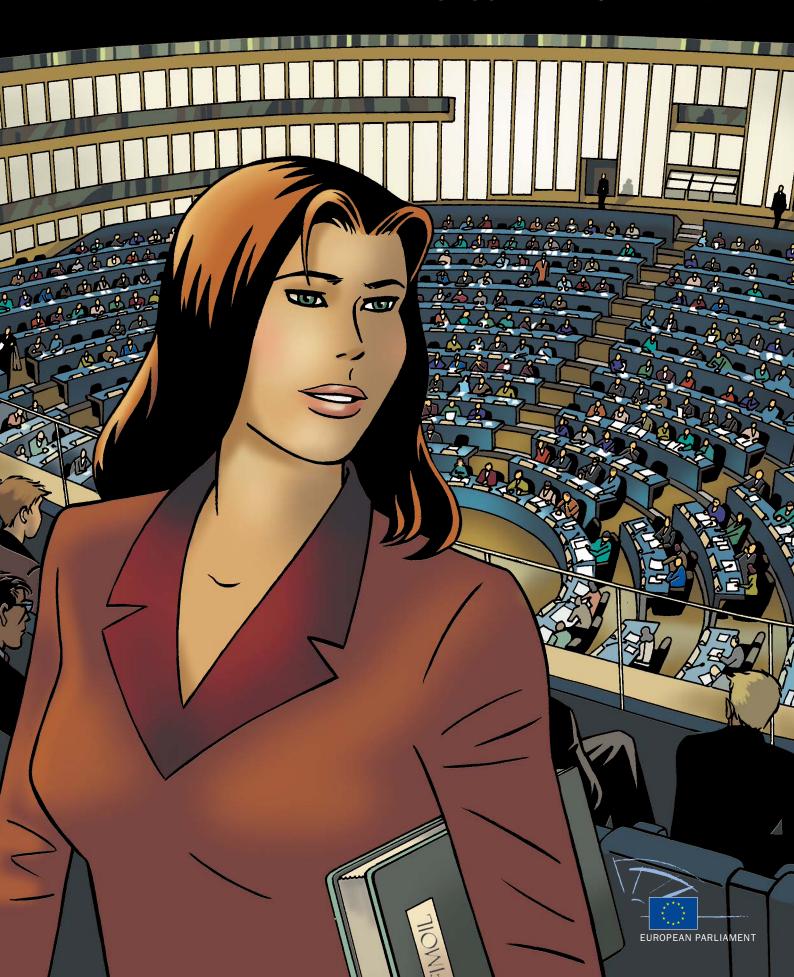
TROUBLED WATERS

D. DAVID

C. CUADRA & R. MIEL



TROUBLED WATERS

D. DAVID

C. CUADRA & R. MIEL

At the 30th International Comic Strip Festival in Angoulême (23-26 January 2003), the European Parliament received the Alph-Art Communication prize for its 'Troubled Waters' album, judged to be 'best communication campaign using the comic strip medium'.

Although the adventures portrayed in this story are entirely fictional, the procedures described accurately reflect reality.

Editor-in-chief: Directorate-General Information and Public Relations of the European Parliament (Publications and Events – Jacques Hinckxt)

Concept and production: Concerto, Brussels – www.concerto.be Writers: Cristina Cuadra, Rudi Miel Illustration: Dominique David Colours: Etienne Simon

Strasbourg Buildings: Architecture Studio

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...and those of its British and Irish Offices:

www.europarl.org.uk

www.europarl.ie











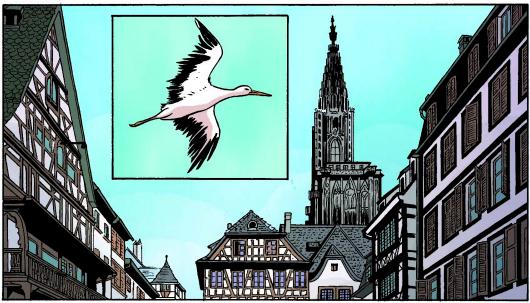


































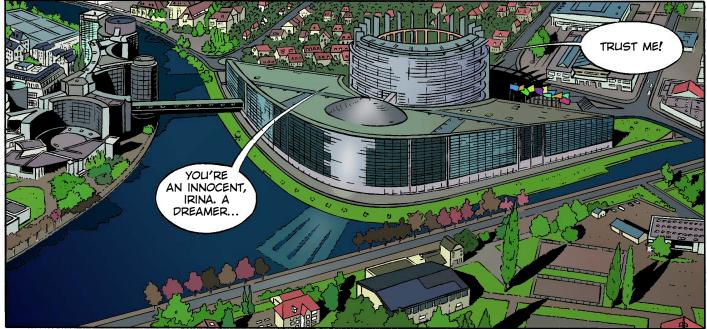








THERE ARE
INDEED. AND THEY
ALL HAVE TO BE
RECONCILED.



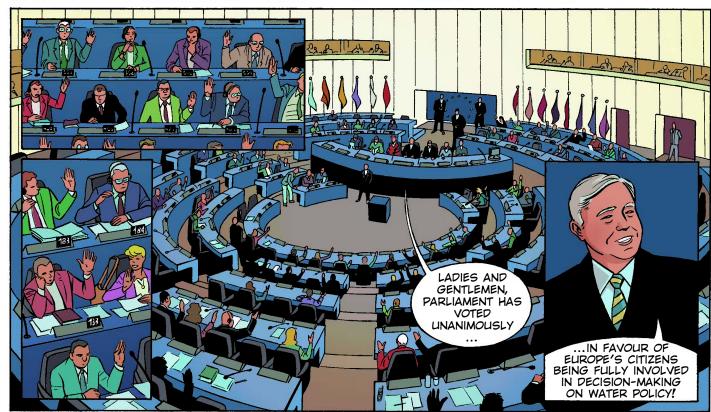










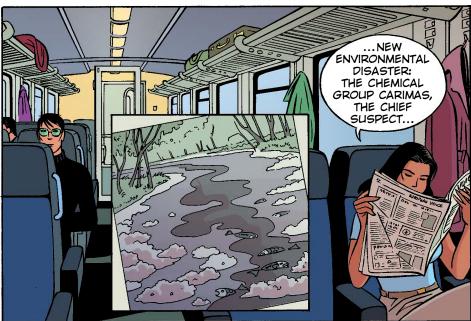






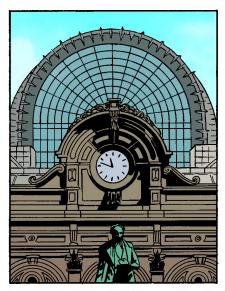










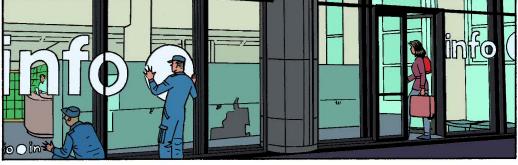
















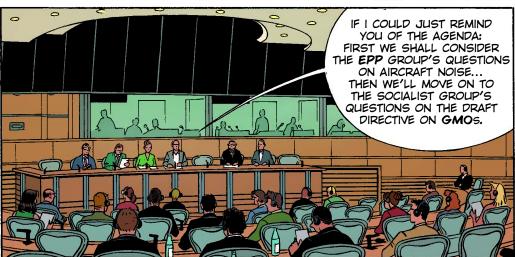












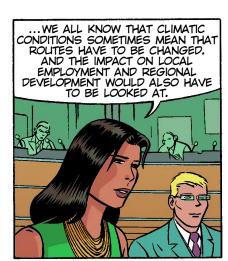
















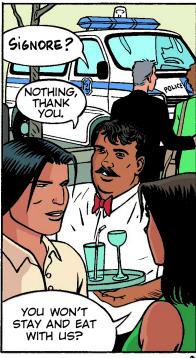










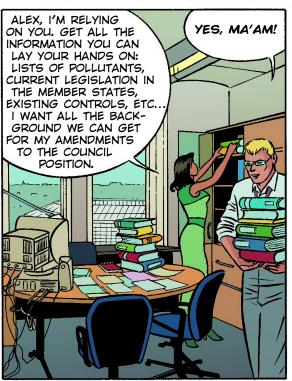










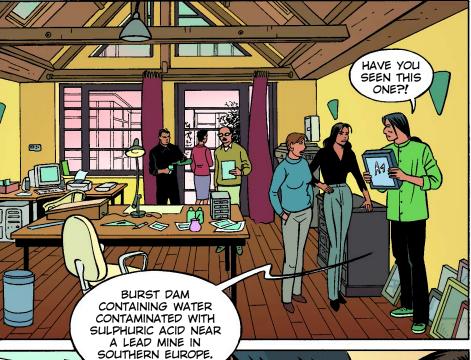
















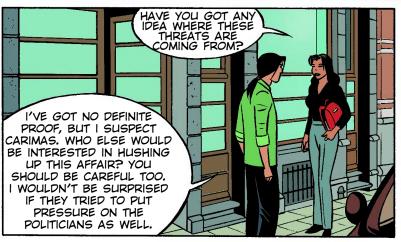




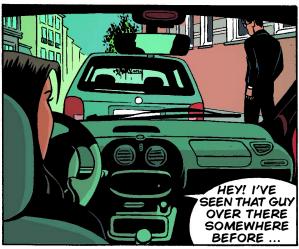


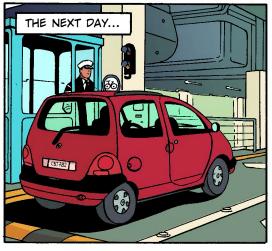












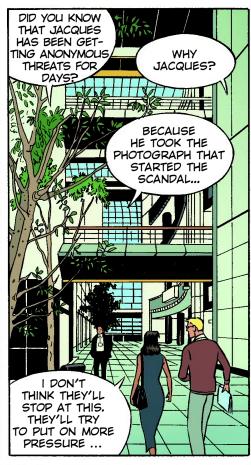






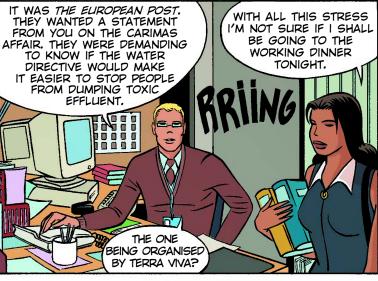








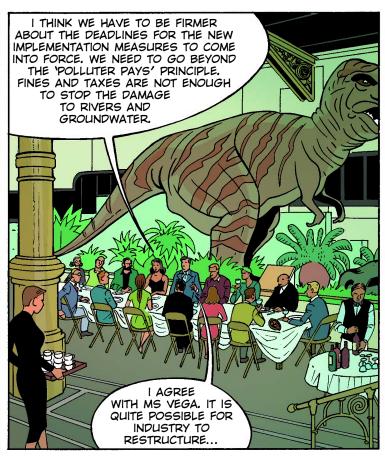


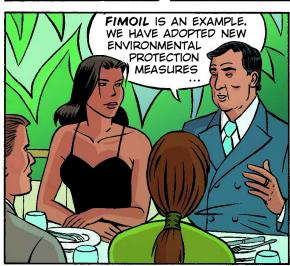


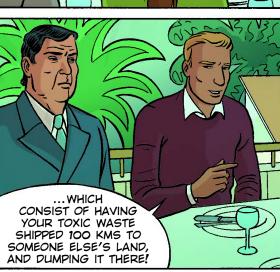




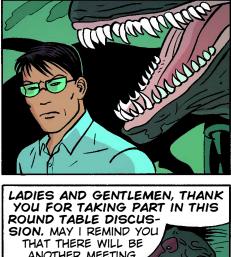


















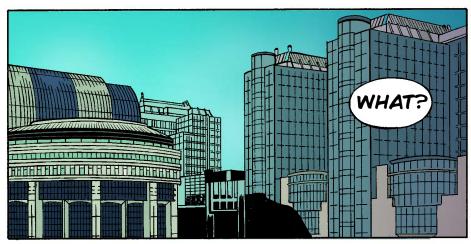




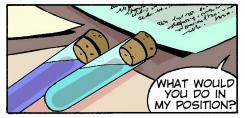












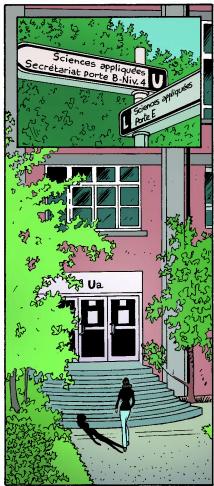








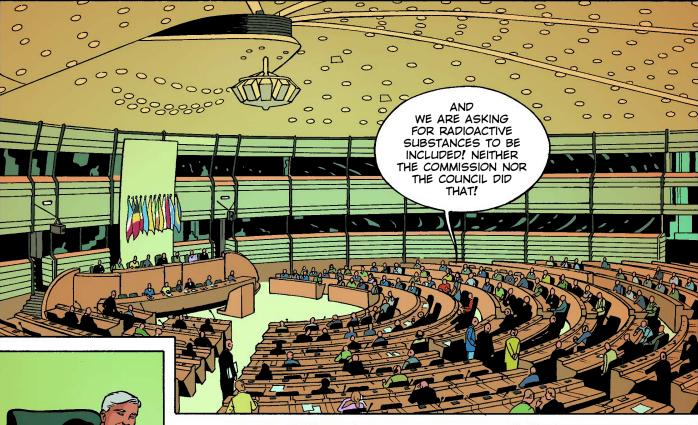










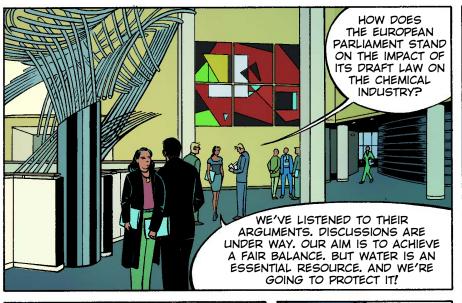
















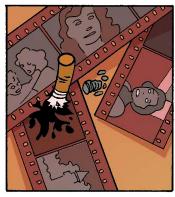


















I'M SURE! CARIMAS ARE THE ONES BEHIND























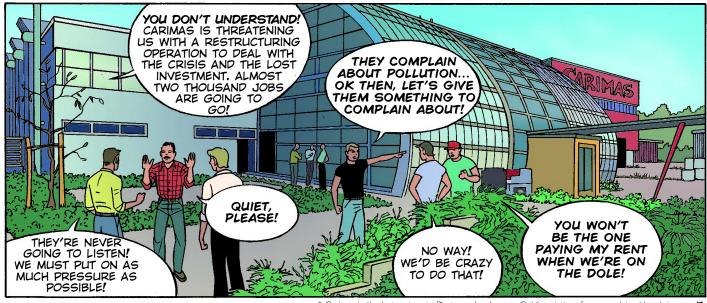




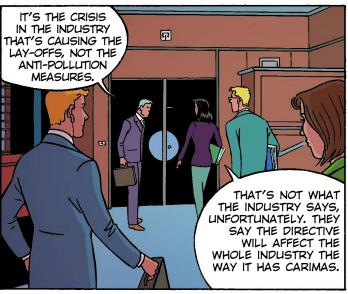
I'VE GOT A UNION REP FROM CARIMAS ON THE LINE... THE WORKERS ARE THREATENING TO GO ON STRIKE!...

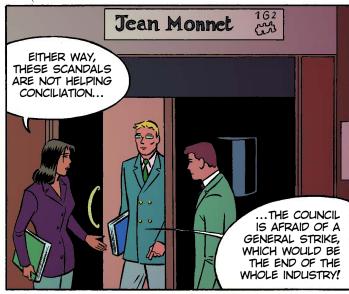






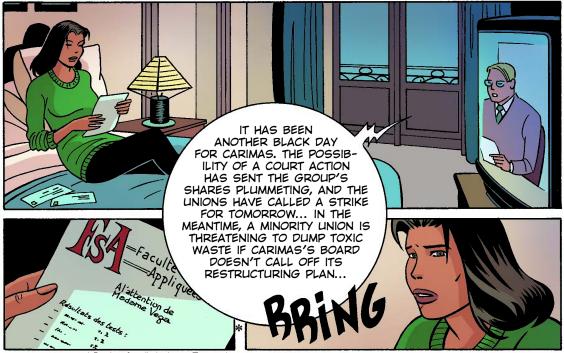




















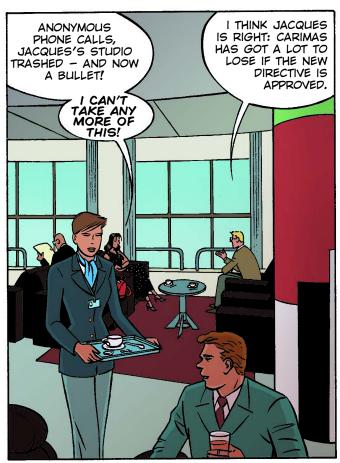










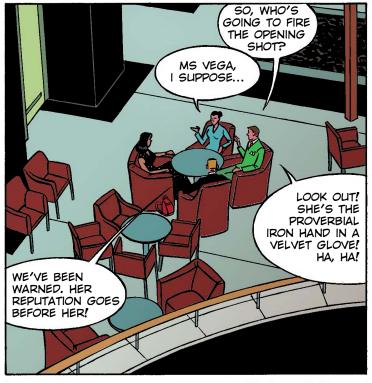












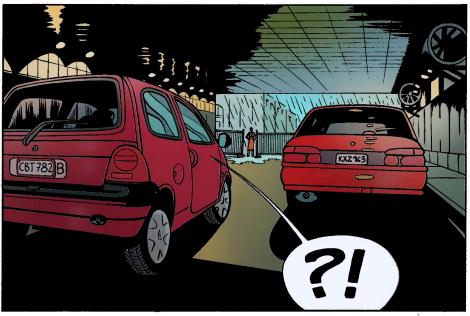














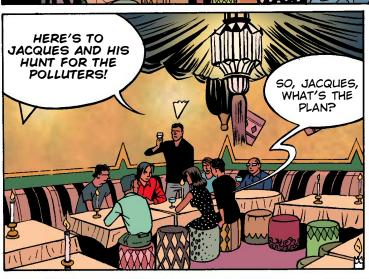








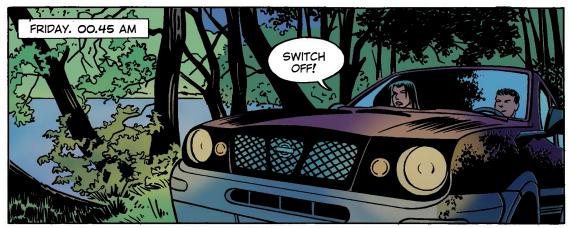












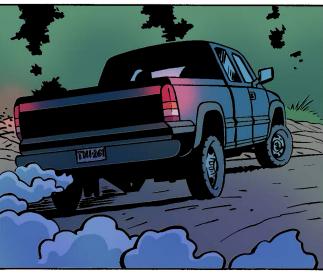






















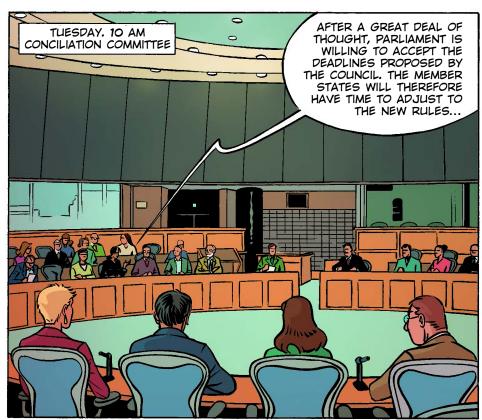








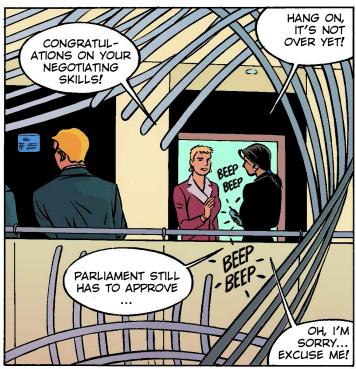
















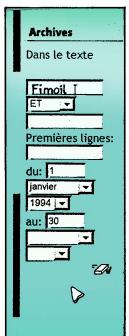
















* Fimoil starts price war with Carimas on Asian markets









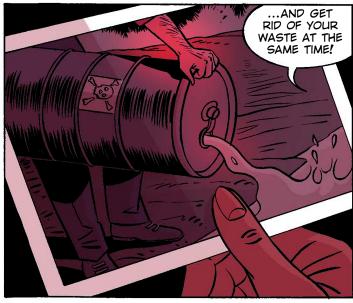














NEVER THOUGHT THEY'D RUN UP AGAINST THE LIKES OF US, EH, IRINA?!









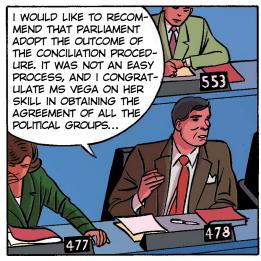


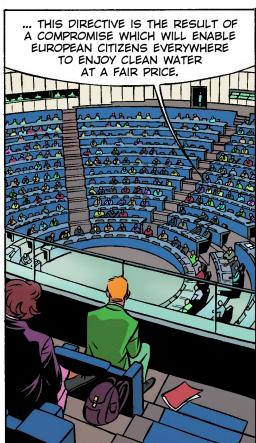
















LOOK AT PAGE 4. THE TESTS HAVE PROVED THAT THE SUBSTANCES DUMPED IN THE RIVER CAME FROM FIMOIL AND NOT FROM CARIMAS. THE MAN WHO GAVE YOU THE SAMPLES WANTED TO TIP YOU THE WINK, BUT WHY?

















Your EP phrasebook...





Strasbourg

Strasbourg is the seat of the European Parliament.



The European Union

The European Union is an ever closer union between the nations of Europe. Its Member States fly their flags in Strasbourg. The fifteen Member States – soon to be more – adopt common policies and measures, because they can achieve better results together than they could individually.



Plenary

The European Parliament meets 'in plenary sitting' when it holds its part-sessions – 12 week-long part-sessions in Strasbourg and a number of shorter ones in Brussels. All Members of the European Parliament are expected to attend. When a parliamentary standing committee meets, on the other hand, usually only the members of that committee attend.



'If I don't manage to win Parliament over we shall have missed a wonderful opportunity to use our environmental powers...'

The European Parliament, which MEP Irina Vega here refers to as 'Parliament', is elected every five years by the citizens (over 18 years) of the Member States of the **European Union**. At present the European Parliament has 626 Members.

The Council of Ministers and the European Parliament now adopt European environmental and other 'laws' together. The directive on water policy was the first piece of legislation where the European Parliament used 'codecision' in the area of the environment.



Alex

Members of the European Parliament have parliamentary assistants. Alex is Irina Vega's assistant.



Political group

Like political parties in national parliaments, political groups play a major role in the **European Parliament's** policy decisions. The vast majority of Members of the European Parliament belong to a political group, the others being referred to as 'non-attached' Members. The political groups in the **European Parliament** are made up of Members from different Member States.

Rapporteur

When a parliamentary standing committee has to consider a proposal for a 'European law', it chooses one of its members – the rapporteur – to draw up a report which, if adopted by the committee, is debated and voted on in **plenary**. Once approved, this report constitutes the position of the European Parliament.

IRINAL I HEAR THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE'S MADE YOU ITS RAPPOINTEUR O'IRECTIVE! VM SURE VE CAN RELY ON I O'UT TO POLIT OIL O'UT TROUBLED WATERS! MAI HA! AMENIMENTS TO AMENIMENTS TO REPORTERALY

Environment Committee

Members of the European Parliament are divided among 17 parliamentary standing committees; the Environment Committee is one of them.

Amendements

An amendment is a change to the proposed text of a law. Amendments are tabled and voted on, first in **committee**, then in the **European Parliament** meeting in **plenary sitting**.

Commission

The European Commission (here referred to simply as 'the Commission') is the institution which initiates 'Community laws', manages European policies and enforces the treaties. At present it is made up of 20 independent Commissioners (2 each from France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom and I from each of the other Member States). The Commission is nominated by the governments of the Member States and appointed or rejected by the European **Parliament**.

'El agua no es un bien...'

The work of the interpreters allows parliamentary proceedings to take place in all the official languages of the **European Union**.



Codecision

'Codecision' is the usual legislative procedure of the European Union: the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, on an equal footing, jointly adopt the 'European laws' proposed by the European Commission. The European Parliament has to give its final consent.

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers – officially called the 'Council of the European Union' – is made up of ministers from each Member State (or their representatives). It adopts 'European laws', often in codecision with the **European Parliament**. Its make-up varies according to the subject (foreign affairs, the budget, the environment etc.).

It should not be confused with the European Council. At least twice a year the European Council – i.e. the heads of state or government of the Member States and the President of the European Commission – meets to decide on the main lines of the European Union's policy. The media sometimes refer to these meetings as summits.



'Ladies and gentlemen, we shall now vote!'

The European Parliament sitting in plenary is voting at first reading on the report on the 'proposed law' presented by the European Commission. The codecision process has really begun. It can involve up to three readings by Parliament.





'Ladies and gentlemen...'

While the **European Parliament** is elected for five years, its President is elected by the Members for two and half years, i.e. half a parliamentary term. The President of the **European Parliament** oversees all **Parliament**'s activities, chairs its sittings and represents it in all its external relations.



Common position

The legislative text on which the Council of Ministers agrees after the **European Parliament** has adopted its position at first reading is called a 'common position'.



'Bruxelles-Gare du Luxembourg'

The Gare du Luxembourg is next to the **European Parliament** buildings in Brussels.



'I seem to spend my whole life on the train between Brussels and Strasbourg...'

Members of the European Parliament work in both Strasbourg, where most parliamentary sittings are held, and Brussels, where the standing **committees** and **political groups** hold their meetings and a few additional part-sessions take place. The secretariat of the **European Parliament** is located in a third city, Luxembourg. A number of officials and the staff of the political groups are located in Brussels.



Info Point

There are many **European Union** 'Info Points' in the Member States, as well as in the applicant countries. They provide information for the public on the **European Union** and its policies. The **European Parliament**'s website gives information on the activities of the **European Parliament** and its Members: www.europarl.eu.int.



OSCE

The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe is made up of European, Asian and North American nations. Its role is to prevent conflict situations in Europe, manage them if they do occur and act in the wake of any conflict.



Directive

A directive is one of the forms that a 'European law' can take. It lays down the results to be achieved but leaves it up to the Member States to decide how to achieve them.

Second reading

When the **European Parliament** has received the Council's 'common position' it begins to prepare for its second reading if it wishes to insist on changes proposed at first reading.



NGO

Non-governmental organisation: many organisations that do not depend on governments are active in areas such as food aid, health, human rights and the environment. The list is extremely long, and includes the Red Cross, Amnesty International, Médecins sans Frontières, Caritas, Oxfam and WWF International.



Conciliation Committee

Under the codecision procedure, if there is still disagreement between the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers after Parliament's second reading, the members of the Council and a delegation from Parliament meet in a 'Conciliation Committee' to try to find a compromise. The Parliament and Council delegations are of equal size.

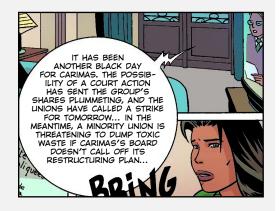


Minority union

Trade unions, which defend the rights of workers in a company, an industry or at national or **European Union** level, first came into being in the nineteenth century. Union elections are held within companies. A union may have a majority or dominant position, or a minority position.

Board

The board of a company is the body which takes strategic decisions for the company.



'But you're going to have to negotiate with the Council.'

The Conciliation Committee is the forum for this negotiation, the aim of which is to reach a compromise between the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.

An informal meeting of the Conciliation Committee

Informal meetings of a **Conciliation Committee** can be held without the presence of all the parties involved. They are preparatory working meetings where, among other things, possible compromise solutions can be discussed.





'Ms Maria Castanheira, representing the Council, Mr Simon Webb, representing the Commission'

At this informal meeting of the Conciliation Committee the Council of Ministers is represented by an official from the Member State holding the Council presidency (a presidency lasts for 6 months), the Commission by one of its officials.



'You won't get many of the Member States to agree...'

The Member States adopt a position through the intermediary of their representative on the **Council of Ministers**.

Implementing deadlines

Directives stipulate that the measures adopted must be implemented within a certain period, thus giving the Member States time to adjust.



Conciliation Committee (continued)

At official meetings of a **Conciliation Committee** the **Council of Ministers** presidency is represented by the relevant minister of the country holding the presidency and the **European Commission** is represented by a Commissioner. The **European Parliament** delegation, which is politically balanced, is chaired by one of Parliament's Vice-Presidents and must include the **rapporteur** and the chairman of the relevant parliamentary standing **committee**.



'Parliament still has to approve...'

While success in the conciliation process almost always guarantees the success of the legislative procedure, the **European Parliament** still has to confirm the **Conciliation Committee**'s draft text at a third reading.



'Fimoil has launched a hostile takeover bid!'

When companies are trying to take over a competitor they often use the 'takeover bid' technique. The shareholders of the company being targeted are offered a price for their shares which is higher than their price on the stock exchange. If the company believes this operation to be harmful to it, it will call it a 'hostile takeover bid'.





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