



NEWSLETTER N° 12

DECEMBER 2008

Un plan européen pour la relance économique ***The time to act is now*** ***Le message du Président Barroso***



The real test for European governments and institutions comes when faced with the most difficult of circumstances. At such times, they need to show imagination; they need to show determination; and they need to show flexibility. They need to show that they are in tune with the needs of families and communities across the European Union, that they are equal to the task of finding the right response to the sudden downturn in the prospects for growth and job in Europe. Europe will above all be judged on results. Since this Commission took office, it has put the spotlight on the European Union's ability to deliver results for its citizens. It has targeted action on areas which will have an impact on Europeans in every corner of the EU. It has championed a partnership approach to work with the key players at every level. It has made clear that the job is

not done until the impact is felt on the ground.

The current economic crisis gives another opportunity to show that Europe serves its citizens best when it makes concrete action the touchstone. Europe can make the difference.

In difficult times, the temptation is to feel powerless. But Europe is not powerless. The levers of government, the instruments of the European Union, the influence of intelligent coordination add up to a potent force to arrest the trend towards a deeper recession. A Europe ready to take swift, bold, ambitious and well-targeted action will be a Europe able to put the brakes on the downturn and begin to turn the tide. We sink or swim together.

The particular contribution of the European Union is its ability to help partners work together. Harnessing Member States' and Community action will add up to a powerful lever for change. It will open the door to using the strengths of each part of Europe to best effect. It will allow us to shape the global response to this global crisis.

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Le mot du coordinateur du Secrétariat Général

Le temps d'agir et de décider

La crise oblige l'Union à définir un cadre financier, de relance, de réforme et de solidarité. Le Conseil européen vient, sur proposition de la Commission, d'en dessiner les contours. C'est maintenant aux Etats membres de prendre de manière coordonnée les mesures adéquates pour contrer la crise en se focalisant sur le sort des plus démunis. Tous les acteurs seront mobilisés: des partenaires sociaux aux autorités locales et régionales. Les Parlements nationaux sont en première ligne pour débattre, rédiger les lois, contrôler la mise en œuvre des plans de relance. Une réunion jointe entre Parlements nationaux et Parlement européen est d'ores et déjà envisagée sous présidence Tchèque.

Mais la crise ne peut nous écarter de nos autres objectifs: lutte contre le changement climatique, futur de la PAC, de la défense et bien sûr ratification du Traité de Lisbonne. Les résultats du Conseil européen des 11 et 12 décembre 2008 sont, sur ce dernier point, encourageants. Une issue est en vue.




Ces pages font un écho particulier au programme parlementaire de la présidence Tchèque, aux débats sur la crise financière, l'indépendance énergétique et à l'apport spécifique des Parlements nationaux s'agissant de la subsidiarité ou du dialogue politique. Merci à ceux qui ont participé à leur rédaction.

Meilleurs vœux pour 2009!

Le 15 décembre 2008

Philippe GODTS
Secrétariat général de la Commission

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A month ago, the Commission took the initiative to set out how decisive and coordinated action could respond to the economic crisis. I am pleased to see that as national governments work to address their own situations, they have been inspired by the common principles agreed for European action. Today the Commission strengthens this platform for joint action with a Plan to contain the scale of the downturn and to stimulate demand and confidence, saving hundreds of thousands of jobs and keeping large and small businesses at work while waiting for growth to return.

*The **European Economic Recovery Plan** has two key pillars, and one underlying principle:*

- *The first pillar is a major injection of purchasing power into the economy, to boost demand and stimulate confidence. The Commission is proposing that, as a matter of urgency, Member States and the EU agree to an immediate budgetary impulse amounting to € 200 billion (1.5% of GDP), to boost demand in full respect of the Stability and Growth Pact.*

- *The second pillar rests on the need to direct short-term action to reinforce Europe's competitiveness in the long term. The Plan sets out a comprehensive programme to direct action to "smart" investment. Smart investment means investing in the right skills for tomorrow's needs; investing in energy efficiency to create jobs and save energy; investing in clean technologies to boost sectors like construction and automobiles in the low-carbon markets of the future; and investing in infrastructure and inter-connection to promote efficiency and innovation.*

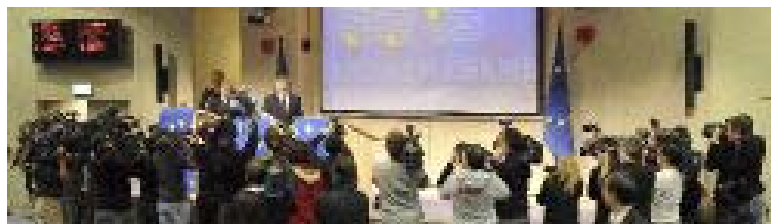
At the same time, the ten Actions for Recovery included in the Plan will help Member States to put the right social and economic levers in place to meet today's challenge: to open up new finance for SMEs, cut administrative burdens and kick-start investment to modernise infrastructure. It will drive a competitive Europe ready for the low-carbon economy.

- *The fundamental principle of this Plan is solidarity and social justice. In times of hardship, our action must be geared to help those most in need. To work to protect jobs through action on social charges. To immediately address the long-term job prospects of those losing their jobs, through the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund and an accelerated European Social Fund. To cut energy costs for the vulnerable through targeted energy efficiency. To address the needs of those who cannot yet use the internet as a tool to connect.*

I am convinced that at times of crisis, opportunities open up to accelerate change and to introduce structural reforms to make us succeed in the globalised economy of the future. This is a great opportunity for Europe.

A comprehensive and ambitious recovery plan is now on the table. The quicker we make it happen, the sooner we will bring the help needed to Europeans today.

*José Manuel Durão Barroso
Brussels, 26th November 2008*





ASSISES DE LA SUBSIDIARITÉ **Paris, 24 octobre 2008**

Speech of Margot Wallström

" Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour to be invited to introduce the first session of this fourth edition of the Assises de la subsidiarité.

Behind the somewhat cryptic word subsidiarity lays crucial principles and essential ambitions. It is, in the end, about democracy and good governance, as well as anchoring, engagement and ownership.

I would like today to first talk to you about how we see and deal with the "subsidiarity test" in the European Commission. Also, I want to mention what we do concretely to bring the Commission closer to national parliaments and to the Committee of Regions. And – what can and will we do, depending on the Treaty.

Finally I will make a case for a more proactive information and communication from us all about subsidiarity. Subsidiarity as a process is a key democratic tool and we need to communicate in partnership also on this issue.

We, in the Commission, are taking subsidiarity very seriously. It is a crucial test for us. We want to be sure that our legislative proposals are really necessary to achieve the objectives. We want to be sure there is a real issue, and that the action of the European Union will provide true added value.

Why act otherwise? To do so would be contrary to the general European interest and the concerns of European citizens.

That is why want to make sure that proposals are only put forward

- ***if** the issue under consideration requires a transnational approach*

But there is another thing which is important, beyond the technicalities and legalities of subsidiarity scrutiny: European issues need to be better anchored in the political parties and in the democratic traditions in the Member States. We have to better involve citizens in the policy process at all levels, particularly young people and women. We need to show that the EU is not firsthand a lot of rules and regulations – it is 500 million people!

- ***and** cannot be satisfactorily addressed by the Member States individually.*

= Action taken by the European Union should always result in greater benefits than action at the level of the Member States.

Global climate change matters are particularly good examples of where action by the European Union is indispensable and has obvious added value. Member States cannot act alone in an uncoordinated manner to fight climate change and achieve the 20% goals set for 2020. That is also true when it comes to coping with the current international financial crisis, as we have seen.

Subsidiarity is an organising concept. By definition it cannot be implemented in isolation at European level. It requires all relevant actors to be involved, including national parliaments, regional and local authorities, and the Committee of the Regions.



I think this kind of debate – where national, regional and local authorities get involved in the discussion – will lead to an increased interest and a broader discussion among the citizens as well. EU becomes an everyday issue that is discussed in the same way as other everyday issues – in the political parties, in the parliaments, the city Councils, in the media and at home by the kitchen table.

Basically, it all comes down to three corner stones: it is about anchoring, about engagement, and about ownership.

If checking subsidiarity can help us also with this, then we have come a long way.

This is one of the reasons why the Barroso Commission has set itself as a priority to reinforce its relations with national parliaments and the Committee of the Regions.

Let me mention one important example of the many things we have done with the national parliaments. Little over two years ago we launched what we call "the dialogue mechanism". We began to send all new Commission proposals and consultation papers to national parliaments, inviting them to comment.

We do it to improve the process of policy formulation, and to improve the implementation of EU legislative measures in the Member States.

The reaction from the national parliaments has been very positive and constructive. We can see that both in terms of quantity and of quality.

Between October 2006 and mid-September 2008, the Commission received 287 opinions from 31 national assemblies in 21 Member States on 128 different documents.

And in terms of the quality, it is worth noting that on several occasions the European institutions have echoed concerns expressed by the national Parliaments. This was the case with such matters as the completion of the internal market for postal services, the proposals on soil protection, motorway infrastructure safety and the European Technology Institute.

So there is ample proof this has been a success. Both for subsidiarity and for proportionality. And, not the least, for anchoring, for engagement and for ownership.

Finally, I want to underline that this "dialogue mechanism" has been done based on the current Treaties. It is "beyond" any Treaty provisions. Regardless of what Treaty is in effect, the Commission will go on with this "dialogue mechanism". This is a political action and a political commitment. (...)"



Les récentes délibérations à l'Assemblée nationale française et au Bundestag allemand touchant à la crise économique et financière.



Dès Octobre 2007, l'Assemblée Nationale et le Sénat français avaient mis en place un groupe de travail paritaire (12 députés et 12 sénateurs représentant tous les groupes politiques) sur la crise financière internationale. C'est dans ce cadre que les élus ont mené toute une série d'auditions pour alimenter les débats et la réflexion, qui ont mené d'une part au rapport d'information de la commission des finances, de l'économie générale et du plan, relatif à la crise financière internationale (présenté par MM MIGAUD et CARREZ en date du 5 Novembre 2008), et d'autre part à la formulation de propositions communes pour la réforme du système financier international, transmises au président Sarkozy avant son départ pour la réunion du G20, le 14 Novembre 2008.

Les élus allemands ont également eu l'occasion d'exposer leurs lectures respectives de la crise lors des travaux dans différentes commissions, de même qu'en assemblée plénière, essentiellement en préparation et lors du débat sur le budget 2009, qui a commencé le 25 Novembre 2008, ou en traitant des dossiers d'actualité, comme par exemple le paquet climat - énergie, ou encore les contraintes techniques susceptibles d'être imposées à l'industrie automobile.

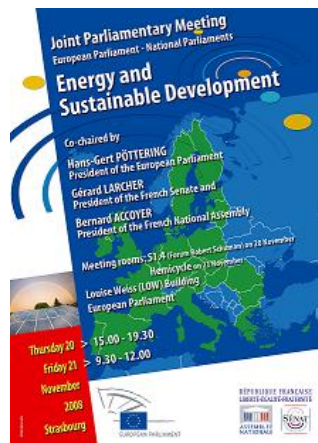
Une mise en parallèle rapide et succincte des positions des différents groupes politiques de l'Assemblée Nationale et du Bundestag permet notamment de remarquer qu'à ce stade pour le moins, l'analyse de la situation était encore largement déterminée par le contexte national, et non pas par une vision d'ensemble du problème, ni même une vraie différence d'ordre idéologique.

Pour plus d'informations: Milan Jaron, 84729 voir également:

http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/rap-info/i1235.asp#P108_7750

http://www.bundestag.de/blickpunkt/101_Themen/0804/0804027.htm

<http://www.bundestag.de/bic/plenarprotokolle/plenarprotokolle/16188.html>



Rencontre parlementaire énergie et développement durable

à Strasbourg, les 20 et 21 novembre 2008.

Photo: PE

A l'agenda: une politique commune de l'énergie et du climat.

Un leitmotiv: la crise ne doit pas nous faire baisser les bras dans la lutte contre le changement climatique: une décision au Conseil des 11 et 12 décembre est non seulement souhaitable mais cruciale.

Les assemblées ont été entendues puis que le Conseil a accouché d'un accord à ce sujet. Voici leurs messages clés:

- une réforme fondamentale de l'approvisionnement énergétique est nécessaire pour mettre un terme à la dépendance malsaine aux sources d'énergie lointaine et aux émissions excessives de CO₂.
- L'Europe doit être la force motrice au niveau mondial. Il faut investir dans la recherche et garder à l'esprit les enjeux géostratégiques et nos objectifs dans nos relations avec la Russie.

Après avoir entendu notamment les Présidents du Parlement européen, de l'Assemblée nationale française et du Sénat puis les chefs de groupes du PE et Mme WALLSTRÖM les parlementaires nationaux et européens ont échangé des vues en groupes de travail. Le lendemain ils ont débattu en plénière avec M. BORLOO Ministre français de l'environnement. Pour la Commission, Mme WALLSTRÖM est revenue de manière large sur la deuxième révision stratégique de la politique énergétique

"(...) But as we speak, there are wars, triggered by the will to gain control over energy sources and energy transport corridors. And we're implicated. As we speak, the worst fears are coming true about disastrous consequences of global warming on the lives of millions of people around the world. And we're concerned.

Ladies and gentlemen, these are not just words. So far the reality they depicted could have seemed remote, or even debatable, as if we could go on living in peace and comfort. But the economic crisis, which is unfolding in an unexpected magnitude, could bring that painful reality of human suffering to the doorstep of our homes, and end up shaking the very fundamentals even of our societies. This means: the time for academic debates has run out. It's time to act. To act now!

(...) It is extremely important that the European Parliament and the Council reach a first reading agreement on this package by mid December. We are getting closer to two international Climate Change conferences - the first one in Poznan and the second one in Copenhagen. The European Union has become the world's largest economic bloc. This means we've reached the critical mass to be in the position to set trends. So let's seize this opportunity!

I hear those protesting that in a free market economy, it's not up to politicians to decide what kind of objectives - other than profit - companies should pursue. I would remind these critics of the current meltdown on the financial markets with its dramatic consequences for the lives of billions, families and children alike. (...)"

Did you know?

➤ Dialogue politique entre la Commission et les Parlements nationaux

Depuis septembre 2006, la Commission a reçu 340 avis de la part des Parlements Nationaux. En dehors de la forte participation des assemblées dans le contexte des exercices de contrôle de subsidiarité coordonnés par la COSAC, il est à noter que de plus en plus d'assemblées participent au processus de dialogue politique: ainsi le Sénat italien a récemment envoyé plusieurs avis à la Commission, notamment sur l'Union pour la Méditerranée, le Small business Act et le paquet énergie climat, tandis que la Chambre italienne vient de faire parvenir sa position sur les sanctions contre les employeurs de ressortissants de pays tiers en position irrégulière dans les Etats membres. Le Parlement grec a, notamment, envoyé des avis sur l'Union pour la Méditerranée et sur Frontex, le Parlement chypriote sur la proposition relative à l'entreprise européenne. Le Bundesrat Autrichien a également adopté des avis spécialement adressés à la Commission. Tant le Folketing que le Riksdag développent, par ailleurs, leur pratique d'examen et d'envoi d'avis concernant les documents consultatifs de la Commission tandis que Bundesrat allemand, Sénat français, House of Lords et Sénat tchèque restent proactifs. La Commission reçoit, en outre, régulièrement des documents sur les activités des commissions spécialisées dans les affaires européennes de la part de l'Assemblée nationale française, de la House of Lords du Riksdag et du Folketing.

➤ A noter, pour l'actualité,

- * les réserves exprimées par certaines assemblées, le Parlement néerlandais et le Bundesrat allemand, notamment, sur la proposition concernant les soins de santé transfrontaliers
- * le projet d'entreprise européenne et le lancement par la COSAC d'un exercice coordonné de contrôle de subsidiarité sur la proposition 'transplantation d'organes';
- * l'examen de l'APS 2009.

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 :

Date	Sujet
✓ 02/06/2008	⇒ framework decision proposal on the processing and use of PNR data for law enforcement purposes
✓ 09/06/2008	⇒ common fisheries policy
✓ 03/07/2008	⇒ protection from discrimination on grounds of age, disability, sexual orientation and religion or belief
✓ 15/07/2008	⇒ European Security Strategy (ESS)
✓ 08/09/2008	⇒ renewed social agenda
✓ 15/09/2008	⇒ energy and climate change package
✓ 06/10/2008	⇒ CAP Health Check
✓ 13/10/2008	⇒ better regulation
✓ 03/11/2008	⇒ 2008/2009 budget review
✓ 01/12/2008	⇒ Commission Legislative and Work Programme 2009
✓ 08/12/2008	⇒ Commission's external priorities for 2009



Ms Hana Sedláčková

Permanent Representative of the Czech Senate

- On which issues will the Czech presidency ensure continuity, and what will the new priorities be? What aspects will the Parliament concentrate on?

The priorities defined for the Council presidency are *Three E's*: Economy, Energy and External relations. Under those three headings the Czech government has defined three objectives for its 6 months at the helm of the EU: *A competitive Europe, Tackling Energy and Climate Change and An Open and Secure Europe*. The motto of the Czech Presidency is known for some time already, it calls for a *Europe without barriers*.

The parliament will to some extent reflect those priorities but will also add topics of its proper interest. Therefore the interparliamentary meetings, which will be held in Prague, will tackle issues such as secure and sustainable energy for Europe, transatlantic cooperation, the financial perspective after 2013, environmental security, migration and others.

Continuity is a guiding principle for the Presidency of the Council, where most of the agenda is inherited from previous Presidencies. For the Parliament this is not so much true as the choice of topics for interparliamentary meetings is done according to the "know-how" of each individual parliament and also according to interest in its particular committees to carry out such meetings. However, the Czech Parliament will strive to ensure continuity of debates within the COSAC. Not only by launching another year (already 5th in a row) of co-ordinated subsidiarity tests but also, for example, by continuing a debate started under the French

Presidency on the role of National Parliaments in controlling Europol and Eurojust activities. The Czech Parliament will also, like all its predecessors, have the ambition to make the stay of parliamentarians in Prague interesting not only from the point of view of content of meetings but also of cultural experience. Therefore some of the most picturesque settings will be chosen for the various events.

- How will the work be distributed between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate?

To simplify the picture, there will be three meetings of committees chairpersons organized by the Chamber of Deputies and one such meeting organised by the Senate. On those, the two chambers have their respective leading role as far as content but the partner chamber is always involved as well. Then we will have the COSAC Chairpersons and the plenary COSAC meeting. Those are very closely interlinked meetings and therefore even though the first one will be physically held in the premises of the Senate and the second in the Chamber, the two houses of the Czech Parliament are preparing their content in close co-ordination.

The Chamber of deputies will also be organizing a parliamentary conference on the topic of environmental security.

Last but not least, the Czech Parliament will be organising interparliamentary meetings jointly with the European Parliament. Namely a Joint Committee Meeting with the EP LIBE Committee and a Joint Parliamentary Meeting in the context of and the run-up to the spring EU Council dedicated to economic issues and the Lisbon Strategy. As far as those meetings are concerned, the two chambers of the Czech

Parliament again co-operate very closely since they need to have a common position towards the EP. This co-operation and co-ordination is facilitated by my colleague, Frantisek Čákr, and myself as representatives of respectively the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in Brussels.

- What is the situation in the Czech Parliament, after the recent senatorial elections, with respect to the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty?

The Constitutional Court ruled on 26th November that the Lisbon Treaty is not in contravention to the Czech Republic's Constitution as far as the articles outlined in the Senate petition are concerned. This means

two things; first, the ratification process that had to be adjourned when the Constitutional Court was seized, can now resume, and second, because the Court decided to only review the articles explicitly questioned by the Senate, the Treaty is now open to further challenge by other privileged petitioners. These include the President or a group of 41 Deputies or 17 Senators. The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies has convened an extraordinary session for 9 December 2008, where discussion on the Treaty of Lisbon should resume; the Senate is likely to return to the Treaty as well during its next session commencing on 10 December 2008.

Hana Sedláčková



➤ COSAC de Paris, les 3 et 4 novembre 2008

Lors de sa réunion à Paris, la COSAC a eu des échanges de vues très suivis, sur des sujets d'actualité ou thématiques avec M. FILLON sur les priorités de la Présidence française avec M JOUYET sur comment rapprocher l'Europe des citoyens avec M MANDIL sur la sécurité énergétique et M. BARROT sur l'association des Parlements nationaux à l'espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice. S'agissant de l'amélioration de la coopération en vue de la mise en œuvre du protocole sur les principes de subsidiarité et de proportionnalité annexé au Traité de Lisbonne, le débat s'est focalisé sur la façon de savoir s'il fallait que la COSAC mette ou non sur pied une structure afin d'examiner les questions de subsidiarité. Une large majorité d'assemblées n'a pas considéré nécessaire de créer pareille structure, la COSAC étant elle-même une enceinte idoine pour discuter des questions de subsidiarité, mais a appelé de ses vœux une coordination des positions des Parlements nationaux sur ces questions. Le rôle d'IPEX et du secrétariat de la COSAC ont été souligné s'agissant de la transmission d'informations précoces sur la subsidiarité et de l'éventuelle formation des seuils prévus par le Traité de Lisbonne.

Did you know? 

Visits of the President & Commissioners



Président **BARROSO**

- 27/05/2008 rencontre avec M. Lequiller, président de la délégation affaires européennes à l'Assemblée nationale (**FR**)
- 02/07/2008 meeting with the Leader of the Liberal Group (FDP) in the German Bundestag, Guido Westerwelle (**in Brussels**)
- 15/07/2008 rencontre avec M. Napolitano – participation aux débats parlementaires en vue de la ratification du Traité de Lisbonne (**IT**)
- 11/09/2008 Joint Parliamentary Meeting on Europe: Migration and Integration (**PE, in Brussels**)
- 13/10/2008 Summit of EPP-ED Group Leaders in the European Parliament and national parliaments (**PE, in Brussels**)



Vice-présidente **WALLSTRÖM**

- 23/06/2008 evidence session with the House of Commons European Scrutiny Committee (**UK**)
- 02/07/2008 evidence session with the House of Lords European Union Select Committee (**UK, video link from Brussels**)
- 10/09/2008 meeting with Mr Lequiller, President of the EU Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly (**FR, in Brussels**)
- 24/10/2008 "Assises de la Subsidiarité" conférence at the French Senate on the theme "Le gouvernance multi-niveaux au sein de l'Union européenne: un engagement commun pour une véritable culture de subsidiarité" (**FR**)
- 13-14/11/08 meeting with the Oireachtas Sub Committee
- 20/11/2008 Joint Parliamentary Meeting Energy and Sustainable development, (**PE, Strasbourg**)



Vice-président **KALLAS**

- 04/06/2008 meeting with the UK House of Commons Public Administration Select Committee on their inquiry into lobbying regulation (**UK, in Brussels**)
- 18/09/2008 meeting with the National Defence Committee of the Estonian Parliament (**EE**)
- 14/11/2008 meeting with the European Affairs Committee of the Estonian Parliament (**EE**)



Commissioner **BORG**

11/11/2008 meeting with MEP Niel Parish and UK MP Bill Wiggings (in Brussels)
04/12/2008 meeting with UK MPs – Mr Michael Moore and Alastair Carmichael (in Brussels)



Commissioner **GRYBAUSKAITE**

03/07/2008 meeting with John McFall, Chair of the Treasury Select Committee at the House of Lords; Informal Tripartite Meeting between Members of the House of Lords European Union Committee, Members of the House of Commons European Scrutiny committee and UK Members of the European Parliament (**UK**)



Commissioner **FIGEL'**

25/06/2008 meeting with Greek Members of the National Parliament (in Brussels)



Commissioner **VASSILIOU**

02/06/2008 visit to the Cyprus Parliament AGRI and ENV Committee (**CY**)
24/11/2008 addition of Commissioner Vassiliou's meeting with the Parliamentary European Affairs Committee (**Greece**)



Commissioner **REHN**

19/09/2008 meeting with the Foreign Affairs Committee (**FI**)
23/10/2008 joint meeting of EU and Foreign Affairs Committees of both houses (Sejm and Senat), (**PL**)
06/11/2008 réunion avec la Commission des affaires étrangères et européennes du Sénat et la Commission des affaires étrangères et européennes de l'Assemblée nationale (**FR**)



Commissioner **MICHEL**

02/06/2008 visite du "Standing Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives (Tweede Kamer, **NL**)
10/06/2008 audition du Commissaire au Parlement belge par les Commissions des Relations extérieures de la Chambre et du Sénat; sujet: Revoir la législation belge relative a la Coopération du Développement (**BE**)

- 26/06/2008 allocution du Commissaire – réunion conjoint DEVE (PE) avec les Présidents des Commissions du développement des Parlements nationaux des Pays Membres, **(in Brussels)**
- 14/10/2008 audition de la Commission du Bundestag en charge des Affaires du Développement **(DE)**



Commissioner **PIEBALGS**

- 24/06/2008 meeting with Shadow Department Business, Enterprise, Regulatory Reform, UK Parliament **(in Brussels)**
- 27/06/2008 meeting with Mr. Mihkelson, Chairman of the European Affairs Committee of the Estonian Parliament **(in Brussels)**
- 02/07/2008 meeting with the members of the EU Affairs Committee, Senate Poland **(in Brussels)**
- 16/09/2008 meeting with the Committees External Affairs and Energy, Portuguese Parliament **(PT)**
- 13/10/2008 meeting with European Scrutiny Committee, House of Lords **(in Brussels)**
- 04/11/2008 Climate Change Committee, Irish Parliament **(in Brussels)**
- 26/11/2008 UK all party Parliamentary Group on Renewable Transport Fuels **(in Brussels)**



Commissioner **ORBAN**

- 09/06/2008 joint meeting with members of Parliamentary Committees: Education, Culture and EU Affairs **(Sweden)**
- 03/07/2008 meeting with MP's from Education, Culture and Science Committee and European Affairs Committee **(Latvia)**
- 10/09/2008 meeting with Gunther Krichbaum, President of the EU Affairs Committee of the German Bundestag **(Germany)**
- 29/09/2008 meeting with the members of the Parliamentary Committee of Education and Culture, Parliamentary Committee of Culture and Press, Parliamentary Committee of European Affairs **(Hungary)**
- 23/10/2008 joint meeting with the Committees of the National Council of the Slovak Republic (Committee for education, youth, science and sport + Committee for EU integration), **(Slovakia)**



Commissioner **TAJANI**

- 16/09/2008 audition de la Commission Transports Chambre des Député **(IT)**
- 29/09/2008 visite au Parlement portugais **(PT)**