



NEWSLETTER N° 11

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"LA COOPERATION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE DANS LA DOMAINE DE LA JUSTICE, LIBERTÉ ET SECURITÉ"

Mme Martine ROURE, Vice-présidente du Parlement européen responsable des relations avec les Parlements nationaux

- ✚ *Dans quel esprit et selon quelles procédures le PE envisage-t-il de mettre en place les dispositions du Traité de Lisbonne relatives à l'évaluation, en coopération avec les Parlements nationaux, de la politique de l'Union en JLS et au contrôle politique sur Europol et Eurojust?*

Il faut tout d'abord rappeler que les politiques liées à l'espace de liberté, sécurité et justice resteront même après le Traité parmi les politiques les plus sensibles au niveau national, ce qui explique pourquoi le Traité a reconnu un rôle encore plus important aux parlements nationaux quand il s'agit d'établir de nouvelles normes européennes ou même d'en vérifier la mise en œuvre. Dans le premier cas, il ne s'agit pas seulement de vérifier le respect du seul principe de subsidiarité mais, à mon avis d'assurer la complémentarité entre le législateur européen et le législateur national mais d'établir une interaction continue entre l'administration nationale et les administrations européennes. Nous venons d'ailleurs de mesurer les avantages de ce dialogue lors de la table ronde organisée à Bruxelles avec les Parlements nationaux et le Parlement européen au sujet de la Décision Cadre sur le terrorisme. Le jour suivant, lors de la table ronde, le Président de la commission LIBE a contacté la Présidence du Conseil et certains des arguments soulevés par les Parlements nationaux et repris par le Parlement européen ont été intégrés dans le compromis du Conseil du 18 Avril dernier.

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Le mot du coordinateur du Secrétariat Général

C'est une fois encore l'heure de la ratification. Le Traité de Lisbonne est dans les mains des Etats membres... Il n'empêche, les institutions européennes et les parlements nationaux se préparent dans l'espoir de sa ratification. Cet espoir a été le fil rouge de la récente réunion de la COSAC, à Brdo. M. KOKALJ, président de la Commission des affaires européennes de l'Assemblée nationale slovène évoque dans ce contexte précis l'avenir de la COSAC. En Justice, Liberté, Sécurité, Mme ROURE Vice présidente du Parlement européen s'explique sur les nouvelles perspectives. Mais la coopération interparlementaire se découvre de nouveaux horizons: lorsqu'elle réunit, à Bruxelles, des délégations des pays des Balkans occidentaux, elle se mue en nouvelle forme de diplomatie.

La parole est également donnée dans ces pages à la représentante permanente de la Chambre roumaine des députés, Mme FILIPESCU, et à M. Luigi GIANNITI, chef du bureau des relations avec les institutions de l'UE au Sénat italien.

Beaucoup se jouera cependant en Irlande, le 12 juin prochain.

Le 5 juin 2008

Philippe GODTS
Secrétariat général de la Commission

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Mme Martine ROURE,

Vice-présidente du Parlement européen responsable des relations avec les Parlements nationaux

Ce dialogue transparent entre parlements nationaux et européen est essentiel lors de l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre nationale des mesures européennes. Très pertinemment l'art. 3 du TUE et 70 du TFUE prévoient l'implication des Parlements nationaux et européen à cette évaluation aux côtés de la Commission et des gouvernements. Il faut en effet éviter que dans des domaines aussi sensibles que le contrôle des frontières ou la lutte contre le terrorisme, il y ait des retards dans la prise en compte d'éventuels problèmes d'implémentation dans l'un ou l'autre Etat membre.

Comment organiser cette interaction est le thème de nos récentes rencontres avec les Parlements nationaux ou au sein de la COSAC. Le Parlement européen et sa commission LIBE en particulier seraient intéressés à mettre en place des outils informatiques qui soient ciblés sur des procédures législatives spécifiques et qui puissent permettre à tous les législateurs impliqués dans chaque procédure de disposer des dernières informations disponibles et des questions en discussion ainsi que de permettre d'alerter les autres acteurs impliqués a propos de questions susceptibles de les intéresser. A l'aube du WEB 2.0, de Wikipedia et des blogs les plus différents il n'y a vraiment pas d'excuses pour se priver de telles possibilités.

✚ *Quel est votre avis sur le dialogue politique entre la Commission et les Parlements nationaux lancé par le Président BARROSO en septembre 2006 s'agissant des propositions de la Commission (envoi des propositions et réception de leurs commentaires afin*

d'améliorer formulation de la politique) et comment le PE envisage-t-il d'y réagir ?

Tout d'abord, il faut féliciter le Président Barroso pour son initiative qui a ouvert une nouvelle saison dans le dialogue avec les Parlements nationaux. Il est toutefois évident que l'on ne peut pas s'arrêter là puisque dans le domaine de l'Espace de liberté, sécurité et justice, il existe aussi des initiatives législatives des Etats Membres qui devraient être accessibles dans la même mesure.

De plus, une fois la proposition présentée, il faut en rendre facile le suivi auprès du Conseil et du Parlement européen. Je me demande donc si, dans le cadre de la nouvelle proposition sur l'accès aux textes des institutions, il ne faudrait pas prévoir une sorte de bulletin ou journal législatif "on line" qui permettrait à tout le monde de constater la progression des différentes procédures législatives ainsi que d'avoir accès au calendrier de travail des différentes institutions afin de permettre aux parlements nationaux de faire entendre leur voix au niveau politique ou institutionnel au moment où ils le souhaitent et sur les dossiers qu'ils souhaitent.

Martine Roure



Did you know?

- Le rapport intérimaire du groupe réforme du PE envisage la création d'un steering group afin de rédiger un programme (bi) annuel à adopter par la Conférence des présidents s'agissant des relations entre PE et Parlements nationaux. Par ailleurs, ce rapport intérimaire envisage également la création d'une commission parlementaire chargée d'examiner les questions de subsidiarité afin de préparer la position du PE dans les cas de "carte orange". Dans son projet de rapport Mme WALLIS considère que la Commission juridique du PE est, en réalité, compétente pour ces dossiers et pourrait préparer un projet de résolution à adopter par la plénière avant l'examen en première lecture si une majorité de Parlements nationaux se prononçait contre une proposition de la Commission.
- La Conférence des Présidents des Parlements de l'Union européenne se réunira à Lisbonne les 20 et 21 juin prochain. La création d'un groupe de travail pour examiner les aspects du Traité de Lisbonne qui concernent les Parlements nationaux y sera évoquée.
- Deux réunions parlementaires jointes seront co-organisées par le Parlement européen et le Parlement français: à Bruxelles, les 10 et 11 septembre 2008, sur "Europe, migration et intégration" et le 21 novembre 2008, à Strasbourg, à propos du thème "Energie et développement durable".
- A compter du 2 juin, pour une période de 8 semaines, le Secrétariat Général de la Commission Européenne lance une consultation publique sur la révision des lignes de conduite pour les évaluations d'impact. Pour plus de détails, voir sur:
 - http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/consultation/ia_consultation_en.htm
- Le groupe PPE-DE du Parlement européen rédige désormais régulièrement une newsletter sur les relations avec les parlements nationaux (à lire sur le site de ce groupe politique).
- Le PE organise le 12 juin prochain un séminaire sur la coopération entre PE et Parlements nationaux suite au Traité de Lisbonne.

FLASH NOTES



Réunions avec les représentants permanents des Parlements nationaux

La Commission a pris part à des réunions d'information avec les représentants permanents des Parlements nationaux :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sujet</i>
✓ 21/01/2008	⇒ state of relations between the Commission and the NP
✓ 01/02/2008	⇒ the energy and climate change package
✓ 25/02/2008	⇒ White Paper on the mortgage credit
✓ 03/03/2008	⇒ border management cooperation in the EU
✓ 31/03/2008	⇒ situation in Kosovo
✓ 16/04/2008	⇒ Commission's plans for implementing the Lisbon Treaty and continuation of political dialogue with National Parliaments
✓ 26/05/2008	⇒ CAP, Health check



Anton Kokalj,

Chairman of the Committee on EU Affairs

The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia

1) How do you see the future role of COSAC, especially in relation to the new institutional environment to be brought by the Treaty of Lisbon, if it is ratified?

The exact role of COSAC depends on the future development of events, in particular regarding the Lisbon Treaty (not) coming into force; it will probably rest on detailed debate, which will very likely open in one of the future COSAC meetings.

Nevertheless, considering the provisions of Art. 10 of the Protocol on the Role of National Parliaments in the European Union enclosed to the Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty Establishing the European Community, COSAC remains an important mechanism for promoting the exchange of information and best practice between National Parliaments and the European Parliament and may still organise interparliamentary conferences on these specific topics.

Since the essential role of COSAC is exchange of information and best practice on parliamentary scrutiny of European affairs, COSAC should maintain it in the future also by encouraging the close involvement of national parliaments with the development and execution of European policy. This would lead to a proactive stance of National Parliaments enabling them to produce substantive reactions on all new proposals and consultation papers that Commission transmits directly to National Parliaments. Presentation of the Commission's Annual Policy strategy together with information on content and date of publication of the proposals in the COSAC could contribute to the intensified dialogue between the Commission and the National Parliaments.

COSAC could also play a role in both ordinary and simplified revision procedure as set out in the article 48 of the Treaty of Lisbon. COSAC could preliminary deliberate the proposals for amendments of the Treaties and other levers of influence that article 48 of the Treaty of Lisbon asserts to national parliaments.

2) How is the COSAC Secretariat organized? What is the role of the permanent member? What is the significance of the decision to co-finance this member and the possible impact of those organisational aspects on the future of COSAC?

The COSAC Secretariat currently consists of one permanent member, Mrs. Loreta Raulinaityté, and other six members, of which five are officers of the National Parliaments of the Presidential Troika, who perform their functions while their respective Parliaments are members of Troika (for a non renewable period of eighteen months), and one officer from the European Parliament, who is appointed for an eighteen months mandate.

The permanent member is appointed by the COSAC Chairpersons on the proposal of the Presidential Troika. The civil servant is an official of a National Parliament and will remain in office for two years with the possibility of one renewal.

The permanent member's role is to coordinate all the activities of the COSAC Secretariat under the direction of the



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Committee on EU Affairs

National Parliament holding the Presidency.

Furthermore, the permanent member brings continuity and experience to the work of the secretariat. All this is vital for the effectiveness of the Secretariat. Without the permanent member, no member of staff would stay in the secretariat for more than eighteen months and the secretariat and the Presidencies would be reinventing the wheel for each COSAC meeting. Having a permanent member in the secretariat saves and improves work for the Presidency Parliament.

For all those reasons the decision to co-finance the permanent member is of great importance. The whole idea of co-financing relies upon greatly agreed fact that the costs of maintaining the permanent member of the secretariat should be shared as widely as possible among the member states. Currently, 26 National Parliaments are participating in co-financing.

On the 17th November 2006 the working group of COSAC concluded its assignment, resulting in majority parliaments (all except Italian) believing it necessary for the COSAC secretariat to continue its work after 2008 in its current form. The presiding country of XXXVI COSAC in Helsinki suggested forming of the coalition of volunteers to contribute to financing. The German presidency of XXXVII COSAC in Berlin continued to encourage the signing of letters of intent indicating national parliaments' willingness to contribute towards co-financing of the next permanent member. This process continued throughout both, Portugal as well as Slovenian presidency, therefore it is expected for it to turn into the phase of implementation.

3) Will the COSAC intensify its role of coordinating subsidiarity checks? Could COSAC envisage cooperation with the Committee of the Regions?

The COSAC has no intention to intensify its role of coordinating subsidiarity checks.

Following the decisions taken at the COSAC meeting in Berlin and Estoril to conduct at least two collective checks in 2008, the National Parliaments had been asked to suggest two proposals from the Commission's Work and Legislative Programme for 2008. Two proposals were chosen by the chairpersons for the check at the COSAC Chairpersons Meeting in Ljubljana. The National Parliaments are nevertheless encouraged to conduct additional subsidiarity checks on their own initiative.

Given that both organizations have it within their fundamental functions (amongst others) to scrutinize the issue of subsidiarity, cooperation between the two would seem sensible and natural. While we must not forget that the Committee of the Regions represents the regional level, while COSAC represents the national one, cooperation would still be beneficial to both. There is a decade of experience in dealing with subsidiarity issues that the Committee of the Regions could share with COSAC to the latter's benefit. COSAC will have the possibility through the new procedures of the yellow and orange cards (after the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty) the right to express concern on subsidiarity directly to the institution which initiated the proposed legislation. It is therefore sensible for the two institutions to cooperate closely in matters dealing with subsidiarity, exchange views and experiences, and form "alliances" in cases they deem necessary.

Anton Kokalj,



Ms Daniela Filipescu

Head of the Office of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies at the European Parliament

1. When have you been appointed as a permanent representative? Are you representing both Romanian Chamber of Deputies and Senate?

I was appointed on the 14th of May 2007, following a common decision of the President of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies and the Permanent Bureau of the Chamber. Therefore, I represent only the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate being in the process of appointing its own representative at the European Parliament. This is quite a complicated process for the parliaments of the new Member States, however, since a potential representative needs to satisfy a variety of requirements in order to obtain the right to work and a work permit for highly qualified personnel from the Belgian authorities. Like most Western European countries, Belgium has not opened its labour market for the citizens of the new Member States yet, and the National Parliaments' representatives are given the same treatment as any other citizen.

2. Do you think that the Treaty of Lisbon, if it is ratified, will change the role of National Parliaments at the EU level?

It would be really ironic if the new Reform Treaty was not ratified, taking into account that this is indeed the very first Treaty to enhance the direct role of National Parliaments. The scrutiny-time of European legislation would be extended. National Parliaments acting jointly could use 'yellow' and 'orange' card mechanisms to oblige the Commission to review its proposals. The increased role of National Parliaments reinforces the legitimacy of the EU in the eyes of the public and provides for more connections between the EU and its citizens through the Members of the National Parliaments. On the other hand, the MPs from different states have more opportunities to discuss and debate EU affairs and legislation directly with the MEPs, and also among themselves, in different types of meetings such as Joint Parliamentary Meetings or Joint Committee Meetings. Moreover, more direct contacts between Commissioners and MPs can now take place due to the NP Permanent Representatives at the European Parliament. The presentations on EU current affairs and themes delivered regularly by Commission' services to the NP permanent representatives at the European Parliament are also very much appreciated.

Daniela Filipescu



- Lors de sa réunion du 6 au 8 mai 2008 à Brdo (Slovenie), la COSAC s'est mise d'accord sur le principe d'un groupe de travail à convoquer par la prochaine présidence FR et composé pour l'essentiel des représentants permanents des Parlements nationaux afin de préparer un rapport sur la meilleure façon de mettre en œuvre le mécanisme de contrôle de subsidiarité prévu au Traité de Lisbonne, le cas échéant, de façon collective.



THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT IN THE LISBON TREATY¹

Dr Luigi GIANNITI

Chef du Bureau Relations avec les Institutions de l'Union Européenne
Sénat Italien

Article 8C of the Lisbon Treaty is a provision which may be considered rather ambiguous. In fact, the article gives national parliaments an autonomous power *vis à vis* EU institutions without any intermediation of their governments, as it happened regularly until now. National parliaments should primarily exercise a control over their governments in European affairs. But now there is more. In fact, according to the Lisbon Treaty, national parliaments will “contribute actively to the good functioning of the Union”. Accordingly NP become almost parts of the EU law-making system.

What does this contribution to the “good functioning” of the EU primarily consist of? Mainly, it is based on the power to exercise a subsidiarity check.

Now, the question is: does the early warning mechanism - especially the so-called *carton orange* - introduce a sort of veto power in the EU legislative framework, thus altering the EU institutional balance? Even though this is the main view in Italy, I do not believe so, and I would like to expose briefly my personal considerations.

In my view, the Lisbon Treaty will not change significantly what the European Commission has already been doing since 2006. The only relevant news is the possibility to appeal the EU Court of Justice, but this opportunity is conditioned by several warnings and, in any event, it still resides in the availability of national governments.

In my opinion the European Commission decided to open a wide, unofficial debate with national parliaments in order to safeguard itself and its legislative proposals; this is why it asked NPs to give their opinions, thus improving the legal basis and the political quality of the proposals as well as their effective scope, starting from their very first stage. This explains why the Commission has requested national parliaments to make also a proportionality check of its legislative proposals, beyond the frame of the Treaty.

By opening such a debate *vis à vis* national parliaments, the European Commission has also somehow acknowledged the difficulties residing in the process of transposition of EU law. In fact, national parliaments are controllers of the

¹ Intervention from Mr Luigi Gianniti at the Conference on “The role of National Parliaments in the EU decision-making process”, held in Ljubljana on 11 January 2008.

legislative power in each Member State and, therefore, they also have the power to implement EU law. As we would say in Italy, the Commission decided to “take the bull by the horns”.

Accordingly, I believe that, through the new provisions, the Commission proposals will surely be strengthened in their *raison d’être* during their *iter*. It is important to recall that in a 27 EU the examination of each legislative document in the Council of Ministers will be extremely complex. Of course any informal consultation with national parliaments will slow down the Commission activity but, at the end of the day, it will strengthen the Commission itself because, while opening its consultation with national governments in the Council of Ministers, it will surely put the stress on the consultation already held with national parliaments.

Obviously, in order to do so, the Commission will have to be very authoritative, thus utilizing the informal consultation with national parliaments to strengthen the reasons of its acts, without losing the focus on its own responsibilities.

Furthermore, the new early warning mechanism does not really constitute an effective instrument to block the Commission proposals, because in order for a real veto to take place, national parliaments should collaborate and organize their scrutiny collectively, in a timely and continuous scheme. Surely, under the new Treaty national parliaments are granted an 8 weeks interval, instead of the 6 weeks already provided by the Amsterdam Protocol. But everybody knows the

difficult and slow dynamics of national parliaments and should eventually agree that it will be very arduous to reach the *quorum* required by the *carton orange* in such a tight schedule.

Moreover, according to article 8C the possibility to block the legislative procedure is in the hands either of a qualified majority of Member States in the Council or of a simple majority in the EU Parliament. And the EU Parliament, which, in the past, very often asked for the withdrawal of Commission proposals, with the new Treaty will have the power to impose such withdrawal on the Commission.

The European Parliament's power could be somehow considered as diminished by Article 8C and by the new law-making system as drawn under Article 8C. But at the end of the day, the EU Parliament will still be the veritable arena where the Commission proposals, and especially those which deeply affect the EU citizens and their concerns, will be tested – let’s think, for instance, of the directive on services. And it is undeniable that, under a more general perspective, the EU Parliament is the winner in the institutional development coming from the Lisbon Treaty, due to the generalisation of the co-decision procedure and the substantial communitarization of the third pillar.

To conclude, I firmly think that the new early warning mechanism constitutes an instrument that the Commission will be able to use to its own benefit in order to strengthen its position *vis à vis* both national governments in the Council and the EU Parliament.

Luigi Gianniti

European Commission seeks to improve its communication via audiovisual media

In a Communication entitled "Communicating Europe through audiovisual media", the Commission has announced actions aimed at bringing more coverage of EU affairs to TV and radio channels and multimedia platforms. It will encourage audiovisual media professionals to create and take part in European audiovisual networks. In particular, it will propose a network of TV stations to complement the network of radio stations already launched on 1st April 2008. The Commission will also increase the amount of raw audiovisual material which it already provides free of charge to audiovisual media professionals and will increase its own production of videos to illustrate or explain EU policies.



photo CE

Margot Wallström, Commission Vice-President for Institutional Relations and Communication Strategy, said: "This is the final step in a series of proposals on communication by the Commission. One of the central objectives of our communication policy is to help develop a European public sphere and to empower citizens by giving them access to information. Citizens have the right to know what goes on at EU level and to engage in a democratic debate. By supporting co-operation and exchange between broadcasters and offering free-of-charge audio-visual material, the Commission is trying to contribute to better information for citizens".

"Research shows that people want information on European issues that concern them and that they prefer to receive it through their favourite TV and radio stations and their favourite websites. There is also a demand for EU-produced audiovisual material - this is clear from the success of our channel on YouTube (EUtube), which has had over 10 million video views since its launch in July 2007," She added.

Studies have shown that European citizens are not very well informed about the EU although most of them (64% according to the

Eurobarometer of March 2007) are interested in news about the EU. Furthermore, TV and radio channels remain the preferred medium of information for most people. Media research shows that EU-related information provided by the national audiovisual media currently takes up less than 10% of the time allocated to national news.

In an action plan, the Commission sets out its plans for ensuring greater and more sustainable coverage of EU affairs on existing audiovisual channels, and for encouraging networking among European broadcasters. It is the last in a series of policy initiatives in the Commission's communication strategy, including the "Communicating Europe in Partnership" paper from October 2007.

Steps to be taken include:

- Proposals for a network of TV channels in 2009-2010;
- Continuance of the European radio network – EuRaNet, extending its reach and language coverage;
- Continuance of support for Euronews which will start a service in Arabic in July 2008;
- Increasing the news content of Europe by Satellite (EbS) and doubling its capacity;
- Reinforcing the role of the audiovisual library as the memory of the Commission and the central access point for all the Commission's audiovisual productions;
- Increasing the Commission's production of audiovisual content and improving distribution via different technological platforms, such as EUtube.
- Launching an online EU events calendar in June 2008 and promote its use by professionals;

Did you know? 

Visits of the President & Commissioners



Président **BARROSO**

- /02/2008 visite au Parlement letton (**LV**)
- 11/02/2008 4th Joint Parliamentary Meeting on the Lisbon Strategy (**EP / in Brussels**)
- 12/02/2008 meeting with Bernard Accoyer, President of the French National Assembly (**FR/in Brussels**)
- 14/02/2008 visite au Parlement suédois (**SE**)
- 6-7/05/2008 visite au Parlement irlandais (**IE**)
- 22/05/2008 meeting with the members of the Senate, representatives of the House of Deputies (**CZ**)



Vice-présidente **WALLSTRÖM**

- 29/01/2008 meeting with the European Scrutiny Committee of the Irish Parliament (**IE/in Brussels**)
- 29/01/2008 meeting with the Polish Sejm's Committee on European Affairs (**PL/in Brussels**)
- 31/01/2008 meeting with the National Assembly for Wales (**UK**)
- 28/02/2008 meeting with the Joint Committee on European Affairs (**IE**)
- 06/03/2008 meeting with the Speaker of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies, Mr Bogdan Olteanu (**RO/in Brussels**)
- 07/04/2008 meeting with the Presidium of the Grand committee of the Finnish Parliament (**FI/in Brussels**)
- 18/04/2008 meeting with the Polish Sejm's Committee on European Affairs (**PL**)
- 22/05/2008 meeting with the European Affairs Committee (**DK**)
- 29/05/2008 meeting with the European Affairs Committee of Seimas (**LT**)



Vice-président **VERHEUGEN**

- 22/01/2008 hearing at the Committee for Lisbon issues of the Swedish Parliament (**SE**)
- 28/01/2008 meeting with the Joint Committee on European Scrutiny (**IE/in Brussels**)
- 11/02/2008 4th Joint Parliamentary Meeting on the Lisbon Strategy (**EP / in Brussels**)
- 14/02/2008 EU-Ausschuss des Deutschen Bundestages, Berlin (**DE/in Brussels**)
- 31/03/2008 Dutch Parliamentary Committee (Commission of Defence) (**NL/in Brussels**)
- 01/04/2008 Mitglieder der CDU-Landtagsfraktion Rheinland-Pfalz (**DE/in Brussels**)
- 23/04/2008 Treffen mit unterfränkischen Landräten und Bezirkspräsidenten und Delegation des Bayerischen Landtages (**DE/in Strasbourg**)
- 05/05/2008 Deutscher Bundestag, Ausschuss für Tourismus



Vice-président **KALLAS**

27/02/2008 meeting with Ms Ene Ergma, Chairwoman of the Estonian Parliament (**EE**)
28/03/2008 meeting with the European Union Affairs Committee of the Estonian Parliament, Tallin (**EE**)
28/05/2008 meeting with the Finance Committee of the Estonian Parliament (**EE**)



Vice-président **FRATTINI** ⓘ

18/02/2008 COSAC Chairpersons meeting, Ljubljana (**SI**)



Commissioner **REDING**

12/03/2008 meeting with the members of the Economic Parliamentary Committee (**HU**)
13/03/2008 meeting with the members of the Economic Parliamentary Committee (**RO**)
01/04/2008 meeting with the members of the Economic Parliamentary Committee (**NL**)
03/04/2008 meeting with "Commission parlementaire Sénat dividende numérique" (**FR**)



Commissioner **DIMAS**

17/01/2008 réunion au Parlement hellénique (**GR**)
29/01/2008 meeting with the Joint Committee on European Scrutiny (**IE/in Brussels**)



Commissioner **HÜBNER**

31/01/2008 meeting with a delegation of European Committee of Sejm of Poland (**PL/in Brussels**)
04/03/2008 meeting with the members of the Parliament Committee on EU Affairs and the Committee of Local Self-Government and Regional Policy (**SI**)



Remplacement de M. Frattini

M. Antonio Tajani a été nommé le 9 mai par le Conseil comme membre de la Commission, en remplacement de M. Franco Frattini qui a présenté sa démission, suite à sa nomination comme ministre des Affaires étrangères du nouveau gouvernement italien.

21/05/2008 Joint meeting with the EU and Economic Committees of Sejm and Senate with participation of EU Ambassadors **(PL)**



Commissioner **BORG**

29/01/2008 meeting with a delegation of the European Scrutiny Committee of the Irish Parliament **(IE/in Brussels)**

18/03/2008 meeting with Ms Franco – French Member of Parliament **(FR/in Brussels)**

07/05/2008 meeting with the House of Lords Committee **(UK/in Brussels)**

15/05/2008 meeting with the National Defence Committee of the Portuguese Parliament **(PT)**



Commissioner **GRYBAUSKAITE**

11/03/2008 réunion avec la délégation du Parlement des Pays-Bas **(NL/in Strasbourg)**



Commissioner **POTOČNIK**

7-8/05/2008 COSAC meeting, Bled – Brdo pri Kranju **(SI)**



Commissioner **FIGEL**

24/01/2008 meeting with the UK House of Commons Select Committee for Culture, Media and Sport **(UK/in Brussels)**

01/02/2008 visit to the National Council – presenting CLWP 2008 **(SK)**



Commissioner **VASSILIOU**

12/05/2008 meeting with Parliamentary Committee for European Affairs; meeting with Parliamentary Committee for Health **(CY)**



Commissioner **REHN**

07/01/2008 meeting with the UK House of Commons Foreign Committee (**UK/in Brussels**)
22/02/2008 meeting with the Foreign Committee of the Finnish Parliament (**FI**)
08/04/2008 meeting with the Members of the Grand Committee of the Finnish Parliament (**FI/in Brussels**)
24/04/2008 meeting with the EC Committee in the German Bundestag (**DE**)
26/05/2008 Joint Parliamentary Meeting (**PE, in Brussels**)



Commissioner **MICHEL**

15/04/2008 visite au Sénat belge (APS 2009), (**BE**)



Commissioner **FISCHER BOEL**

28/01/2008 meeting with the Joint Committee on European Scrutiny (**IE/in Brussels**)



Commissioner **FERRERO-WALDNER**

04/04/2008 discours a l'Assemblée nationale (**FR**)
08/05/2008 discours et discussion au Parlement en Allemagne (**DE**)



Commissioner **MCCREEVY**

29/01/2008 meeting with the Joint Committee on European Scrutiny (**IE/in Brussels**)



Commissioner **PIEBALGS**

11/02/2008 meeting with the President of the Latvian Parliament (**LV/in Brussels**)
11/02/2008 meeting with the Dutch Parliamentary Committee of Economic Affairs (**NL/in Brussels**)



Commissioner **KUNEVA**

/04/2008 visit to the Luxembourg parliament (**LU**)



Commissioner **ORBAN**

04/02/2008 meeting with members of the Education Committee (**DK**)

22/02/2008 meeting with members of the Committee for Education, Science and Culture (**LT**)

07/03/2008 meeting with the Committee for EU affairs and for Education, Science and Youth (Sejm) and the Committee for EU Affairs (Senate) (**PL**)

03/04/2008 meeting with the Committees for Education / EU Affairs (**NL**)

17/04/2008 meeting with members of the Permanent Committee of European Affairs and the Standing Committee on Cultural and Educational Affairs (**GR**)

29/05/2008 meeting with members of the Education and Culture Committee (**FI**)

Useful web addresses:



http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/wallstrom/

<http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/>

<http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/communication/>



<http://youtube.com/eutube>