

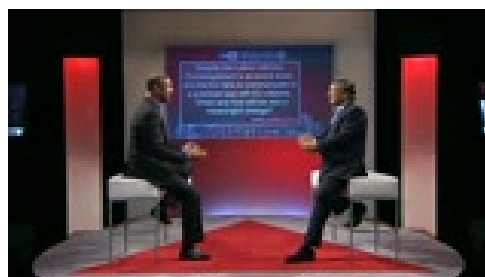


EUROPEAN COMMISSION Audiovisual Services

Live interview of José Manuel Barroso for YouTube and Euronews

Type: [Interview](#) Référence: [I071033](#) Durée: [30:09](#) Lieu: [Brussels - EC/Berlaymont](#)

6 October 2011, José Manuel Barroso, President of the EC, was simultaneously broadcast live on Euronews and YouTube. This interview is available in several languages via the two channels. During the interview, lead by Euronews journalist Alex Taylor, President Barroso answered questions which had received the highest number of votes on the Internet. One week prior to the interview, Internet users were invited to propose questions for José Manuel Barroso via youtube.com/worldview.



HEURE	DESCRIPTION	DUREE
00:00:00	Title	00:00:38
00:00:38	General view of the television studio.	00:00:04
00:00:43	The journalist explains the main idea of the interview to José Manuel Barroso, President of the EC: rapid questions and concise answers. (3 shots)	00:00:17
00:00:59	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the death of Steve Jobs, co-founder of Apple: it is a great loss. Steve Jobs is someone who made a great contribution to our current way of life. He changed the way in which we communicate. (5 shots)	00:00:39

00:01:38	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the extent of his responsibility for the current economic crisis: He says that he did not provoke the crisis, but he feels responsible for the way in which the crisis is managed. They are doing everything in their power to resolve the crisis, but it's not straightforward. There are 17 countries in the euro area, 27 countries in the Union, there has been progress but it has not been fast enough. In fact, governments and parliaments are slower than the markets. (7 shots)</p>	00:00:43
00:02:21	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the specifics of relaunching the Greek economy: Greece has been living beyond its means for a long time. Currently, it is necessary to consolidate the budget as well as reduce spending. Simultaneously, measures are being taken to encourage growth. He says that he has created a Task Force so that structural funds finance Greek investments at the beginning of the financial year. But we must be clear: Greece, which has lived beyond its means, must proceed to make painful adjustments. (13 plans)</p>	00:01:40

00:04:01	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) concerning the introduction of sanctions against countries who have spent too much: following a proposition by the Commission, they adopted a Stability and Growth Pact which will mean greater discipline and greater integration in the way they manage national budgets in order to avoid excessive spending and rising debts. "Integration" means the Member States conferring more jurisdiction to the Commission in order to launch this enquiry on excessive deficits and introducing sanctions if necessary. It is not possible to have a single currency without also having common discipline arrangements (14 shots)</p>	00:01:27
00:05:29	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the time taken by the Commission to react to the debt: The European Commission has always issued warnings about States' high levels of debt. Perhaps it should have been enforced with greater vigour, but at the time, they did not have the same tools as they do now. For example, during his first term in office, José Manuel Barroso wanted Eurostat to go to all Member</p>	00:01:59

	<p>to go to all member States in order to look into their State finances. At the time, the Member States refused, but now they are accepting. It's important because States sometimes manipulate their financial records and don't give exact figures. (17 shots)</p>	
00:07:28	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) about cooperation between Member States and the EU to avoid a double-dip recession: Within the context of globalisation, cooperation between Member States and the EU is essential. If Europe wants to play a vital role and stay on a level playing field with the Americans and the Chinese, Europe has to cooperate. (7 shots)</p>	00:00:48
00:08:16	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) about the money used to refloat banks in 2008: Since 2008, at least 500 billion euros have been paid out to support such banks. It is a way of protecting the economy, citizens and investors. But in terms of guarantees, it's a question of more than 3000 billion euros and if all the measures taken to help the real economy are taken into account, this adds up to more than 4000 billion euros. These are enormous sums and come out of the taxpayers' pocket, which is also the reason why it</p>	00:01:29

	is also the reason why it is necessary to demand change from the financial industry. (12 shots)	
00:09:44	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on sanctions introduced against leaders of Members States who divert funds: Right now, this is a country's own responsibility. We must investigate possibilities for managing crimes and the commission will propose the criminalisation of a number of acts by introducing personal responsibility of the incumbent. (14 shots)	00:01:38
00:11:23	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the creation of a European rating agency: The possibility of a public European agency is not a good idea because it could lead to conflicts of interest, which might undermine the credibility of such a rating agency. But the EU is in the process of adopting legislation that will ensure that investors' and governments' decisions are less dependent on just three or four rating agencies. The European Union is also proposing to Member States the idea of a coordinated movement to recapitalise banks and the disposal of possible toxic assets. (9 shots)	00:01:19

00:12:42	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the euro: the euro will be much stronger in 10 years' time. For the moment, everyone should stick to the euro, no one should leave it. (3 shots)	00:00:28
00:13:10	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on Europe's actions for employment: The European Union aids the actions of Member States; he has a plan of action for innovation. The single market is being strengthened. There is a single goods market, but many obstacles remain in the way of the services market which, however, represents great potential for growth and creation. (12 shots)	00:01:20
00:14:30	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on retirement age: Europe must work harder if it wants to stay in competition on a global scale. At the same time, Europe must increase its employment rates, the target rate lies around 75%. Active programs to employ young people are absolutely essential. One in five young people in Europe is unemployed. Retirement age is not uniform across all EU countries. For example, in France, retirement starts at 62, whereas in Great Britain, it starts at 67. The European Union does is not imposina	00:01:49

	<p>does not imposing homogenous measures on Member States, it is asking them to put through a reform so that their social security system is sustainable. Life expectancy has gone up which means it is normal for people to contribute financially to the system for a longer period of time (12 shots)</p>	
00:16:19	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on violence towards women: In the Charter of Fundamental Rights, the EU defends all these issues and these rights. Communication networks are put in place between national authorities in order to prevent such criminality continuing. (7 shots)</p>	00:01:08
00:17:27	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on same-sex marriage, abortion and euthanasia: There is no uniformity with regards to these subjects across Member States of the EU because it has been requested that these topics remain national responsibilities. However, there is the Charter of Fundamental Rights which states that a certain number of rights must be protected by Europe. But same-sex marriage, abortion and euthanasia fall exclusively into the realm of national responsibility. (11 shots)</p>	00:01:30

00:18:56	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on relationships between the EU and the United Kingdom: The United Kingdom is a very important country, and the Union would very much like it to be at the heart of Europe, but it doesn't want to impose this on the UK against its will because the Union is made up of democratic countries. It is in Europe's interest to lend weight to the United Kingdom. It is true that it is an important country, but not enough so to stay at the top in the context of globalisation. All in all, they have the biggest economy and also the biggest financial backers of humanitarian funds. (16 shots)	00:01:47
00:20:44	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the lack of communication with European citizens and growing scepticism: José Manuel Barroso tries to communicate as much as possible. But Europe is not only Brussels, and Member States also have to take on their own responsibilities and not automatically put the blame on Brussels. (13 shots)	00:01:24
00:22:08	Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the election of the President of the European Commission: It is the	00:00:51

	<p>Commission to the European Parliament which elects the President of the EC. But the possibility of citizens one day directly electing the President of the EC is not excluded. (8 shots)</p>	
00:22:59	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on holding a European referendum about a federal Europe: Referendums are not permitted in certain countries. The President of the EC is not against the idea of consulting the people. But it is important to note that the EU is a Union of countries with different Constitutions. It is therefore necessary to see what is possible on a national level in order to justify European legitimacy.</p>	00:01:06
00:24:05	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the accession of Turkey into the European Union: José Manuel Barroso says he has met with the President of Turkey as well as the Prime Minister and wishes for both of them to become part of the EU. Negotiations are underway, but certain countries in the EU are in favour of its accession and others against it, which could cause certain frustrations among the general public. (9 shots)</p>	00:01:09

00:25:14	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the expansion of the EU in times of economic and financial crisis: The expansion was one of the European Union's largest implementations. The EU started off with six countries, then nine, ten and now twenty-seven. The Union spans an entire continent, one cannot be pessimistic about it. Problems must be addressed while keeping an open-minded approach because Europe possesses the capacity to transform societies within its reach with the aim of modernising them and ensuring that they respect democracy. (12 shots)</p>	00:01:24
00:26:38	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the Arab Spring: From the start, the Union has supported the Tunisian revolution, and Catherine Ashton and Barroso himself travelled there. But the Tunisian revolution cannot be compared to the Libyan or Syrian revolutions because the transition there occurred in a peaceful manner. (6 shots)</p>	00:01:00
00:27:38	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on Palestinian independence: José Manuel Barroso supports the independence of the Palestinian people who</p>	00:00:59

	<p>... Arab people who have a right to live in a state which is their own and the EU is by far the greatest contributor to this cause. The EU provides financial aid for them to build up their government and to become a viable state. However, a viable Palestinian state is not possible if they are not at peace with Israel. The President of the EC is therefore in favour of a Palestinian state which lives at peace with Israel. (8 shots)</p>	
00:28:37	<p>Statement by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) on the future of the EU in 2014 after José Manuel Barroso's term is over: he thinks that the Union will be stronger. Since the crisis has started, the EU has grown stronger. The regulations of the Stability and Growth Pact are stronger. The EU now has an authority for the financial sector. (8 shots)</p>	00:31:23