congiuntamente misure emergenziali e politiche di lungo respiro, il tutto all'interno di un quadro giuridico di rispetto dei diritti umani e delle libertà fondamentali. È vero, signor Commissario, il salvataggio di vite umane e il principio di non respingimento non sono valori negoziabili. Senza una visione lungimirante da parte dell'Europa ci troveremo vittime di un fallimento politico senza precedenti, nonché in mano a forze estremiste, xenofobe e populiste, oltre che privati della principale conquista dell'Unione europea, vale a dire la libera circolazione delle persone, la cui fine segnerebbe il declino del progetto di integrazione europea. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ingeborg Gräßle (PPE).** **–** Herr Präsident! Herr Kommissar, ich finde Sie extrem tapfer heute Mittag. Was hätten Sie in der Zeit alles arbeiten können! Sie hätten sich mit der Frage beschäftigen können, warum es bei den bisherigen Mittelmeerprogrammen der EU gerade auch zur Stärkung der Demokratie, etwa das DCI, zu so starken Verzögerungen kommt. Die betreffen immerhin fast 80 % der Projekte und der Gelder, und zwar in einer Gegend, in der wir dringend investieren müssen. Sie hätten sich auch mit der Frage befassen können, wie viel Geld für die Flüchtlinge tatsächlich bei den Flüchtlingen ankommt. Sie könnten auch die Frage beantworten, warum neues Geld, etwa für *trust funds*, bewirken soll, was das bisherige nicht kann. Ich möchte hier mit vielen Kolleginnen und Kollegen daran arbeiten, gemeinsame Lösungen zu finden. Ich unterstütze die Vorschläge, die Sie gemacht haben. Ich unterstütze die Vorschläge der Kommission und möchte weitere einfordern, etwa für alle Mitgliedstaaten, die selbst umfangreich von der Solidarität der EU-Partner profitieren, aber selbst nicht solidarisch sind. Frau Sommer hat das ja auch schon erwähnt.  Ich glaube, dass das Vorzeigen von Folterinstrumenten immer schon gewirkt hat in der EU, und deswegen glaube ich, dass es auch in dem Fall helfen würde. Geld einzubehalten ist ja eine Sprache, die man auch ohne Dolmetscher versteht.  Es geht um uns alle. Es geht nicht um Deutschland, um die Türkei, Italien oder Griechenland – es geht um uns alle. Deswegen sollten sich auch die schwer schizophrenen Kolleginnen und Kollegen hier sagen lassen: All jenen, die Gemeinsamkeiten einfordern, aber zu Parteien gehören, deren Regierungen zu Hause genau diese Gemeinsamkeit verweigern, möchte ich sagen: Wenn Sie geschwiegen hätten und sich geschämt hätten, dann wäre die Debatte nicht so verlogen gewesen. Diese Debatte ist notwendig, aber es wäre auch wichtig, dass diejenigen, die das Problem sind, auch mal benannt werden. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Roberta Metsola (PPE).** **–** Madam President, having sat here for the past four and a half hours, I still think it right that we are having this debate. But, as I think we can all agree, our citizens are demanding concrete action from Member States. They have heard enough talk. We all have.  If states cannot come together on the pressing issues of our time, then it is no wonder that people lose faith in the political process. It is useless agreeing on legislation when there is no expression of political will. When it comes to Schengen, we must understand that we do not have internal borders because we promised that our external borders would be more secure. One is dependent on the other. We trusted Member States to fulfill their obligations and in some cases we have been let down. So it is clear that we need more, and stronger, measures, but that alone will not be enough. We need a holistic global approach that looks at every single aspect. On returns, yes, people must be returned strictly in accordance with non-refoulement, and yes, we must give those who seek protection the chance to ask for it, but when you are found not to be eligible for protection, you must be sent back safely and swiftly. Those who are genuinely in need of protection should be able to find it in our Europe and other safe countries. Of course there are challenges, but the way forward is to have a two-way approach. People fleeing war must be given the rights they are entitled to, but it is also fair to expect respect for the values upon which the EU is built.  Finally, the recent attacks in European cities and the rise in populist xenophobia in Europe are disturbing. The events in Cologne and the recent racist attacks expose underlying issues that must be addressed. We need to come down harder on hate, and as politicians we have a particular responsibility here that we should not ignore. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **José Manuel Fernandes (PPE).** **–** Senhora Presidente, Senhor Comissário, Senhor representante do Conselho, para resolver a questão dos refugiados deixo aqui uma receita muito simples, um apelo: respeitem os valores da União Europeia, pratiquem a solidariedade de facto realizada com ações concretas de que falava Robert Schuman na famosa declaração de 9 de maio de 1950.  Perante problemas comuns só com uma ação comum e com ações concretas é que podemos resolver, e só desta forma teremos paz, venceremos os desafios e, nomeadamente, este desafio da crise dos refugiados.  Mas uma solidariedade que não significa só receber, uma solidariedade que significa também dar e é inaceitável que Estados—Membros que recebem milhares de milhões do orçamento da União Europeia, centenas de milhões, não sejam capazes depois de dar um cêntimo para resolver esta questão.  Face a este problema que temos, deixo aqui algumas perguntas: há algum Estado—Membro que se recusa a contribuir? Estão definidos os montantes para cada Estado-Membro? Estes apoios podem ser estendidos à Jordânia e ao Líbano? Quem é que vai monitorizar e acompanhar a execução no terreno? É importante agir, com transparência, com credibilidade e antes que seja tarde, agir sem populismos, radicalismos e egoísmos nacionais. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Anna Maria Corazza Bildt (PPE).** **–** Madam President, while Member States display divisions, children are dying at sea. We have to save all, and treat all coming to Europe with dignity. It is the refugees who are in crisis, not us. For children, Europe must mean safety and protection. You know what needs to be done; there are no national solutions – we have common rules on reception, registration, resettlement, relocation and return. What is missing is the political will from the Member States.  To the Council: time to act together, share responsibility. At least give funding to improve conditions for refugees and give protection in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, and step up the fight against smugglers by all means possible. Strengthen the Asylum Support Office and Frontex. It is smugglers who should be afraid, not refugees. Let’s face it: Turkey is part of the solution – short term and long term – but not all coming to Europe have the right to stay. That is why it is so important to take fingerprints and to differentiate between those who have the right to international protection and economic migrants. Effective external border control is a precondition for freedom of movement in Europe. Internal border checks must be temporary and a last resort and must respect the rules. It is time for the Member States to be serious about the cost of non-Schengen, and the Council is playing with fire. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  | **PRZEWODNICTWO: RYSZARD CZARNECKI** *Wiceprzewodniczący* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  | *Pytania z sali.* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Michaela Šojdrová (PPE).** **–** Pane předsedající, pane komisaři, pane ministře, myslím, že Evropská unie musí jednat rychleji, protože situace v migrační krizi se nezlepšuje. Chci říci tři poznámky, ale velmi vážné. Myslím si, že jestli se EU musí o někoho postarat, tak to jsou děti, které jsou nejvíce ohroženou skupinou, a myslím, že je třeba vytvořit nástroj, vytvořit bezpečné prostředí proto, aby děti, které nejsou doprovázené, byly umístěny do bezpečných center, kde o ně bude postaráno a nebudou bezprizorně na ulici. Myslím, že to je úkol, na který se může Frontex a další složky zaměřit okamžitě. Druhá věc je jednání Rady a zřízení pohraniční a pobřežní stráže. Byli jste zde vyzváni k tomu, aby Rada ministrů již 18. února v této věci jednala, a já vyzývám znovu, byl by to konkrétní krok k bezpečnosti, která je podmínkou další solidarity, o které zde bylo jednáno. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Anna Hedh (S&D).** **–** Herr talman! Tusentals människor flyr idag från krig och förtryck till vår kontinent Europa. Vår plikt som medmänniskor att ge skydd är glasklar. Även EU:s fördrag och regler betonar med rätta mänskliga rättigheter. Även EU:s fördrag betonar mänskliga rättigheter inklusive asylrätten. Men när människor nu söker skydd i Europa i större skala än så, darrar det europeiska bygget.  Vissa, t.o.m. medlemmar i mitt eget europeiska parti såsom Robert Fico i Slovakien, vägrar att ta sitt ansvar. Än värre så staplar han dessutom rasistiska uttalanden på hög. Kommissionens ordförande Juncker har vid ett flertal tillfällen lovat att kommissionen under januari ska ta ett beslut om omfördelning från mitt hemland Sverige till de länder som tagit ett mindre ansvar. Kan kommissionären bekräfta när det kommer att ske? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Hilde Vautmans (ALDE).** **–** Ik wil heel kort reageren op de woorden van collega Kirkhope. Het is wel straf dat hij de uitval van Louis Michel, een collega die rood en boos werd omdat hij het woord niet kreeg, vergelijkt met iemand die oproept om vluchtelingen dood te schieten.  Vierenhalf uur hebben we nu gedebatteerd! Er zijn geen duizend manieren om deze crisis op te lossen. We weten wat er moet gebeuren. Ik doe een oproep. Ik zou willen vragen: ga niet meer slapen. Neem geen vakantie meer. Raad en Commissie, ga aan de slag. Elke dag sterven mensen op weg naar hier. We weten wat de oplossingen zijn.  Tot slot wil ik twee korte punten aanhalen: 1. Tienduizend kinderen zijn vermist. Ik verneem graag van u welk actieplan in gang is gezet om hen op te sporen en uit de handen van criminelen te halen; 2. Mijn man heeft een andere huidskleur. Mijn kinderen hebben een andere huidskleur. Ik voel het racisme stijgen, ook in mijn land. Wat gaat u doen om het racisme een halt toe te roepen? Daar is maar één antwoord op: zorg dat die vluchtelingencrisis aangepakt wordt. Zorg dat mensen met een andere huidskleur ook een menswaardige toekomst hebben, hier in ons Europa. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Κώστας Χρυσόγονος (** **GUE/NGL).** **–** Κύριε Πρόεδρε, ακούσαμε επικρίσεις κατά της Ελλάδας για την καθυστέρηση λειτουργίας των κέντρων καταγραφής προσφύγων και μεταναστών στα νησιά του Αιγαίου. Πρέπει να αντιληφθούν όλοι ότι μια χώρα που αντιμετωπίζει μια χωρίς προηγούμενο οικονομική κρίση έχει αντικειμενικές δυσχέρειες να υποδεχθεί και να ελέγξει ένα κύμα προσφύγων και μεταναστών που υπερδεκαπλασιάστηκε το 2015 σε σχέση με το 2014.  Αντί να κατηγορείτε την Ελλάδα παραγνωρίζοντας τις προσπάθειες που καταβάλλει με τα πενιχρά της μέσα, ασχοληθείτε με το καθεστώς Ερντογάν, το οποίο παραβιάζει συστηματικά όσα συμφώνησε με την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και διοχετεύει κατά βούληση τους ανθρώπους στο ελληνικό έδαφος εκβιάζοντας για ακόμη περισσότερα χρήματα από την Ευρώπη Ταυτόχρονα, η Τουρκία επωφελείται από το δουλεμπόριο, αφού τα κέρδη των διακινητών εισρέουν στην οικονομία της και τα ενθυλακώνουν και στελέχη του καθεστώτος  Η Ευρώπη οφείλει να επιδείξει πραγματική αλληλεγγύη προς την Ελλάδα και να μιλήσει στη γλώσσα των κυρώσεων προς τον κύριο Ερντογάν |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Zoltán Balczó (NI).** **–** Ebben az összevont vitában a migrációról lenne szó. Valójában a címben következetesen menekültekről, menekültügyről van szó – ez is jelzi, hogy nem néznek szembe a valósággal. Idézem egy katolikus érseknek sajtóban megjelent véleményét: „A bevándorlók túlnyomó többsége nem menekült, nem szír és nem család. A muszlimok nem tudnak és nem is akarnak alkalmazkodni. Ők harci területre jöttek, nem alkalmazkodni, hanem hódítani.” Nos, ezzel kéne szembenézni, ehelyett milyen témákkal foglalkozunk itt: a visszaküldés tilalmával és a migránsok elleni, úgynevezett gyűlöletcselekményekkel. Nekem ez alatt a 3-4 óra alatt az a véleményem alakult ki, hogy a Parlament többsége egy hamis toleranciaeszmény bűvöletében akarva-akaratlanul az új honfoglalók szálláscsinálóivá válik. Nem hiszem, hogy a választók ezt kívánták Önöktől, hanem az ő biztonságuk megvédését és az európai kultúra megvédését. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Bronis Ropė (Verts/ALE).** **–** Laisvo judėjimo sistema, kitaip vadinama Šengeno erdvė, yra didžiulis Europos Sąjungos pasiekimas. Esu įsitikinęs, kad ją būtina išlaikyti. Man sunku suprasti kai kurių politikų pareiškimus, kurie atkreipė dėmesį, jog pabėgėlių krizei sutvarkyti mes neturime skirti lėšų, tačiau tuo pačiu metu šie politikai vis atviriau svarsto apie Šengeno panaikinimą ar sustabdymą keliems metams. Neva tai nieko nekainuos.  Noriu aiškiai pasakyti, kad pabėgėlių krizė negali būti išspręsta be finansinių injekcijų, o Šengeno erdvės panaikinimas lemtų, kad mes visi turėtume sumokėti dar daugiau. Svarbu nepamiršti, jog dar ją kuriant buvo galimybė numatyti esant reikalui kiekvienai valstybei narei laikinai atkurti sienų kontrolę. Nežinau, ar Šengeno autoriai turėjo omenyje tokią krizę, kokia yra dabartinė, tačiau suprantu dėl ko kai kurios šalys imasi įvesti sugriežtintą kontrolę, tačiau, mano nuomone, čia labai svarbus žodis yra „laikinai“. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Krzysztof Hetman (PPE).** – Chciałbym odnieść się w kilku słowach do strefy Schengen, która jest naszym wspólnym dorobkiem i z którego powinniśmy być dumni i którego powinniśmy bronić. To odważny, unikalny i innowacyjny projekt, który przez wiele lat stanowił jedną z wizytówek Unii Europejskiej. Stanowił on podwaliny dla praktycznego realizowania zasady swobodnego przepływu towarów usług i osób. Trwałe zawieszenie funkcjonowania strefy niosłoby ze sobą zbyt duży koszt nie tylko polityczny, ale także gospodarczy i społeczny. Na to po prostu nas nie stać. Dlatego uważam, że w sytuacji kryzysowej nasze działania powinny iść w kierunku wzmocnienia tego systemu. Należy skupić wszelkie wysiłki na umocnieniu granic zewnętrznych strefy Schengen i podjąć w tym celu niezwłoczne, skuteczne kroki, a także uruchomić odpowiednie środki.  Ponadto szczególną uwagę trzeba obecnie zwrócić na partnerstwo w zakresie rozwiązania kryzysu imigracyjnego z Turcją. W tym obszarze Unia podjęła już konkretne działania. W chwili obecnej musimy dopilnować, aby porozumienie było wdrażane w sposób sprawny i efektywny przez obydwie strony. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ana Gomes (S&D).** **–** Senhor Presidente, na quinta-feira passada senti orgulho em ser portuguesa. O Parlamento nacional, por unanimidade da direita à esquerda, rejeitou a nova lei dinamarquesa para confiscar valores a refugiados e demorar a reunificação familiar.  Políticas destas não só nos lembram um passado ominoso, mas fazem diretamente o jogo dos terroristas de quem fogem os refugiados. Portugal está há meses pronto e à espera de receber refugiados, mas eles não estão a chegar, porque o sistema de recolocação não está a funcionar.  Os *hotspots* na Grécia e em Itália não estão devidamente equipados meses depois de terem sido anunciados. Não nos enganemos, só se agirmos em conjunto a nível europeu podemos enfrentar a crise. Destruir Schengen não vai trazer mais controlo às nossas fronteiras nem menos refugiados, só mais confusão e miséria e aproveitará ainda mais aos traficantes.  Agir europeu implica não tolerar os ministros que nos cobrem de vergonha ao sugerir a outros que empurrem ou afundem os refugiados que chegam às nossas praias, ministros que preparam leis para criminalizar ONG e voluntários que assistem os refugiados, ministros que fecham os ouvidos às alarmantes notícias de milhares de crianças refugiadas, desaparecidas nas mãos dos traficantes.  Não podemos, finalmente, permitir que os nossos governos continuem a alimentar o negócio dos traficantes e o afluxo clandestino de refugiados, recusando abrir vias legais e seguras para processar os pedidos de asilo e proteger os refugiados que pudermos acolher. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | |  | |  | *(Koniec pytań z sali)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Johannes Hahn,** *Mitglied der Kommission***.** **–** Herr Präsident! Herr Minister, meine Damen und Herren! Zunächst, Frau Gräßle: Ich kann intellektuell durchaus Ihre Reflexionen nachvollziehen, dass wir alternativ vielleicht etwas anders hätten machen können. Dennoch möchte ich allen fast 150 Rednerinnen und Rednern ganz herzlich für diese doch hochstehende Debatte danken und insbesondere jenen Respekt zollen, die von Anbeginn hier anwesend waren.  Ich denke, wir sind uns einig darin, dass es sehr viel Sinn hat, jenen Ländern, die unmittelbar in der Nachbarschaft Syriens sind und den Großteil der Flüchtlingslast tragen, zu helfen. Dies auch aus der Überlegung heraus – und zwar nicht aus einem zynischen Aspekt heraus, sondern aus einem zutiefst menschlichen –, dass dafür Sorge zu tragen ist, dass jene, die als Flüchtlinge in der Region geblieben sind, inklusive jener, die in Syrien Flüchtlinge sind – und da reden wir ja auch von sieben bis acht Millionen –, dass wir hier finanziell helfen, damit diese Menschen in der Region bleiben können, um bei einem hoffentlich bald eintretenden Frieden in das Land gehen zu können und mitzuhelfen, das Land wieder aufzubauen.  Denn auch das ist Stabilität, die wir in der Region brauchen, nämlich ein zerstörtes Land mit 23 Millionen Einwohnern wieder aufzubauen und dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass wenigstens in einem Teil dieser Region Frieden einkehrt.  Daher ist jeder Euro, den wir hier investieren – nicht nur in der Türkei, sondern auch im Libanon, in Jordanien, letztlich auch in Teilen Syriens und in Teilen des Iraks – gut angelegtes Geld, auch aus der Sicht der Europäischen Union. Das sage ich insbesondere an die Adresse mancher Finanzminister, die hier die Dinge möglicherweise etwas anders sehen.  Zu der Türkei-Fazilität, den berühmten drei Milliarden: Hier ist es so, dass die Kommission, nachdem es Schwierigkeiten unter den Mitgliedstaaten gegeben hat, wie unterschiedliche Überlegungen, dass wir uns letztlich imstande gesehen haben – und, Herr Böge, ich werde zu Ihrer Kritik noch kurz kommen –, für zwei Jahre eine Milliarde aufzustellen und es damit den Mitgliedstaaten vielleicht leichter zu machen, die restlichen zwei Milliarden aufzustellen.  Es handelt sich hierbei um einen Vorratsbeschluss. Es ist nicht so, dass diese drei Milliarden der Türkei *up front* zur Verfügung gestellt werden; diese drei Milliarden sind ein Maximum für zwei Jahre und sollen dazu dienen, dass wir angesichts der von allen unbestrittenen Belastungen der Türkei, dem Flüchtlingsansturm Herr zu werden, entsprechende Unterstützung bereitstellen.  Dieses Geld soll ausschließlich in syrischen Flüchtlingslagern in der Türkei zum Einsatz kommen, für Maßnahmen der Ausbildung, der Gesundheitsversorgung, der Bereitstellung von Unterkünften. Ganz wichtig: Dieses Geld wird von uns verwaltet, von meinen Mitarbeitern in der GD NEAR. Die Türkei hat sozusagen einen Konsultationsstatus. Natürlich hat es Sinn, sie zu fragen, wo und wie das Geld effektiv einzusetzen ist. Aber die Verwaltung, das Management, liegt bei uns, und die Verwendung basiert auf einen *needs assessment.*  Mitte Februar wird das abgeschlossen. Es wird auch herausgefunden, wo und wie und in welchem Ausmaß diese Bedürfnisse tatsächlich gegeben sind. Diese drei Milliarden, *by the way*, sind ja auch nur ein Element in einem Aktionsplan, der dazu dient, die Beziehungen mit der Türkei auf eine neue Basis zu stellen. Ich sage das deswegen, weil es zwar nicht heute in der Debatte, aber in der öffentlichen Diskussion immer wieder Kritik gibt – gerade in den letzten Tagen –, dass wir auf die Menschenrechtsverletzungen oder auf die Nichtrespektierung von *Fundamentals* als Europäische Union quasi nicht reagieren oder nicht eingehen.  Ich kann Ihnen versichern: Gerade in den anlaufenden Verhandlungen, in der Vorbereitung der Kapitel 23 und 24, wird es keinen Millimeter Abstriche geben von den *Fundamentals*, von der Rechtsstaatlichkeit; die sind nicht verhandelbar. Hier gibt es Standards, die zu respektieren sind. Und, Herr Böge, Sie haben Recht, auch ich hätte mir gewünscht und wünsche mir, dass wir hier einfachere und überschaubare Finanzierungsmechanismen haben.  Aber, ehrlich gesagt, wir stehen vor der Herausforderung: Helfen wir oder verlieren wir uns in institutionellen Diskussionen, das Geld irgendwie aufzustellen, Zusatzbudgets et cetera. Ich meine, das ist wie die Frage, ob die Feuerwehr zum Löschen gehen soll, oder ob wir uns erst einmal einem umfassenden *public procurement* widmen, welche Löschmittel wir einkaufen und wann und bis wann. Also hier geht es wirklich darum zu sagen: Okay, wir müssen das Geld aufstellen, wir mussten es aufstellen. Ich danke bei dieser Gelegenheit Kristalina Georgeva und ihrem Team, dass sie hier entsprechend Tolles geleistet hat.  Ein Punkt, auf den vielleicht auch mein Freund Dimitris Avramopoulos eingehen wird: Die Zusammensetzung des Flüchtlingsstroms gerade am Westbalkan hat sich in den letzten Wochen und Monaten schon sehr signifikant geändert, und heute können wir davon reden, dass 40 % oder weniger der Flüchtlinge tatsächlich Syrer sind. Die anderen kommen aus anderen Ländern. Der UN-Flüchtlingshochkommissar hat mir erst letzten Mittwoch gesagt, dass 45 % der afghanischen Flüchtlinge, die in Griechenland ankommen, im Iran geboren sind. Man kann ja wohl nicht davon ausgehen, dass es sich hier ausschließlich um Babys handelt. Also hier hat die Komplexität des Flüchtlingsstroms schon eine Dimension angenommen, die auch politisch anzusprechen ist.  Letzter Punkt: In allen unseren Verhandlungen werden wir nur dann aus einer Position der Stärke agieren können, wenn wir imstande sind, unsere eigenen Grenzen zu sichern. Das muss die oberste Priorität sein, denn nur so können wir auch Schengen aufrechterhalten, ein Schengen, von dem unsere Menschen mittlerweile profitieren, und die daran gewöhnt sind, gerade in Zentraleuropa eine grenzenlose Mobilität vorzufinden, die Eingang in die tägliche Praxis gefunden hat. Oberste Priorität muss also sein, die externe Grenzsicherung sicherzustellen. Ich hoffe, dass die auf den Kommissionsvorschlag beruhenden Verhandlungen im Rat tatsächlich zu einem klaren Ergebnis führen und dass wir hier relativ bald zu einem klaren Ergebnis und zu einem klaren Auftrag kommen, um die Dinge auch umzusetzen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Dimitris Avramopoulos,** *Member of the Commission***.** **–** Mr President, let me start by expressing our thanks for this fruitful and – in terms of length and endurance – marathon-like debate. It really has been very useful. I very much welcome the fact that we all share the same objectives of honouring the values of Europe by respecting the rights of refugees and making sure that we preserve the Schengen area – one of the most tangible achievements, if not the most tangible achievement, of European integration. You can rest assured that the Commission will not hesitate to use all the means that it has in order to do so; that point has again been made very clearly today. And now some words in Greek.  Είναι αυτονόητο ότι όλες οι χώρες μέλη της ζώνης Σένγκεν οφείλουν να εφαρμόζουν τα προβλεπόμενα από τον συνοριακό κώδικα. Είναι μια βασική αρχή που όλα τα κράτη μέλη οφείλουν να σέβονται. Όμως, θέλω να είμαι σαφής για μία ακόμα φορά. Ποτέ δεν τέθηκε, ούτε τίθεται θέμα αποκλεισμού χώρας μέλους της Σένγκεν από τη ζώνη Σένγκεν. Αυτό ούτε καν προβλέπεται. Πολλές δε από τις ελλείψεις που παρατηρούνται, που σημειώνονται, σχετίζονται αναπόφευκτα και με τις μεταναστευτικές ροές. Αυτό αναγνωρίζεται από όλους, και αυτές καλύπτονται και από τη συνδρομή των κρατών μελών, αλλά και της ίδιας της Επιτροπής.  Η Επιτροπή άμεσα και έμμεσα στέκεται στο πλευρό της Ελλάδας και όλων των κρατών μελών που είναι αυτό τον καιρό υπό πίεση, και θα μου επιτρέψετε τώρα αφού έκανα αυτή την επισήμανση, την τόσο ξεκάθαρη, να συνεχίσω και πάλι στα αγγλικά.  Mr President, I would also like to say a few words and give an answer to what Guy Verhofstadt said at the beginning.  What we are trying to achieve with the establishment of hotspots presents many common features with the concept of the European Rapid Refugee Emergency Force (ERREF) that Mr Verhofstadt has proposed to establish. In operational hotspots, the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), Frontex, Europol and – where necessary – Eurojust are all already working on the ground and with international organisations to swiftly identify, register and fingerprint incoming migrants.  The Commission has deployed teams on the ground to improve coordination. None can – or will – take over the borders of any Member State. We want to be very clear on that. But all Member States, according to the principle of solidarity, have to – and do – offer support to the frontline Member States to deal with this unprecedented pressure. The sovereignty of Member States is ensured by the Treaties.  Yes, delays exist, but it is the wrong strategy to change strategy only because of panic. On this point, I very much agree with the intervention of the Chairman of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), Claude Moraes: we will succeed, and we can only succeed, together.  Greece is accelerating this implementation, and debates like the one here today are once again sending the right messages to all governments to do their part of the commitments. The Commission will certainly keep playing its part and much more. We will not stop the implementation of the comprehensive approach of the European Union’s migration agenda.  In March we will issue a communication on migration management, announcing further steps to be taken. Also in March, we intend to table a modified smart borders proposal. We also intend to present an ambitious migration management package, including a proposal to reform the Dublin system. A structural EU resettlement scheme, as well as legal migration and integration initiatives such as the revision of the blue card, will also be part of the package.  I count on the full support of Parliament in the preparation of these proposals. As I said before, we all have to do our share and not hide our heads in the sand or just look for simple solutions – which, I am afraid, do not exist. I look forward to working with you on the pending proposals. There is a lot of work ahead of us. Let us do it together. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Bert Koenders,** *President-in-Office of the Council***.** **–** Mr President, let me first say that I appreciate the many comments made during this this debate. I also understand some of the frustrations that were expressed by many Members of different political persuasions. It is clear that the management of the flow of asylum seekers into Europe is a stress test for all of us, for our countries and for the confidence within and between our societies. It makes no sense to use the asylum seeker debate for narrow political agendas or narratives. That is a luxury we simply cannot afford. Blame games are easily played, and simplistic solutions are easily found, for what is in reality a very complex humanitarian problem.  In my view, European cooperation and solidarity remain key. I agree with the many colleagues here who have said it is very good to have a lot on paper, but the question is how we put it into action. The Presidency is extremely active with the Member States in putting conclusions into action with Turkey and Greece on screening and border controls. Concerning the Western Balkan road, we are working in partnership with Lebanon and Jordan to – as, I think, Ms Piri said – come up with a model which ends the cynical business model of smugglers, the reason why people are killed on the seas. That is what we have to stop, and it turns out to be a little bit more complex than we thought. I share all the frustrations that people have expressed here tonight – people are still dying on the seas every day. Maybe there is no white smoke yet, but pessimistic panic does not help. There is no reason for complacency.  Let me say a few words about values, a few words about hot spots, about questions that were raised as to the future of Schengen on the principle of non-refoulement and on the issue of Turkey. First, on values. The point made here by most Members, although others will not agree, is that we are faced with a stress test of our European values. We all have to realise that we cannot be comforted by the reactions on this issue in our societies from all sides right now.  The Council is perfectly aware of the difficult situation of refugees massively fleeing conflict regions or migrants who, for other reasons, are trying to reach to Europe. We will do everything possible to improve the situation. I think Mr Pittella spoke about that. These are our values that are at stake, but the values are not so easy to put into practice, because it leads to confrontations in our societies, to fear and then to reactions to this fear. We will, therefore, have to balance the different identities that we have in our societies in a manner consistent with our democratic values. We could talk about it for much longer but it is key that we realise that together we must try to build a consensus around this. I have heard a lot of opposing views on this, and this is very legitimate; it is a common problem. We will have to search for solutions in our societies to deal with this.  On external policy and external values, I can mention some measures that have already been adopted, such as the support given by the EU budget and by Member States in particular to help the UNHCR to respond to the needs of refugees in camps established close to their places of origin, in particular in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Just yesterday I came back from Addis Ababa where I discussed this with the African Union. Discussions, and more, are also taking place about how we can conduct very practical follow-up to the Valletta Agreement.  The Commission is also providing additional support to its partners operating in origin or transit countries outside the European Union. In parallel to these measures, the European Union is contributing to the development of safe and sustainable reception capacities in the affected regions and the provision of lasting prospects and adequate procedures for refugees and their families until they can be returned to their country of origin, if possible. If necessary, we will examine and adopt measures aimed at improving their situation. A lot more can be said about the origins of this crisis as well, but we can leave that for another debate when we will discuss issues around Syria and conflict resolution there.  On hot spots, yes, it is true that progress has been too slow. We can all agree on this. A network of hot spots in Italy and Greece is a cornerstone of the EU’s efforts to ease the migratory pressure, ensure the identification of those third-country nationals in real need of international protection and facilitate return operations. Well-functioning hot spots are crucial to stemming the migration flows and ultimately safeguard the Schengen area. The European Council expects a Commission report assessing the progress in the set-up of the hot spot areas which will update the information presented in December 2015, and the Council itself is also monitoring the situation on the ground, through integrated political crisis response (IPCR) reports. We are very proactive at the moment because that is a challenge right now. If you want to translate the declarations into actions you have to be very hands-on.  In the European Union we are used to more long-term issues of development and of development cooperation. Here we have to react immediately, and our systems are not necessarily used to that, so we have to change that. With that hands-on way of working we can also counter some of the legitimate criticisms on things that are going too slowly.  Without prejudice to the Commission’s upcoming report, we can say that since December progress has been achieved. We should also recognise this. In Italy, two new additional locations were declared operational, in Pozzallo in Sicily and in Trapani, and in Greece work is under way to ensure that two hot spot areas, in Theos and Leros, are made operational soon. Furthermore, the reception capacities in both Italy and Greece have increased, including through the support of Member States and the specialised EU and UN agencies.  We are not there yet, but we must pursue this effort with renewed commitment, and we expect the European Council to deliver a strong message to all relevant actors to make quick progress on the reception and identification of migrants. Italy, for instance, reportedly now has a rate of 100% for registration and fingerprinting. This is important progress. It has also ensured that disembarkation is done via the hot spots. Greece has informed us that migrants can only leave the hot spot areas by ferry if they can present registration papers. Greece has put in place a number of measures to increase the security of documents and to check if the migrant is indeed registered. Greece should also receive additional Eurodac machines in the coming days.  A lot of questions were raised around Schengen, and correctly so. It is one of the cornerstones and success stories of European cooperation, if not European integration. The continuing flow of migrants over the past months has seen several countries temporarily re-imposing border controls – Germany, followed by Austria, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia and Sweden.  This temporary reintroduction of border controls is in line with the Schengen acquis, subject to strict conditions involving a serious threat to public policy or internal security and time limitations. That is an issue. The migration pressure has not decreased, and time is running out. The only way to go beyond the maximum time limit during which internal border controls may be carried out is to adopt a Council recommendation based on a Commission proposal under Article 26 of the Schengen Borders Code. This is a scenario that involves an elaborate procedure under the Schengen evaluation mechanism. This scenario should result in a series of measures protecting the overall functioning of the Schengen system, a system which is at the heart of the European project and one of its greatest achievements, as I mentioned. On this basis, the EU Interior Ministers discussed the matter informally in Amsterdam on 25 and 26 January 2015. There was broad support for inviting the Commission to make a proposal for a recommendation under Article 26 of the Schengen Borders Code.  We are committed. The Presidency is committed to maintaining the Schengen system. It will do all it can to find, in cooperation with the Commission, Parliament and the Member States concerned, a solution to the current problems.  Coming back to the principle of non-refoulement, there were quite a few remarks on this issue. This remains a key principle of our politics. In order to ease the migratory pressure on front-line Member States and to ensure the identification of those third-country nationals in real need of international protection, the Council is working hard to operationalise the network of hot spots and to speed up the implementation of the relocation and resettlement mechanisms adopted in 2015. In that context, the issue of non-refoulement remains extremely important and a principle.  On Turkey, the establishment of the EU common list of safe countries of origin is, as many have stated here this afternoon, a very complex issue and one that the Council preparatory bodies are currently discussing. The final decision will have to be reached later on the basis of a very precise assessment on the EU-Turkey joint action plan, as welcomed by the European Council at its meeting in October. This is, as you know, part of a comprehensive cooperation agenda based on shared responsibility, mutual commitment and delivery.  I just wanted to answer a question from Mr Verhofstadt. This does not mean that money is automatically sent to the Turkish Government. That is not the case. We are in the process of working with the Turkish Government on assurances that this is not a blank cheque to the Turkish Government but funding for programmes that have to alleviate the conditions of refugees in Turkey.  I think Mr Olbrycht also mentioned the MFF in this context. We had a conference in Amsterdam last week where many speakers argued that the migration crisis demonstrates the need for more flexibility in the EU budget to allow us to have the resources available to meet unexpected challenges. We will try to move that forward within the time that we have in our Presidency to see how much more flexibility we can bring to our budget, something which is so badly needed in this crisis. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Przewodniczący. –** Zamykam debatę.  ***Oświadczenia pisemne (art. 162)*** |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Francisco Assis (S&D),***por escrito***.** **–** A solidez das nossas convicções é testada nos momentos de maior dificuldade. Infelizmente, a atuação de alguns Estados-Membros perante a crise dos refugiados tem revelado a grande erosão a que os valores humanistas e democráticos estão neste momento sujeitos  Uma crise de dimensão global como esta não se resolve através da adoção de estratégias nacionais individualmente delineadas. A Europa não pode encarar a questão dos refugiados como um problema que começa e termina nas fronteiras gregas, italianas, cipriotas ou maltesas. Estamos perante uma crise que afeta a Europa como um todo, o que exige pôr em prática uma resposta una, concertada e de responsabilidade partilhada.  A retórica nacionalista, o isolamento e a repressão não são a resposta. A crise dos refugiados necessita de soluções a duas dimensões: por um lado, a Europa tem de garantir condições para acolher condignamente as pessoas que fogem da guerra e da violência, sem tibiezas e sem preconceitos; por outro lado, deve empenhar-se na resolução dos conflitos, colaborando com os países e regiões de onde vêm estas pessoas. Só uma solução conjunta que ao mesmo tempo atue nas causas e ampare as consequências será acertada, eficaz e condizente com os princípios europeus. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Zigmantas Balčytis (S&D),***raštu***.** **–**Europa niekaip nesugeba rasti sprendimo, kaip įveikti didžiausią nuo Antrojo pasaulinio karo migracijos krizę. Tenka pripažinti, kad situacija tampa nebekontroliuojama, nes delsiama priimti esminius politinius sprendimus. Jei ir toliau nebus surasti būdai migracijos krizei suvaldyti, už poros mėnesių Šengeno sistema turės būti sustabdyta, kaip įspėjo Donaldas Tuskas. Tai nebūtų geras sprendimas; bet visų pirma Europos Sąjungoje turi būti sukurti mechanizmai, užtikrinantys veiksmingą ES išorės sienų apsaugą, atvykstančių asmenų detalią patikrą, atskiriant tikruosius pabėgėlius iš konflikto zonų nuo asmenų, bandančių patekti į ES dėl visiškai skirtingų motyvų. Valstybės narės privalo susitarti, nelaukdamos kovo mėn. ES viršūnių susitikimo, dėl aiškios migracijos valdymo sistemos sukūrimo, nes, kitu atveju, ši masinė ir nekontroliuojama imigracija gali sukelti neigiamas politines ir ekonomines pasekmes visoje ES. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Ivo Belet (PPE),***schriftelijk***.** **–** We moeten nu orde scheppen in de chaos en het nationale paniekvoetbal stoppen. Sommigen vinden dat we vluchtelingen maar moeten terugduwen op open zee, anderen dat we het vuur moeten openen aan de grens. Zo zien wij dat absoluut niet. Onze prioriteit blijft ervoor te zorgen dat mensen niet verdrinken op zee en dat we greep krijgen op de vluchtelingenstroom. Daarvoor is er maar één goede aanpak: de uitrol van een EU grens- en kustwacht om de buitengrenzen te bewaken en aanvragen beoordelen in *hot spots* aan de buitengrenzen. Dat moeten we combineren met een nauwere samenwerking met Turkije en investeringen in de opvangkampen in de buurlanden van Syrië, zodat de levensomstandigheden er drastisch verbeteren en het aantal mensen dat naar hier komt sterk afneemt. Die plannen liggen op tafel.  Het is hoog tijd dat op de komende Europese top, over 2 weken, grote stappen vooruit worden gezet. We moeten stoppen met elkaar de zwarte piet toe te schuiven en de Griekse regering moet eindelijk akkoord gaan met Europese steun bij de grensbewaking. Als we dat niet doen, zal dat ten koste gaan van de meest kwetsbaren, de oorlogsvluchtelingen, die onze hulp het meest nodig hebben. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **José Blanco López (S&D),***por escrito***.** **–** Estamos, otra vez, ante un debate largo y entristecedor que no es, en realidad, sobre los refugiados, sino acerca de una Europa malherida por la indiferencia ante la multiplicación de niños que, como Aylan, no son una imagen en los informativos, sino un ser humano, muchos seres humanos que se ahogan en nuestras playas.  Y ante el desmoronamiento de Schengen, desaparecido en combate. Y ante decisiones que marcan una hora de infamia en el Consejo, abandonado a la prolongación de la suspensión de la libre circulación de personas por dos años, o a la confiscación de bienes para financiar la estancia de personas que buscan refugio entre nosotros. Y lo peor de todo, esta revelación que hemos conocido de Europol, por la que diez mil niños han desaparecido en manos de redes de tráfico ilícito, abandonados en manos de alimañas.  Es imprescindible tomar decisiones para que esta UE en su hora más oscura, en la que se retrocede, en la desunión y en la insolidaridad, en un estado de alarma permanente, en la que se abandona a su suerte no solamente a su frontera más vulnerable, que es Grecia, sino a millones de seres humanos desesperados, cambie de una vez su rumbo. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Mario Borghezio (ENF),***per iscritto***.** **–** Da questo dibattito emergono solo due cose certe, ossia il ruolo da 'crocerossina' che l'Europa, e in particolare alcuni Stati di confine, come l'Italia e la Grecia, sta avendo nella questione dell'immigrazione accogliendo tutti indistintamente e quello dei suoi cittadini-finanziatori a loro insaputa che pagheranno 3 miliardi di euro alla Turchia per trattenere in quel Paese i moltissimi rifugiati provenienti dalla Siria. Peccato però che sarà concessa la liberalizzazione dei visti...quindi saremo comunque invasi.  E in quest'Aula, grazie alla solita ipocrisia, questo non viene detto! Poche cose sono da fare: sospendere Schengen senza ulteriori indugi, controlli veri e seri ai confini esterni dell'UE, rimpatri obbligatori per i clandestini. Solo così, forse, si riuscirà a stabilizzare quella che oramai è una situazione totalmente fuori controllo, nonostante i buoni propositi che abbiamo sentito anche oggi. È ora che l'Europa si svegli...e forse è già tardi |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Cristian-Silviu Buşoi (PPE),***în scris***.** **–** Uniunea Europeană a trecut printr-o serie de polemici privind criza refugiaților. Statele membre trebuie să depășească această etapă de polarizare în raport cu redistribuția cotelor de refugiați din UE și să conlucreze într-o acțiune comună, pentru o mai bună gestionare a situației acestor oameni care fug de teroarea războiului.  Desigur, situația migranților economici este diferită și trebuie expusă limpede: dacă, în urma analizei cererii resortisantului unei țări terțe, se consideră că acesta nu se încadrează în statutul de azilant, se recurge la repatriere.  În ultimii ani, foarte mulți analiști politici au constatat o derivă a conceptului care a stat la baza Uniunii Europene: solidaritatea. Nu este vorba numai de solidaritatea dintre statele membre (principiul statului bunăstării sociale care redistribuie veniturile), dar și a solidarității acestora cu țări terțe sau cu persoane a căror integritate se află sub amenințare, cum e cazul refugiaților sirieni care fug de război. Nu trebuie să uităm în niciun moment că Uniunea Europeană este un tărâm al valorilor și, prin urmare, acestea trebuie să se regăsească fără îndoială în acțiunile noastre. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Nicola Caputo (S&D),***per iscritto***.** **–** La sospensione di Schengen aleggia ormai sulla nostra Europa già da tempo, minacciando le quattro libertà fondamentali e i principi di democrazia. Un'eventuale chiusura di Schengen avrebbe conseguenze devastanti per Unione europea, per i singoli Stati membri e per il mercato unico. In momenti come questi sembra prevalere la voce di chi inneggia contro il progetto europeo, di chi erge muri di respingimento, di chi individua in rifugiati e profughi nemici da combattere, da scovare, da punire.  La risposta risiede invece, nel porsi nei confronti di queste sfide (l'emergenza dei rifugiati, la sicurezza dei cittadini) con la consapevole aspettativa che il raggiunto nostro grado di civiltà ci impone la logica dell'accoglienza. Non è praticabile tornare indietro in una dimensione nazionale, ormai poco più che provinciale? Gli Stati membri abbiamo il coraggio politico di organizzare un vero controllo coordinato alle frontiere esterne. Schengen non può morire! Con la sospensione di Schengen morirebbe l'Europa! |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Jørn Dohrmann (ECR),***skriftlig***.** **–** At betale Tyrkiet for at håndtere nogle flygtningefaciliteter er af nogle blevet udlagt som et columbusæg, der med et slag løser problemerne omkring de flygtninge- og immigrationsstrømme, der oversvømmer Europa. Men hvordan kan vi være sikre på, at det gavner EU? Det kan måske være fornuftigt nok, at vi hjælper Tyrkiet økonomisk, så det bliver bedre i stand til at håndtere flygtningene og migranterne. Men at Tyrkiet som modydelse for at hjælpe mennesker med en religion, en kultur og et værdigrundlag, der ligner deres egne, bliver stillet lettere adgang til Europa i udsigt, giver i mine øjne ingen mening.  Vi skal heller ikke ligge under for Tyrkiets afpresning og love mere dynamik i optagelsesforhandlingerne, for Tyrkiet skal aldrig med i EU. Tyrkiet har cirka 80 millioner indbyggere, der i givet fald ville have fri adgang til Europa. Altså fri adgang for mennesker med netop anderledes religion, kultur og værdigrundlag. Aftalen mellem EU og Tyrkiet vil derfor blot skabe endnu flere problemer og ikke løse nogen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Eugen Freund (S&D),***schriftlich***.** **–** Offene Grenzen innerhalb der EU sind nicht verhandelbar. Die Entwicklungen im Zuge der aktuellen Flüchtlingskrise und die Reaktion auf den Terror von Paris dürfen nicht zur Aufgabe von Schengen führen. Mit Österreich, Deutschland, Schweden, Dänemark und Frankreich haben bereits fünf EU-Staaten temporäre Grenzkontrollen eingeführt. In praktischer Hinsicht beinhalten die Grenzkontrollen schon jetzt erhebliche Einschränkungen für den freien Güterverkehr in der EU und die Reisefreiheit der Europäerinnen und Europäer. Staus mit Wartezeiten von über einer Stunde, wie sie zum Beispiel am Kontrollpunkt auf der A8 Salzburg–München zu Spitzenzeiten auftreten, könnten bei einer Wiedereinführung der Grenzkontrollen in Zukunft zur Tagesordnung werden. Damit verbunden sind negative wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen auf den EU-Binnenmarkt und erhebliche Belastungen für Reisende. Schon jetzt ist dies spürbar und in Zahlen bezifferbar. Doch lassen Sie mich festhalten: Trotz derzeit vermehrter Grenzkontrollen ist Schengen weiterhin in Kraft. Schwerpunktkontrollen im Kampf gegen Kriminalität und Terrorismus können auch mit Schengen abgedeckt werden. Wir müssen in Europa alles dafür tun, dass die derzeitige Ausnahmesituation nicht zum regelmäßigen Zustand wird. Dazu gehört ein europäischer Aktionsplan, der Solidarität der EU-Mitgliedstaaten in der Flüchtlingskrise fordert, eine Alternative zu Dublin III und vor allem ein klares Bekenntnis des Europäischen Parlaments und der Mitgliedstaaten zum Prinzip offener Binnengrenzen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Iratxe García Pérez (S&D),***por escrito***.** **–** Estamos, otra vez, ante un debate largo y entristecedor que no es, en realidad, sobre los refugiados, sino acerca de una Europa malherida por la indiferencia ante la multiplicación de niños que, como Aylan, no son una imagen en los informativos, sino un ser humano, muchos seres humanos que se ahogan en nuestras playas.  Y ante el desmoronamiento de Schengen, desaparecido en combate. Y ante decisiones que marcan una hora de infamia en el Consejo, abandonado a la prolongación de la suspensión de la libre circulación de personas por dos años, o a la confiscación de bienes para financiar la estancia de personas que buscan refugio entre nosotros. Y lo peor de todo, esta revelación que hemos conocido de Europol, por la que diez mil niños han desaparecido en manos de redes de tráfico ilícito, abandonados en manos de alimañas.  Es imprescindible tomar decisiones para que esta UE en su hora más oscura, en la que se retrocede, en la desunión y en la insolidaridad, en un estado de alarma permanente, en la que se abandona a su suerte no solamente a su frontera más vulnerable, que es Grecia, sino a millones de seres humanos desesperados, cambie de una vez su rumbo. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Michela Giuffrida (S&D),***per iscritto***.** **–** In Europa c'è chi si illude che alzando muri si possa fermare il flusso dei migranti. Ma il fenomeno dell'immigrazione non si può fermare, è un fenomeno epocale che deve essere governato e gestito. E se si chiudono le frontiere e si mette in discussione Schengen siamo su un crinale pericolosissimo: Schengen è un pilastro dell'Europa, e se crolla Schengen crolla l'Europa.  Condivido le proposte della Commissione, ma sottolineo prima, modificare Dublino, poi valutare Schengen. Fare il contrario sarebbe ingiusto oltre che sbagliato. Prima bisogna correggere i meccanismi distorti sull'accoglienza dei migranti, solo dopo si potrà valutare Schengen. Non è certo dando ultimatum o fissando scadenze che si costruisce una politica migratoria europea. La posizione dei paesi che vogliono chiudere Schengen è gravissima.  Significa voltare le spalle alle migliaia di disperati che arrivano, ma vuol dire anche e soprattutto volare le spalle agli altri Paesi membri dell'unione europea in prima linea nella gestione della crisi. Paesi che questa Unione l'hanno fondata e l'hanno costruita. Troppo facile chiudere le porte quando la situazione è difficile. Senza Schengen non potremo più chiamarla nemmeno Unione. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Maria Grapini (S&D),***în scris***.** **–** Consiliul ne-a prezentat, prin ministrul de Externe, date statistice care arată că au fost primiți milioane de refugiați necontrolat, fără a distinge dacă sunt refugiați de război sau economici. Acest lucru a creat presiune asupra cetățenilor europeni și a indus și teroare. Suntem oameni și trebuie să dovedim solidaritate. Dar avem nevoie de o solidaritate organizată, nu de haos. Consiliul și Comisia trebuie să stabilească reguli clare privind controlul tranzitului la intrare în Europa, indiferent de frontieră și condițiile de azil și de returnare.  Nu putem avea mai multe Europe în cadrul Uniunii. Există consfințit dreptul de azil, dar și dreptul la siguranță este statuat la noi acasă. Refugiații trebuie ajutați, dar trebuie să respecte cultura noastră, obiceiurile noastre, tradițiile noastre, și nu invers. Sper, domnule președinte Juncker și domnule ministru, că veți urgenta rezolvarea cauzei și nu tratarea efectelor. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D),***por escrito***.** **–** Estamos, otra vez, ante un debate largo y entristecedor que no es, en realidad, sobre los refugiados, sino acerca de una Europa malherida por la indiferencia ante la multiplicación de niños que, como Aylan, no son una imagen en los informativos, sino un ser humano, muchos seres humanos que se ahogan en nuestras playas.  Y ante el desmoronamiento de Schengen, desaparecido en combate. 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Niestety w obecnej sytuacji wywiązanie się z takich ról jest trudniejsze niż jeszcze 10 czy 15 lat temu, gdyż Europa nie jest w stanie przyjąć wszystkich, którzy wymagają pomocy, a obawy związane z ich przyjmowaniem są coraz bardziej widoczne wśród Europejczyków. Chcąc się wywiązać z międzynarodowych zobowiązań, musimy poszukiwać wielu równoległych dróg postępowania. Jedną z nich jest bez wątpienia pomoc dla uchodźców przebywających obecnie na terytorium Turcji. Jednak państwo tureckie nie może pozostać osamotnione w tym działaniu. Potrzebna jest pomoc, w tym także finansowa. Nie jest to jednak wykupienie sobie możliwości bierności w kryzysie uchodźczym. Najważniejszym celem, jaki stoi przed Unią Europejską, jest prowadzenie polityki na rzecz zakończenia wszelkich działań zbrojnych w tym rejonie. Bez tego cierpienie oraz nędza tych ludzi nie zostanie szybko pokonana. Stworzenie do tego czasu jak najlepszych oraz nieuwłaczających ludzkiej godności warunków między innymi w obozach jest tym, co Unia może zrobić teraz, z szybko zauważalnym skutkiem. Reasumując, obok wielu działań, jakie musimy podjąć w kontekście kryzysu migracyjnego, rozważna pomoc finansowa stronie tureckiej jest jednym z możliwych rozwiązań. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Marlene Mizzi (S&D),***in writing***.** **–** Schengen is now under fire and has become the subject of many debates. 26 European countries have reintroduced border controls. People take Schengen and the right to freely move within the Union for granted, without giving a second thought that 30 years ago a whole list of cross-border activities were not possible for many European citizens and businesses. The opening of EU borders proved to be highly beneficial for cross-border commuters, tourism, trade, investments, labour and financial markets and has an enormous effect on the European economy. The cost of restoring the EU’s borders would simply be enormous and I do not think that anyone at this stage could even estimate the consequences that this would have on the European integration project. Europe’s problem is not Schengen or lack of internal borders, it is the lack of mutual trust and solidarity among the Member States. The EU should focus on how to stem the flood of migrants at its origin, and not on building walls and fences. Only then will the security and wellbeing of its citizens be safeguarded. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Luigi Morgano (S&D),***per iscritto***.** **–** Il trattato di Schengen va difeso per ciò che è e rappresenta: l'Europa, uno spazio comune di libertà e sicurezza, uno spazio di valori fondamentali. Ben venga dunque il senso di responsabilità condivisa che muove la proposta della Commissione di istituire una guardia costiera europea per il controllo delle frontiere esterne. Ovviamente, è importante che siano fornite tutte le garanzie del rispetto dei diritti fondamentali di cui l'Europa si fa portatrice.  Dati recenti, forniti, tra gli altri, dall'Agenzia UE per i diritti fondamentali, segnalano come persistano ancora numerosi ostacoli all'accesso all'assistenza legale e un'insufficienza d'informazioni fornite ai richiedenti asilo negli *hot spot*. Le nostre priorità, come deputati e cittadini europei, sono l'instaurazione di un soccorso attivo che permetta di salvare vite umane, la necessità di aprire vie di accesso sicure e legali, la facilitazione dei ricongiungimenti familiari e un'adeguata formazione del personale di frontiera per meglio individuare le persone bisognose di protezione.  Il rispetto dei diritti fondamentali deve essere parte integrante e irrinunciabile delle nostre politiche di sicurezza. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Момчил Неков (S&D),***в писмена форма***.** **–** За пореден път в пленарна зала обсъждаме извънредното положение с бежанците. Днес това се случва в контекста на съобщението на Европейската комисия от 27 януари, което гласи, че паспортните проверки по границите могат да бъдат въведени за период от две години. В момента цялото внимание е насочено към Гърция след обвиненията за лошо управление на външната й граница.  Тя обаче далеч не е единствената страна, която търпи натиск от бежански вълни. България, откъдето идвам и аз, също е външна граница на Европейския съюз. Отстоявам тезата, че контролът на външните граници на ЕС трябва да се засили. Извънредните ситуации изискват и извънредни мерки. Поставянето под въпрос на Шенгенското пространство обаче за мен е немислимо. Свободното движение на хора е един от фундаменталните принципи на обединена Европа.  Затварянето на границите, за което настояват националистите, няма да разреши с магическа пръчка бежанската криза. Нужна е единна европейска политика, която обаче да не бъде перманентно блокирана в Съвета. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Ioan Mircea Paşcu (S&D),***in writing***.** **–** The Schengen arrangement is a critical component of the single market, allowing for free travel of people and goods between Member States. So it is a major facility designed primarily for the Member States. This arrangement has been ‘saturated’ by the waves of refugees arriving in Europe last year. Consequently we are now in a less enviable position to have to suspend it, in order to control that refugee flux, thus depriving the citizens of the Member States of its clear advantages. It is, therefore, a big step backwards, both in terms of upholding our own values – free travel – and in providing our citizens with a facility we, the older generations, have grown accustomed with and the new generations have grown up with. We have arrived here not because the Schengen arrangement is not good, but because it was abused and its functioning conditions – proper screening at entrance – have not been applied properly. So, instead of suspending Schengen, with all the consequences, it is advisable to review the rules for its proper implementation. I agree that that is easier said than done, given the internal implications of the refugee crisis upon some of the Member States, especially Germany, in front of crucial regional elections. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Algirdas Saudargas (PPE),***raštu***.** **–** Pastaraisiais metais ES susiduria su didžiausia šio dešimtmečio migracijos krize. Pastebima, kad vis didesnis skaičius atvykėlių yra ne karo pabėgėliai, o atvykėliai iš saugiomis laikomų valstybių, kitaip tariant – ekonominiai migrantai. Taip pat dalis į ES atvykstančių asmenų atkeliauja iš Turkijoje esančių pabėgėlių stovyklų, argumentuodami itin prastomis gyvenimo sąlygomis jose. Vis dar nerandame, o gal neturime pakankamos politinės valios rasti sprendimą sustabdyti migrantų srautus. Tačiau laiko lieka vis mažiau, nes laisvas asmenų judėjimas ES viduje – viena pagrindinių Europos integracijos vertybių ir pasiekimų – jau braška. Ką daryti? Atskiros ES narės turi turėti galimybę pasinaudoti teise mažinti savo patrauklumą ekonominiams migrantams – Europa turi atsikratyti lengvos ekonominės gerovės garanto įvaizdžio migrantų, pasiryžusių nelegaliai kirsti ES sieną, tarpe. Kartu Bendrija turi imtis realių veiksmų bendromis pastangomis stiprinti išorines sienas. Tačiau svarbiausia, jog įvairūs skaičiavimai rodo, kad pabėgėliams suteikti būtinąją pagalbą su ES besiribojančiose valstybėse yra daugiau nei penkis kartus pigiau nei ES viduje. Tai turėtų būti paskata valstybėms narėms skirti lėšas tokių pabėgėlių centrų išlaikymui ES kaimynystėje, konkrečiai – Turkijoje. Mainais į skiriamą paramą ES turi reikalauti Turkijos skirti daugiau dėmesio užtikrinant sienos su ES apsaugą, taip pat skaidraus šių lėšų panaudojimo bei glaudesnio migracijos politikos tarp ES ir Turkijos derinimo. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Elly Schlein (S&D),***per iscritto***.** **–** Nei giorni scorsi sono stata a Lampedusa. E basta andarci, per capire l'assurdità delle affermazioni del Ministro della Difesa francese, che spero vorrà andarci a guardare negli occhi le persone che arrivano. Che di terroristi non se ne vedono, ma di disperazione tanta. Basta andarci per arrivare ad una semplice conclusione: a Lampedusa non ci può essere un *hot spot*. L'isola non è luogo adeguato, e nemmeno lo è la struttura oggi utilizzata come *hot spot*, che peraltro doveva essere solo un progetto pilota e non rimanere tale a lungo termine.  Lampedusa è sempre stata campionessa nel primissimo soccorso e accoglienza, ma entro 48 ore le persone dovrebbero essere trasferite altrove, per poter poi essere ricollocate in altri Paesi UE. E invece restano bloccate lì anche settimane, senza nemmeno delle scarpe ai piedi o una mensa in cui mangiare. Bloccate sull'isola, a pagare per l'incapacità dei governi europei di attuare le decisioni del Consiglio in cui siedono, e di far partire i ricollocamenti promessi. I ricollocamenti sono in ritardo inaccettabile e ingiustificabile.  C'è poco da stupirsi che le persone abbiano paura a farsi registrare, se non viene prima data loro una prospettiva certa sul proprio futuro. Cari governi, prendetevi le vostre responsabilità. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Monika Smolková (S&D),***písomne* **–** Opäť sme pomenovali problémy, ktoré máme, aj ich riešenia, ale samotná ich aplikácia v praxi je veľmi deravá. Nemáme mechanizmy, ako po rozhodnutí, že migranti musia opustiť EÚ, pretože nespĺňajú požiadavky na azyl a ochranu, ako ich v skutočnosti vrátiť do krajiny pôvodu alebo do tranzitnej krajiny. S napätím očakávame, čo bude, až sa oteplí a budú priaznivejšie klimatické podmienky pre migrantov, ale iba spolupráca všetkých 28 členských štátov a zjednotenie azylovej a migračnej politiky v rámci EÚ môže zastaviť nekontrolovaný prílev migrantov a súčasne poskytnúť ochranu tým, ktorí o ňu požiadajú a majú na ňu v zmysle medzinárodného práva aj nárok. Za rok 2015 ešte nemáme k dispozícií štatistické údaje, ale v roku 2014 orgány členských štátov vydali 470-tisíc rozhodnutí, v ktorých štátnym príslušníkom tretích krajín nariadili opustiť EÚ na základe správneho alebo súdneho rozhodnutia, ale vykonali iba 192 445 účinných návratov. V EÚ ostalo 280-tisíc, ktorí sa mali vrátiť, ale sa nevrátili. Preto je namieste otázka – ako nám funguje v praxi návratová politika? Máme informácie o tých, čo ostali v EÚ, čo v skutočnosti robia a kde sa nachádzajú? |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Сергей Станишев (S&D),***в писмена форма***.** **–** Призивите шенгенските граници да бъдат затворени за 2 години показва, че ЕС, воден от десните и подвеждан от крайно десните, се намира в абсолютна безпътица. Това би било огромен удар върху идеята за обединена Европа – не само заради неизбежните икономически щети, а защото свободното движение е най-яркият символ на всички постижения на ЕС.  Предложението да се затворим вкъщи, да залостим вратата и да чакаме бурята да отмине е опасна илюзия – нито една държава не може да се справи сама с такива проблеми. Нашият отговор е повече, а не по-малко Европа – там, където е необходимо. Вместо стени, имаме нужда от ефективно работещи външни граници. От повече Европа в сферата на сигурността, обмяната на информация, борбата с тероризма, външната политика. От по-силен европейски ангажимент, включително финансов, за да подпомогнем агенциите на ООН, както и страните, които приютяват най-много бежанци.  Въпреки че са изпълнили всички критерии за членство, България и Румъния несправедливо остават извън Шенгенското пространство, а това би допринесло много за сигурността и би укрепило външните граници на Съюза. Решително се противопоставяме на всякакви идеи за създаване на „буферни зони“ вътре в ЕС, които да се превърнат в големи бежански лагери. Дъблинският механизъм не отговаря на новите условия и спешно трябва да бъде преразгледан. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Νεοκλής Συλικιώτης (** **GUE/NGL),***γραπτώς***.** **–** Η ΕΕ απέτυχε να ανταποκριθεί στην επείγουσα ανάγκη για προστασία και ανθρωπιστική βοήθεια στους πρόσφυγες. Ως αποτέλεσμα το 2015 σχεδόν 4,000 πρόσφυγες πέθαναν στις ακτές της Ένωσης. Η Μεσόγειος έγινε νεκροταφείο. Και η λίστα των νεκρών το 2016 συνεχίζει να αυξάνεται επικίνδυνα. 10.000 ασυνόδευτα παιδιά προσφύγων έχουν χαθεί στην ΕΕ. Στην Τουρκία, την χώρα που έχει πάρει τον τίτλο ασφαλούς προορισμού και σήμερα συζητάμε για την οικονομική της ενίσχυση, γνωρίζουμε πως χιλιάδες προσφυγόπουλα εργάζονται παράνομα στην βιομηχανία και εκατομμύρια πρόσφυγες παλεύουν να επιβιώσουν χωρίς καμία στήριξη από το τουρκικό κράτος.  Δεν γίνεται να συνεχίσει η ΕΕ να παίζει με την αξιοπρέπεια και τις ζωές των προσφύγων. Πρέπει να σταματήσει το έγκλημα τώρα! Τα ποσά που διατίθενται για την περίφραξη των συνόρων και τη μετατροπή της Ευρώπης σε φονικό φρούριο να αξιοποιηθούν για την υποδοχή των προσφύγων και τη μεταφορά τους στις χώρες προορισμού τους. Εξίσου σημαντική είναι να ενισχυθεί άμεσα η έμπρακτη αλληλεγγύη προς τις χώρες υποδοχής, όπως η Ελλάδα, που δέχεται τα μεγαλύτερα κύματα προσφύγων. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Indrek Tarand (Verts/ALE),***in writing***.** **–** As all well know, it is crucial that we tackle the refugee crisis at its origins in order to manage this inflow in the long term. And to do this we must look beyond our unpredictable neighbour, Turkey. The Kurdish forces, particularly the Peshmerga in Iraq, have been central to the struggle against Islamic State, meanwhile they have conceived and sustained a stable territory which has yet to be recognised as a nation in its own right. It is impossible for us to ignore the legitimacy and importance of the Kurds as pro-Western political actors in this conflict-ridden region. Therefore it is essential that we, the European Union, vigorously support them in their efforts to extinguish Islamic State and defend democracy. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Miguel Viegas (GUE/NGL),***por escrito***.** **–** As atuais políticas da UE e da NATO não hesitam em financiar e promover forças extremistas, em realizar contractos milionários de venda de armas a ditaduras como a da Arábia Saudita com vista ao domínio económico e geopolítico daquelas regiões. Por isso, são as políticas de ingerência e agressão dos EUA, NATO e União Europeia que estão na origem dos conflitos no Médio Oriente e Norte de África.  Essa é a razão de fundo do êxodo em massa de milhões de pessoas que chegam ao continente europeu, fugindo da fome, da miséria, da guerra e da morte. Pugnasse este Parlamento pela defesa dos direitos humanos e condenaria sem tibiezas a resposta a esta realidade.  Os muros, as legislações fascistas de humilhação dos refugiados, o conceito da Europa Fortaleza, o financiamento a Estados vizinhos para conterem as vagas de refugiados em autênticos campos de concentração são a marca da brutalidade e desumanidade da UE. Àqueles que conseguem sobreviver a tanta “solidariedade” restam-lhes condições miseráveis de acolhimento que precedem um repatriamento compulsivo. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Iuliu Winkler (PPE),***in writing***.** **–** EU asylum and migration policies have lamentably failed in 2015. We have to turn this failure into a functioning European response to the migration crisis. In order to do so we must understand what went wrong. We did not respect our own rules: neither the Dublin Regulation nor the Schengen Regulation was respected. We did not respect our own decisions: out of 5 hotspots in Greece we have one; out of 6 in Italy only 2. We did not secure the EU’s external borders, the European Border and Coast Guard is still in its making. The European Council made majority decisions when unanimity is the way to go in highly sensitive issues. It was decided by majority to relocate 160 000 refugees but not more than 300 have been effectively relocated since. Relocation will not fly. Finally we mixed up things that should not be mixed. There is confusion between refugees and migrants since we lack the criteria to distinguish between them. We also confuse migrants coming outside of the EU and ‘internal migrants’ who in fact are European citizens who benefit of the fundamental right to free movement. There is no more time. European crises needs European solutions, worked out in genuine solidarity. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Tomáš Zdechovský (PPE),***písemně***.** **–** Již dříve jsem upozorňoval, že ochrana našich společných vnějších hranic je nedostatečná, a vítám tedy, že je nyní prověřováno Řecko a jeho plnění povinností při ochraně našich vnějších hranic. Stejně tak musí být i prověřováno, jak je s uprchlíky, kteří přijdou do Řecka, zacházeno, zda jsou dodržovány všechny procedury, uplatňována politika navrácení či kam jsou tito lidé dále transportováni. Nejen do Řecka, ale také do Itálie investovala EU v posledních letech velké množství peněz a oprávněně se tedy ptám, k čemu tyto peníze sloužily a jak přispěly právě k řešení situace s přívaly uprchlíků. Jsem jednoznačně proto, aby Řecko ihned provedlo nápravu jakýchkoliv pochybení, které Komise shledá jako problematické. Pokud by však i toto mělo být nedostatečné, chci, aby byly zváženy jiné kroky k ochraně hranic ze strany samotné EU, které by toto selhání Řecka napravily. Vyloučení Řecka ze schengenského prostoru považuji za krajní řešení, ale zároveň nevylučuji, že nebude nutné se k němu v případě závažných pochybení při nápravě uchýlit. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Janusz Zemke (S&D),***na piśmie***.** **–** Dyskutując o fali uchodźców napływających do Unii Europejskiej, musimy łączyć to z dyskusją o wsparciu dla Turcji. Do Unii Europejskiej napłynęło w 2015 roku 1,1 miliona uchodźców. W Turcji, w różnych obozach znajduje się obecnie prawie 3 miliony uchodźców, głównie z Syrii. Europa nie radzi sobie z przyjęciem obecnej fali uchodźców i nietrudno przewidzieć, co by się stało, gdyby fala ta została spotęgowana przez uchodźców przebywających obecnie w Turcji. Państwo to powinno zatem otrzymać silne wsparcie ze strony UE, zwłaszcza środki na zapewnienie uchodźcom cywilizowanych warunków życia. Podobnie należałoby traktować Jordanię i Liban, które borykają się ze skutkami wojny syryjskiej i napływem na swoje terytorium jej ofiar. To oczywiście działanie ważne, ale przecież o charakterze doraźnym. Najważniejsze byłoby mocne zaangażowanie wspólnoty międzynarodowej w ograniczanie wojny w Syrii. Unia Europejska powinna być w tym obszarze maksymalnie aktywna. Fala uchodźców to bowiem głównie efekt wojny w Syrii. Tak długo, jak będzie ta wojna trwała, jej ofiary będą poszukiwały lepszego życia. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Carlos Zorrinho (S&D),***por escrito***.** **–** Debater a crise dos refugiados é debater a crise de propósito e de valores que assola a União Europeia. Os três pontos-chave do debate realizado sobre refugiados, fronteiras e Schengen ilustram de forma dramática esta realidade. Por um lado, evidenciam a difícil coexistência entre crise económica e acolhimento de refugiados, como tem sido o caso da Grécia. Por outro lado, sublinham as fragilidades da política de segurança e defesa comum (PESC) num momento em que o reforço da fronteira externa da União se afirma como a forma mais robusta de salvaguardar a livre circulação no espaço interno. Finalmente, com a questão da prática da retenção de bens de refugiados na Dinamarca, é o choque de valores que fica exposto. É urgente combater a crise dos refugiados com um novo impulso ao crescimento e ao emprego na Europa. A recuperação económica e social é o melhor antídoto para ultrapassar e vencer as dinâmicas autodestrutivas que, de forma espontânea ou manipulada pelas correntes populistas, ameaçam enfraquecer e mesmo destruir o projeto europeu. Apelo, por isso, ao lançamento urgente de um plano consistente de reforço da fronteira externa da União, lançado em simultâneo com um plano de retoma das prioridades de desenvolvimento sustentável do espaço europeu. | |

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/CRE-8-2016-02-02-ITM-010_EN.html>

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| **Monday, 10 December 2018 - Strasbourg** |  |

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Full application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in Bulgaria and Romania (debate)** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | [**Video of the speeches**](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/plenary/en/vod.html?mode=chapter&vodLanguage=EN&playerStartTime=20181210-20:53:08&playerEndTime=20181210-21:38:41) |  | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | [**Minutes**](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/PV-8-2018-12-10-ITM-016_EN.html) |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Przewodniczący. –** Kolejnym punktem porządku dziennego jest sprawozdanie sporządzone przez Sergeia Stanisheva w imieniu Komisji Wolności Obywatelskich, Sprawiedliwości i Spraw Wewnętrznych w sprawie pełnego stosowania przepisów dorobku Schengen w Bułgarii i Rumunii: zniesienie kontroli na wewnętrznych granicach lądowych, morskich i powietrznych ([**2018/2092(INI)**](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2018/2092(INI))) ([**A8-0365/2018**](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2018-0365_EN.html)). |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Сергей Станишев,** *Rapporteur***.** – Уважаеми г-н Председател, уважаеми г-н Комисар, преди всичко искам да благодаря на комисар Наврачич и на колегите от Европейския парламент, които участват в този дебат, за да изразим за пореден път нашата подкрепа за членството на България и Румъния в Шенген.  Странното е, че тук няма представител на Съвета – институцията, към която всъщност този дебат и докладът са адресирани, въпреки обещанието, което беше дадено през юли пред комисията LIBE от министри от австрийското правителство, че това ще бъде в дневния ред на Съвета през това полугодие. Очевидно, Съвета няма какво да отговори за своята позиция.  Всъщност истината е, че в продължение на седем години Европейския съвет е в нарушение на европейските правила, невземайки решение за членството на България и Румъния в Шенген. И се изтъкват всевъзможни причини от 2011 г. досега. В това число, тук в тази зала, премиерът на Холандия, г-н Рюте, преди няколко месеца заяви, че „сделката си е сделка“ и трябва да бъде изпълнявана от всички. Само че обърка сделката, споразумението. Той се опита да смеси критериите за Шенген с Механизма за сътрудничество и проверка в областта на правосъдието, а това е нечестно към България и Румъния.  Целта на този доклад обаче не е просто да се призове за пореден път за членството на двете страни в Шенген, тъй като критериите, всички критерии са категорично изпълнени. Това е оценката на експертите и на страните членки, и на Европейската комисия. Става дума за това, че през последните години, особено през тази година, се прокрадва и налага една нова идея или компромис, както казват, за „нов тип“ частично членство в Шенген. Предлага се България и Румъния да бъдат приети само по въздух и по море, като за неопределено време се отложи членството на страните в Шенген и свободното пътуване по сухопътни граници, което противоречи както на всички основни правила на Европейския съюз, така и на здравия разум.  Тази идея търси подкрепа и съвсем конюнктурно я намира. Искам обаче да изтъкна няколко основни причини, поради които тя е опасен прецедент, който не бива да бъде допускан.  Първо тя ще отложи за пореден път за неопределено време освобождаването, вдигането на контрола по сухопътни граници.  Второ, поетапното влизане гарантира още икономически загуби и пропуснати ползи, както за България, за нейните граждани, за фирмите, които изнасят, така и за европейските фирми и европейските страни, които внасят стоки за България и ще трябва да губят много време, и ще оскъпяват крайния продукт.  Трето, ще бетонира двойния стандарт в Шенген. Искам да подчертая, шенгенското законодателство не е създадено да функционира с две категории държави – страни, които са пълноправни членове, и такива, които са само с единия крак вътре.  Затова искам да призова Парламента да подкрепи този доклад и да дадем много ясно категорична визия и позиция на Европейския парламент. Времето за общите приказки изтече, минаха седем години откакто са изпълнени всички критерии. Сега трябва да се даде ясен и категоричен знак към Европейския съвет да изпълни своето задължение. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Tibor Navracsics,** *Member of the Commission***.** – Mr President, the Commission supports the full accession to Schengen by Bulgaria and Romania. President Juncker recalled this position in his State of the Union speech in September 2017. He called for the Schengen area of free movement to be opened immediately to Bulgaria and Romania and to allow Croatia to become a full Schengen member once all the criteria are met. This will be an important step towards a better and more harmonised protection of the Schengen external borders.  Bulgaria and Romania joining Schengen in full will not only enlarge the area of free movement, but at the same time make the Schengen tools more performant and increase security. As we know, the final decision lies with the Council and unanimity is required. Neither the Commission nor Parliament has a formal role in this process.  The Commission has suggested concrete steps for Bulgaria and Romania to participate already in two important elements of the Schengen acquis. It proposed that both Member States have passive access to the Visa Information System, as well as full access to the Schengen Information System. Parliament and the Council approved both proposals. The Commission will reiterate to the Council that the Schengen evaluations of Bulgaria and Romania were finalised during 2010-2011. These evaluations concluded that Bulgaria and Romania had fulfilled the relevant criteria for full accession. It’s now for the Council to decide and it’s high time for this to happen. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  | **ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ: ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΠΑΠΑΔΗΜΟΥΛΗΣ** *Αντιπρόεδρος* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Carlos Coelho,***em nome do Grupo PPE***.** – Senhor Presidente, Senhor Comissário, Caros Colegas, o que hoje aqui debatemos não é, infelizmente, um tema novo. Já em 2011 este Parlamento aprovou a entrada da Bulgária e da Roménia no Espaço Schengen, defendendo a abolição imediata dos controlos nas fronteiras internas com estes dois países.  Tive a honra de ser o relator do Parlamento para esta questão há 7 anos e também este ano, através do relatório anual sobre o estado de Schengen, defendi a adesão plena e imediata da Bulgária e da Roménia ao espaço Schengen.  Hoje, com este relatório do colega Stanishev, que aproveito para felicitar pelo excelente trabalho que realizou, mantenho a mesma posição. É importante relembrar que todos os requisitos estão cumpridos e apenas porque é necessária a unanimidade no Conselho, ou a opinião política de alguns Estados-Membros, romenos e búlgaros ainda são tratados como cidadãos europeus de segunda.  Numa altura em que vários Estados-Membros têm imposto controlos ilegais nas fronteiras internas, como este Parlamento já denunciou, e quando as avaliações revelam falhas preocupantes na proteção das suas fronteiras, é difícil entender as reticências face à Bulgária e à Roménia.  E para os que invocarem a questão da corrupção e dos problemas que ainda persistem nestes dois países, sejamos claros: a corrupção não é um critério de adesão a Schengen, mas, se queremos que seja, então deverá sê-lo para todos os Estados-Membros, indistintamente. Não podemos ter critérios de avaliação que sejam só para uns e não para todos.  É verdade que o Governo romeno tem, de forma alarmante, destruído os avanços feitos nos últimos anos no que diz respeito ao combate à corrupção e isso não pode deixar de merecer a nossa firme condenação, mas não tenho dúvidas de que a Bulgária e a Roménia devem entrar já em Schengen e devem poder beneficiar do espaço de livre circulação como cidadãos europeus. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Emilian Pavel,***în numele grupului S&D***.** – Domnule președinte, aș dori să-i mulțumesc în primul rând să raportorului, domnul Sergei Stanishev, pentru acest raport. Îi mulțumesc și domnului Coelho pentru vechiul raport, care, de fapt, spune același lucru - România și Bulgaria trebuiau să fie de mult timp membre ale Schengen.  Cetățenii români, cetățenii bulgari sunt discriminați de peste 7 ani de zile. Astăzi, noi spunem aici în plen și mâine vom vota să oprim această discriminare a acestor cetățeni ai noștri, a românilor și a bulgarilor.  Este un simplu joc politic al Consiliului, care nici măcar nu a făcut efortul sau nu a avut bunăvoința de a se prezenta astăzi să ne asculte doleanțele, dar vorbesc cu dumneavoastră domnule comisar și sper să transmiteți mai departe Comisiei Europene să nu accepte, în nici un caz, condiții suplimentare pentru aderarea României și Bulgariei la Spațiul Schengen. Vă cer, domnule comisar, să transmiteți președintelui Juncker și tuturor comisarilor să nu accepte ca România și Bulgaria să fie primite doar cu frontierele aeriene și maritime, ci și cu frontierele terestre.  De ce? Pentru că îndeplinim toate criteriile tehnice, pentru că am investit mulți bani ai plătitorilor de taxe și impozite atât din România, cât și din Uniunea Europeană și din Bulgaria pentru a securiza frontierele europene. Și facem acest lucru foarte bine, iar domnul Coelho și colegii care au lucrat la dosare știu foarte bine cât de bine muncim în a securiza frontiere dificile ale Uniunii Europene.  Opriți discriminarea, dragi colegi din Consiliul Uniunii Europene, și respectați legea europeană, așa cum o cereți celorlalți. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ангел Джамбазки,***от името на групата ECR***.** – г-н Председател, г-н Комисар, уважаеми колеги, позволете ми първо да поздравя докладчика, г-н Станишев, за този доклад. Ние вкъщи сме политически противници, но неговият доклад е проевропейски. Всички, които смятат в тази зала и обявяват себе си за проевропейски настроени, би трябвало да го подкрепят.  Решението България и Румъния да не бъдат в Шенген е чисто политическо. Всички технически критерии са изпълнени, всички изисквания са направени, но спирането на България и на Румъния се дължи на вътрешните проблеми в държави като Холандия, държави като Германия, държави като Австрия, и това е нередно, нечестно, двулично и лицемерно. Точно такива решения, уважаеми, засилват скептицизма в Източна Европа по отношение на Европейския съюз, защото това политическо решение има своите икономически измерения, защото може би най-европейската икономическа активност в България и в Румъния е транспортът, спедицията. Повече от 150 000 семейства в България се издържат и живеят от транспорта. И днес от Румъния, от Букурещ до Русе на 70 км пътувате по 12–13 часа. И днес от Благоевград до Солун, където са 200 км, пътувате много повече време.  Това спъва икономическата активност, това разрушава усилията на тези хора и ги прави бедни, и ги кара да емигрират. По този начин политическото решение, зад което се крият господа като Рюте, господа като хората, които управляват Германия и Австрия, поражда емиграция и изпразва нашите държави откъм млади и предприемчиви хора, и ние не можем да позволим това да се случва, уважаеми. Този доклад трябва да бъде приет и да бъде одобрен и това лицемерие трябва да бъде прекратено. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Филиз Хюсменова,***от името на групата ALDE***.** – г-н Председател, уважаеми колеги, г-н Комисар, с огорчение отбелязвам, че днес съвсем не е първият път, в който Европейския парламент заема ясна и твърда позиция, че изпълнените критерии за членство в Шенгенското пространство трябва да доведат до приемането на България и Румъния в Шенген.  Днес пак припомняме, че двете страни изпълниха критериите за прием още през 2011 г. Седем години по-късно бездействието на Съвета налага да разгледаме въпроса отново. Нееднократно съм изтъквала и днес отново ще заявя, че ефективно осигуряване на гранична сигурност за целия Европейски съюз не може да бъде постигнато в пълнота без пълен достъп на България и Румъния до всички информационни системи. Предоставянето само на частичен достъп на двете страни поради това, че не са членки на Шенген, води до уязвимост на граничните ни системи.  Неведнъж е поставян въпросът с разходите за европейската икономика, които вътрешните граници пораждат. Вносът и износът към и от двете страни са силно засегнати от времето за чакане на вътрешните гранично пропускателни пунктове. Отрицателно е въздействието върху транспортните операции от и до някои от най-големите морски пристанища в Южна Европа.  Аз съм убеден европеец. По-голямата част от българските и румънските граждани подкрепят ценностите и идеите на Съюза. Ние сме за стриктното прилагане на общото европейско право. Нарушаването му в продължение на толкова години отваря големи въпроси за възможностите на Европейския съюз за саморегулация и за неговата устойчивост. Точно затова аз благодаря на вас, всички колеги в Европейския парламент, които нито за момент не се разколебахте относно спазването на правилата и заемате правилната позиция. Двойният стандарт, който се прилага към България и Румъния, е дискриминационен спрямо гражданите на двете страни, а крещящата несправедливост оставя съмнения за върховенството на правото, за силата на евроинституциите и руши доверието. У тях остава горчиво усещане за вторично гражданство в Съюза. Отдавна е крайно време Съветът да докаже, че правилата са еднакви за всички и неотложно да предприеме нужните действия по приемането на България и Румъния в Шенген по всички сухопътни, морски и въздушни граници. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Асим Адемов (PPE).** – г-н Председател, уважаеми г-н Станишев, съгласно Акта за присъединяване към Европейския съюз от 2005 г. единственото условие за влизане на България и Румъния в Шенген е успешното изпълнение на необходимите критерии.  Успешното изпълнение на критериите е потвърдено от Съвета на 9 юни 2011 г., когато Съветът заявява, че България и Румъния са изпълнили условията във всички области. Преди седем години са изпълнени критериите от страна на България и Румъния, но вече седем години влизането на двете страни в Шенген не се случва. Някои държави членки се противопоставят, като изтъкват доводи и критерии, които ги няма в предварително написаните от тях. Държавите членки, които са против влизането на България и Румъния в Шенгенското пространство, грубо нарушават правилата, които самите те са приели и гласували.  Това е драстичен и изключително лош пример за прилагането на двойни стандарти. Двойни стандарти при храните, двойни стандарти по отношение на Шенген. Това отношение към България и Румъния е крайно несправедливо и обидно към двете страни. Това е недемократично и неевропейско отношение.  Идеята за така наречения двуетапен подход за премахване на проверките първо по въздушните и морски граници, а после по сухопътните, ще бъде правен парадокс и ще е продължение на политиката на двоен стандарт. Когато говорим за върховенство на закона, е хубаво това да не бъдат само красиви думи и фрази, а и реални действия, което означава, че след като една държава членка е изпълнила критериите за влизане в Шенген, следва незабавно да се премахнат проверките по сухопътните, въздушните и морските граници, защото такива са правилата и те трябва да се спазват. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D).** – Señor presidente, comisaria Jourová, querido Sergei Stanishev, llegué a este Parlamento Europeo en el año 2009 y, como presidente de la Comisión de Libertades Civiles, Justicia y Asuntos de Interior y antiguo ministro de Justicia de España, me tomé muy en serio la lectura del Tratado de Lisboa, que entró en vigor precisamente ese año, y del espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia, cuya primera promesa —artículo 67— es la libre circulación de personas dentro de una gestión integrada de las fronteras exteriores de la Unión.  Y desde el año 2009, hace ya nada menos que nueve años, viene pidiendo este Parlamento Europeo la plena incorporación de Bulgaria y Rumanía a ese espacio de libre circulación de personas porque han hecho sus deberes desde entonces.  Hemos pedido consistentemente, por tanto, que la decisión por parte del Consejo de adoptar un acto jurídico único que reconozca la supresión total de las fronteras terrestres, marítimas y aéreas con Bulgaria y Rumanía sea una realidad, porque, mientras no lo sea, la Unión Europea continuará fallando a su promesa. Allí donde más aporta la Unión Europea, el espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia, la Unión Europea tiene todavía una cuenta pendiente con Bulgaria, Rumanía y con los búlgaros y los rumanos. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Laurenţiu Rebega (ECR).** – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, de când am fost ales membru al acestui Parlament, pledez pentru intrarea României și Bulgariei în Spațiul Schengen, atât eu, cât și colegii mei români, bulgari, dar și alți colegi din alte țări.  Argumentele tehnice s-au repetat de sute de ori, Parlamentul însuși a votat mai multe recomandări în acest sens adresate Consiliului, dar Consiliul a decis, de fiecare dată, altfel. Impresia compatrioților noștri este că suntem ținuți în anticameră, ca niște rude sărace ale Uniunii Europene. Și totuși, marile probleme ale Uniunii nu vin nici de la București, nici de la Sofia.  Potrivit datelor Eurostat, România și Bulgaria sunt țările în care cetățenii au cea mai mare încredere în Uniunea Europeană. Oare, pentru a fi primiți în Spațiul Schengen, ar trebui să nu mai avem încredere în proiectul european?  Ceea ce vedem este că Uniunea s-a oprit într-un punct în care statele membre nu mai sunt suverane, dar nu sunt nici egale pentru a putea vorbi, cu adevărat, despre solidaritate. Este nevoie să dăm un impuls proiectului european, este nevoie de reformă și de implicare, este nevoie de adeziunea profundă a cetățenilor.  Primirea României și Bulgariei în Schengen este un pas în această direcție. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Csaba Sógor (PPE).** – Mr President, there are very few to argue against the claim that the Schengen area is one of the major achievements of European integration. As a powerful enabler of the free movement of persons, goods and services, it has brought significant benefits to European businesses and citizens. It especially allowed the latter to directly experience the four freedoms of the single market. It is not surprising, therefore, that they place it at the top of the most cherished EU accomplishments.  All this makes the fact that 11 years after their accession, Romania and Bulgaria are still not members of the area difficult to understand and especially difficult to explain to the citizens of these countries. Seven years have passed since the evaluation process confirmed that the two countries fulfilled the necessary conditions for the application of the Schengen acquis in all areas, and Romania and Bulgaria are still not members of the borderless area.  This is a fundamentally unequitable situation in the EU, not just because the two countries have invested massively to increase their law enforcement capacity to meet all technical compliance criteria, but also because the continued maintenance of border controls has a large negative impact on the economies of these two Member States.  Just as importantly, the failure to apply the Treaty provisions undermines the credibility of and erodes support for the EU – as recent Eurobarometer surveys keep demonstrating. It is in the whole EU’s interest that the Council treat all Member States equally and grant fully-fledged Schengen membership to these countries. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Maria Grapini (S&D).** – Domnule președinte, domnule comisar, vreau de la bun început să mulțumesc tuturor colegilor, indiferent de grupul politic, care astăzi, iată, încă o dată, subliniază alături de raportor că România și Bulgaria întrunesc toate condițiile pentru a fi în spațiul Schengen. De altfel, însăși Consiliul, în 2011, a fost de acord cu verificarea și evaluarea făcută de specialiști și s-a constatat că, nu numai că și a făcut lecția cum a spus un coleg, România și Bulgaria au cheltuit, au făcut investiții ca să răspundă regulamentului Schengen. Din păcate, elevul indisciplinat nu este aici, Consiliul nu este aici.  Domnule comisar, suntem într-o situație critică cu Europa. Ce dorește de fapt Consiliul? De ce mai suntem noi 750 de eurodeputați aici, dacă 27 de state, și nu 27 de state, ci unu, doi, trei șefi de stat decid să încalce un regulament care este foarte clar și pe care cele două state îl îndeplinesc. Aici vorbim de libertatea de mișcare a cetățenilor, vorbim de faptul că sunt pierderi economice și vorbim de faptul că există acum o discriminare clară între state și între cetățenii statelor.  Eu cred că o să fac o scrisoare, am făcut multe scrisori și am luat de multe ori cuvântul legat de această problemă, adresată Consiliului, prin care să propun desființarea Parlamentului European. Dacă democrația este cu capul în jos și un Parlament, care are cea mai mare reprezentativitate, are, de atâtea ori, o rezoluție și un punct de vedere legate de acest subiect, dacă o Comisie are un punct de vedere pe acest subiect, dacă evaluatorii și specialiștii spun că îndeplinim condițiile, de ce se inventează motive politice? Pentru că sunt pur și simplu motive politice. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Ruža Tomašić (ECR).** – Gospodine predsjedavajući, pristupanje schengenskom prostoru i posljedično ukidanje provjera na unutarnjim granicama mora biti jasan i transparentan proces. Postoje konkretni kriteriji, pa nakon njihova ispunjenja ne bi smjelo biti otezanja iz političkih razloga.  Moramo imati na umu da je slobodno kretanje bez provjera jedna od glavnih koristi članstva u Uniji u očima građana pa svako pretjerano politiziranje ovog pitanja ruši njihovo povjerenje u europske institucije. To se pogotovo događa kad Vijeće i Parlament imaju potpuno različit pristup jednom ovako važnom pitanju.  Pristup Vijeća po mom je mišljenju pogrešan i uvodi pravnu nesigurnost. Budući da dolazim iz Hrvatske, države kojoj je pristupanje Schengenu strateški cilj, doista se nadam da se u našem slučaju neće ovoliko politizirati. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Daniel Buda (PPE).** – Domnule președinte, în primul rând felicit și eu raportorul pentru munca depusă. Libera circulație este un privilegiu fundamental al Uniunii Europene. Încă din anul 2011, Consiliul a concluzionat că Romania și Bulgaria îndeplinesc toate condițiile tehnice privind accesul în spațiul Schengen. Astăzi suntem furnizori de pace, securitate și stabilitate în regiune, iar acest refuz de a intra în acest spațiu este de natură să ducă la creșterea populismului și extremismului în regiune.  În dezbaterile publice se vorbește de interese economice care determină în Consiliu poziția unor țări, așa cum este Olanda. Atrag atenția acesteia să nu uite că este unul dintre cei mai mari investitori în Romania, iar aceștia au pierderi însemnate în acest context. În același timp, să nu uite că portul Constanța nu a fost și nu este de vânzare.  Știu că, în România, avem probleme cu o guvernare dezastruoasă, însă Consiliul trebuie să înțeleagă că accesul în spațiul Schengen nu este acordat pentru cei câțiva miniștri din guvernul PSD-ALDE, ci milioanelor de cetățeni romani și firmelor din Romania, care nu pot fi pedepsiți și trebuie să se bucure de aceleași drepturi ca toți cetățenii Uniunii Europene.  Astăzi, Romania are cea mai mare contribuție militară în cadrul agenției Frontex. Cu alte cuvinte, suntem buni să apăram granițele Uniunii Europene, dar nu suntem buni să fim în Schengen.  Consiliul are obligația de a-i respecta pe români și pe bulgari și trebuie să primească de îndată cele doua state în acest spațiu. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Tonino Picula (S&D).** – Gospodine predsjedavajući, čestitam kolegi Stanishevu na izvješću koje zaslužuje doista punu podršku Europskog parlamenta. Vrijeme je da počnemo dosljedno primjenjivati pravila koja smo si sami postavili. Bugarska i Rumunjska ispunile su sve preduvjete za ulazak u Schengen i ukidanje graničnih kontrola na kopnu, moru i zraku. Schengen u dvije brzine treba dokinuti, te pozdravljam ponovljeni poziv Vijeću da jedinstvenim aktom uključi u schengenski prostor dvije članice koje su uvjete ispunile pred sedam godina.  Dolazim iz države koja je u procesu ispunjavanja tih istih kriterija, države koja uspješno kontrolira najdulju europsku vanjsku granicu, i zato očekujem isti tretman i za Hrvatsku. Taj stav dijeli i izvjestitelj, na čemu mu posebno zahvaljujem.  Schengen – jedno od najvidljivijih postignuća europskih integracija – ne smije biti kolateralna žrtva deficita naših sigurnosnih politika. Neprihvatljivo je da su 2018. Bugarska i Rumunjska još izvan Schengena, a Hrvatska, najmlađa članica Unije, ograđena od susjednih članica bodljikavom žicom. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Νότης Μαριάς (ECR).** – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, η εφαρμογή της Σένγκεν είναι μία φάρσα, κύριοι συνάδελφοι! Αυτό το βλέπετε όταν έρχεστε στο Στρασβούργο. Δεν μπορεί να βγει κανείς στο αεροδρόμιο του Στρασβούργου, εάν δεν περάσει διαβατηριακό έλεγχο. Το θεωρείτε αυτό σωστό; Ακόμη και σήμερα ερχόμενοι από την Αθήνα περάσαμε από διαβατηριακό έλεγχο. Περάσαμε από ένα χώρο που έλεγε άφιξη από διεθνείς πτήσεις. Το ίδιο γίνεται και στις Βρυξέλλες. Υπάρχει καραντίνα και παράνομος διαβατηριακός έλεγχος των Ελλήνων που έρχονται από την Αθήνα. Αυτή είναι η πραγματικότητα, διότι η Σέγκεν είναι πλέον μία φάρσα. Εφαρμόζουν τη Σένγκεν μόνο όσοι θέλουν και υιοθετούν εξαιρέσεις και δεν την εφαρμόζουν συγκεκριμένες χώρες ανάλογα με το τι τους βολεύει. Αυτή είναι πραγματικότητα και αυτό πρέπει να καταγγελθεί συνολικά!  Μία παρατήρηση για τους φίλους από τη Βουλγαρία: Αυτό που παρατηρείται πλέον είναι ότι έχει αλλάξει ο δρόμος της παράνομης μετανάστευσης από Τουρκία σε Βουλγαρία και εν συνεχεία από τη Βουλγαρία εισέρχονται παρανόμως στην Ελλάδα χιλιάδες παράνομοι μετανάστες· και έχουμε συγκεκριμένα γεγονότα. Πρέπει αυτό να προσεχθεί, διότι όλα αυτά διαμορφώνουν μια άσχημη κατάσταση συνολικά και για τη Βουλγαρία και για τη Ρουμανία και για την Ελλάδα. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Maria Gabriela Zoană (S&D).** – Domnule președinte, dragi colegi, este a doua oară pe anul acesta când votăm o rezoluție pentru acceptarea României și Bulgariei în spațiul Schengen. Rezoluția anterioară nu a avut niciun efect. De ce? Pentru că Consiliul nu a luat nicio decizie în acest sens. Și iată că, astăzi, tocmai Consiliul lipsește din sală, deși această discuție în plenară, deși această rezoluție pe care o să o votăm din nou se adresează în principal Consiliului! Consiliul este cel care nu respectă drepturile celor două țări.  De asemenea, doresc să mulțumesc tuturor colegilor care au votat rezoluția anterioară și rog din nou colegii europeni să voteze pozitiv pentru acceptarea României și Bulgariei în spațiul Schengen. De data aceasta, cred eu, este necesară fixarea unui termen, astfel încât cetățenii celor două țări să se bucure cât mai mult de aceleași drepturi pe care le au toți cetățenii europeni.  România și Bulgaria au îndeplinit condițiile tehnice de foarte mulți ani, ba, mai mult, aplică regulile de acces în spațiul Schengen și cooperează excelent cu statele membre în privința respectării acestora și în privința depistării situațiilor care contravin legislației specifice. Solicit imperativ acceptarea celor două țări în spațiul Schengen și propun să stabilim un termen specific.  Haideți să vorbim cu cărțile pe față. România nu a fost acceptată în spațiul Schengen până acum din cauza interesului economic al unor țări. Însă Uniunea Europeană aparține tuturor statelor membre, nu numai unora dintre acestea. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | |  | |  | *Διαδικασία «Catch-the-Eye»* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Cristian-Silviu Buşoi (PPE).** – Domnule președinte, România și Bulgaria sunt pregătite de mai mulți ani să facă parte deplin din sistemul Schengen, dar chestiuni politice interne din unele țări din spațiul Schengen au împiedicat ca acest lucru să se întâmplă până acum. În ceea ce privește România, se mai adaugă un interes concret al unei țări importante, Olanda, care își apără un avantaj comercial.  Da, astăzi, România are o mare problemă cu o guvernare iresponsabilă, care are o retorică greșită în raport cu Uniunea Europeană și o abordare și mai greșită în domeniul justiției, al funcționării statului de drept, dar și în economie. Dar ținerea României în afara spațiului Schengen va da apă la moară unei retorici naționalist-populiste sau chiar retoricii euro-cinice a actualei guvernări.  Drept și corect ar fi ca România și Bulgaria să fie parte a sistemului Schengen și acest lucru ar fi în interesul funcționării mai bune a sistemului Schengen, dar și al unei mai bune construcții europene.  *Vorbitorul a acceptat să răspundă unei întrebări adresate în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru” (articolul 162 alineatul (8) din Regulamentul de procedură).* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Emilian Pavel (S&D),***întrebare adresată în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru”***.** – E foarte greu de înțeles de ce, astăzi, deși trebuie să vorbim sau vrem să vorbim despre România și Bulgaria intrând în Schengen, vorbim despre cât de prost merge economia în România, când avem cea mai mare creștere economică din Uniunea Europeană și asta de foarte mulți ani sub guvernarea social-democrată. Vorbim despre niște neadevăruri și vorbim pe lângă subiect.  Haideți să ne obișnuim, dragi colegi deputați români, să nu mai înjurăm, să nu mai defăimăm țara asta, aici, la Bruxelles! Haideți să ne concentrăm pe ce trebuie să se întâmple aici și ce trebuie să însemne acest raport, România și Bulgaria în Schengen!  Întrebarea este de ce faceți acest lucru. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **President. –**I do not think that was a real question. You can answer such a question, but I would ask Members, please, not to use the blue card to make comments. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Cristian-Silviu Buşoi (PPE),***răspuns la o întrebare adresată în conformitate cu procedura „cartonașului albastru”***.** – Nu a defăimat nimeni România, eu nu am făcut-o în intervenția mea.  Am spus clar și răspicat că există o problemă de imagine a României, astăzi, datorată actualei guvernări, care are o retorică greșită față de Uniunea Europeană, care face lucruri greșite, în primul rând în justiție, dar și în economie, în ciuda unei creșteri economice. Această creștere este risipită pe anumite cheltuieli care nu vor aduce o plusvaloare.  Dar România și Bulgaria au dreptul să intre în Schengen. România are dreptul să intre în Schengen și va intra, în ciuda iresponsabilității actualei guvernări. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Πρόεδρος. –**Το Προεδρείο κρατά ότι συμφωνείτε στο θέμα της Σένγκεν, παρότι έχετε διαφορετικές απόψεις για θέματα εσωτερικής πολιτικής στη Ρουμανία.  Δίνω τον λόγο στον επόμενο ομιλητή. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Doru-Claudian Frunzulică (S&D).** – Domnule președinte, în această cea mai importantă instituție democratică a Uniunii Europene, cerem dreptate pentru România și Bulgaria. Cerem dreptate pentru cetățenii români și pentru cetățenii bulgari. Cerem ca cetățenii români și cetățenii bulgari să nu mai fie discriminați în comparație cu alți cetățeni ai Uniunii Europene.  România și Bulgaria, doamnelor și domnilor, îndeplinesc condițiile de aderare la spațiul Schengen. Ele se comportă deja și acționează ca membri *de facto* ai spațiului Schengen și gestionează mii de kilometri pe frontierele externe ale Uniunii Europene.  Cum să asigurăm siguranța și securitatea cetățenilor europeni, când, pe frontierele externe, România și Bulgaria nu sunt membre ale Schengen? Cum să asigurăm securitatea, în momentul în care vedeți foarte bine ce se întâmplă cu atentatele teroriste, cu imigrația ilegală în Europa? Și se cere o mărire a securității Uniunii Europene. Cum este posibil să asigurăm acest lucru fără România și Bulgaria?  Doamnelor și domnilor, este o rușine că nu avem Consiliul prezent. Vă rog, domnule președinte, să vă sesizați și să solicităm de ce Consiliul nu a fost prezent astăzi. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Γεώργιος Επιτήδειος (NI).** – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, παρά το γεγονός ότι και η Βουλγαρία και η Ρουμανία πληρούν τις προϋποθέσεις για να γίνουν πλήρη μέλη της Συνθήκης Σένγκεν, το Συμβούλιο κωλυσιεργεί και δεν τους δίνει αυτή τη δυνατότητα. Βεβαίως αυτό έχει άμεσες επιπτώσεις και σε θέματα οικονομικά αλλά και κυρίως πρακτικά, διότι στα σύνορα των δύο χωρών διεξάγονται έλεγχοι. Επιπλέον, λόγω της εμφατικής αποτυχίας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ενώσεως να ελέγξει τις ροές των μεταναστών, κυρίως των παρανόμων, προς την Ευρώπη, πολλές φορές πραγματοποιούν ελέγχους στα σύνορά τους και στην πράξη έχει καταργηθεί η Συνθήκη Σένγκεν. Αυτό όμως δεν σημαίνει ότι θα πρέπει να αρνηθεί το Συμβούλιο το δικαίωμα στη Βουλγαρία και τη Ρουμανία να γίνουν μέλη του τη στιγμή κατά την οποία πληρούν τις προϋποθέσεις. Από την άλλη πλευρά, ας λάβουμε υπόψη ότι πολλές φορές η διεύρυνση του χώρου του Σένγκεν χρησιμοποιείται ως μέσον για να εξυπηρετηθούν κάποιες πολιτικές της Ευρωπαϊκής Ενώσεως, όπως εκείνη της δημιουργίας της ενώσεως ασφαλείας και της μεταρρυθμίσεως του ασύλου. Παρ όλα αυτά επαναλαμβάνω ότι η Ρουμανία και η Βουλγαρία έχουν δικαίωμα να γίνουν μέλη του Σένγκεν και πρέπει να γίνουν. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Андрей Ковачев (PPE).** – Г-н Председател, г-н Комисар, искам първо да благодаря на г-н Станишев за този доклад, да го поздравя и за преизбирането му за председател на Партията на европейските социалисти, успех Ви желая. Благодаря и на г-н Куелю за неговия доклад и неговия ангажимент по темата.  Смятам, че е показателно това, че Европейският съвет липсва днес от този дебат, поне от куртоазия можеше да изпратят някой тук. Мисля, че всички експерти са наясно, че от България и Румъния не произлиза риск за Шенгенското пространство. Напротив, обратното е факт, че когато България и Румъния станат пълноправни членове на Шенгенското пространство, ще имаме повече сигурност в това пространство. Не може да се правят връзки между Механизма за сътрудничество и проверка и критериите за Шенген. Не може да има двойни стандарти, това обезверява европейските граждани. България иска да бъде част от всички интеграционни процеси в Европейския съюз, както и Шенген, така и еврозоната, така и Банковия съюз, така и Отбранителния съюз, и особено преди европейските избори Съветът трябва да даде най-накрая един ясен сигнал, че няма двойни стандарти.  Не можем да продължаваме с това. Да, разбирам че има избори, разбирам, че има популизъм, но най-накрая трябва да се вземе крайно решение. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Claudia Țapardel (S&D).** – Domnule președinte, dragi colegi, este o situație destul de jenantă pentru construcția europeană faptul că, în această seară, Consiliul lipsește la o discuție foarte importantă despre construcția europeană, și anume construcția și ceea ce ține de spațiul Schengen.  Dar pentru că avem Comisia și Consiliul aici prezente, știm cu toții că acestea au susținut în repetate rânduri în ultimii ani că atât România, cât și Bulgaria, începând încă din anul 2011, îndeplinesc toate criteriile tehnice ce țin de integrarea deplină în spațiul Schengen. De asemenea, trebuie să nu uităm faptul că aceste două țări fac parte din Sistemul de informații privind vizele și din Sistemul de informații Schengen, sisteme instituite tocmai pentru a gestiona și apăra mai bine frontierele externe ale Uniunii Europene. Dar, în mod paradoxal, dacă nu chiar absurd, Consiliul refuză integrarea deplină a acestor două țări în spațiul Schengen.  De aceea cer Consiliului, chiar și în lipsă, să ia o decizie pozitivă în acest sens. Este momentul ca anumite state membre – și menționez aici, în special, Olanda – să renunțe la dublul standard și la interesele politice și economice egoiste care determină blocarea accesului României la spațiul Schengen.  Nu se mai poate să tolerăm o astfel de situație și o să transmit și eu, în calitate de român, că portul Constanța aparține României și românilor și nu este de vânzare. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | |  | |  | *(Λήξη της διαδικασίας «Catch-the-Eye»)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Tibor Navracsics,** *Member of the Commission***.** – Mr President, indeed, the Commission’s position on Bulgaria’s and Romania’s accession to the Schengen area is clear and unequivocal: Romania and Bulgaria met the criteria of Schengen membership. So our position is that the Council hold open the Schengen area of free movement to Bulgaria and Romania immediately. However, the final decision lies with the Council; we know that unanimity is required, and the Commission doesn’t have a formal role in this process. |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Sergei Stanishev,***Rapporteur***.** – Mr President, I would like to thank all my colleagues who spoke out in favour of supporting the report. I would especially like to thank Mr Coelho, who was the shadow rapporteur, and the other shadow rapporteurs. He was dealing with this matter seven years ago, preparing the Parliament’s report.  What we are facing is a shame. The Council is absent because they have nothing to say. What can they say? We are violating European legislation and the rules. That’s what they should say. In reality, the situation is the following: we are discussing today the destiny and life of 30 million European citizens. Each time a Bulgarian or Romanian citizen comes to the Schengen border, they feel personally that they are being treated like second—class citizens of the European Union. That’s it.  It’s very modern today to express concerns about the lack of trust in the European Union. It comes from a very simple thing. Words have been devalued by actions or inaction. When there is a huge gap between what we say and what the Council should do, and what is being done or not done, this is a major source of disappointment for the citizens. This is why I think the best thing that the Parliament can do tomorrow is to send a very powerful message, with a big majority, to the Council: do your duty and fulfil your obligations. The countries have done their homework. You should accept Bulgaria and Romania at all Schengen borders. Otherwise, they will be irrelevant. If the leaders who achieved so many things for the European Union in the past had acted as some of the leaders in the Council are doing today – thinking about public opinion polls today and about what happens the next day, but not in the longer term – we would never have the European Union as it is today. That’s the reality.  *(Applause)* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Πρόεδρος. –**Η συζήτηση έληξε.  Η ψηφοφορία θα διεξαχθεί αύριο.  ***Γραπτές δηλώσεις (άρθρο 162 του Κανονισμού)*** |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto | |  | **Емил Радев (PPE),***в писмена форма***.** – Повече от 10 години след приемането на България в Европейския съюз и седем години след успешното преминаване на техническата оценка за присъединяване към Шенген, България все още не е част от пространството за свободно движение. Недопустимо е това нарушаване на европейските правила и норми, които не предполагат налагането на допълнителни, особено политически мотивирани, критерии, нямащи основа в европейското законодателство!  Обвързването на приемането ни в Шенген с механизъм, който не е общоприложим за всички държави членки, а е единствено замислен за две конкретни страни, е доказателство за прилагането на двойни стандарти в рамките на Европейския съюз. Още по-притеснително е, че това е опит за създаване на Европа на две скорости – не въз основа на суверенно решение на дадена държава членка да се присъедини или не към дадено европейско решение, а въз основа на наложена отвън политика.  Време е лидерите на определени държави членки да осъзнаят, че Европейският съюз е един за всички и че правилата важат за всички нас по еднакъв начин. Време е да спрат да нарушават законите, когато така е по-удобно за тях, а после да порицават другите, че не спазвали европейските норми! Време е България и Румъния да станат част от Шенген! | |

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/CRE-8-2018-12-10-ITM-016_EN.html>

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