

APROBAT

În ședința Biroului permanent al
Camerei Deputaților



Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților

B.P. Nr. 1066

din 2.11.2009

**Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților**

Cabinet Secretar General

București,
Nr. 51/

MEMORANDUM INTERN

De la: Gheorghe Barbu, secretar general al Camerei Deputaților

Către: Biroul Permanent al Camerei Deputaților

Tema: Audierile parlamentare la Națiunile Unite (New York, 19-20 noiembrie 2009)

Uniunea Interparlamentară (UIP) și ONU organizează la New York, în zilele de 19 și 20 noiembrie 2009, Audierile parlamentare la Națiunile Unite.

Această reuniune se desfășoară anual, cu ocazia sesiunii Adunării Generale a ONU, fiind organizată în comun de către cele două organizații, conform prevederilor Rezoluțiilor 61/6 și 63/24 ale Adunării Generale a ONU privind colaborarea dintre Națiunile Unite și UIP. Acest fapt subliniază interesul politic sporit al Națiunilor Unite față de opiniile parlamentelor în legătură cu subiectele importante, de interes general, care se află în atenția comunității internaționale.

Tema generală a Audierilor din acest an este *Calea către asigurarea sprijinului politic și implementarea unor răspunsuri eficiente la criza economică globală*. Principalele recomandări și concluzii vor face obiectul unui document oficial comun UIP-ONU (Adunarea Generală).

De asemenea, acest eveniment oferă parlamentarilor oportunitatea de a se întâlni cu înalți oficiali ai ONU, parlamentari și experți ai organizațiilor internaționale, precum și cu reprezentanți ai mediului academic și membri ai corpului diplomatic, în scopul de a împărtăși opiniile acestora asupra crizei economice și financiare mondiale.

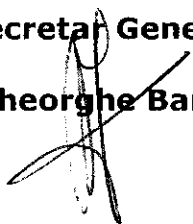
Din partea Camerei Deputaților a fost desemnat să participe la această acțiune domnul deputat Mihai-Aurel Donțu, membru al Comitetului Director al Grupului Român al Uniunii Interparlamentare (GRUI) și membru al Comisiei pentru buget, finanțe și bănci.

Acțiunea are caracter parlamentar, conform art. 3, lit. a din HBP 1/2003 cu modificările și completările din HBP 5/2007.

Propunem:

- să se aprobe participarea domnului deputat Mihai-Aurel Donțu la această reuniune;
- deplasarea să se efectueze cu avionul, pe ruta București – Munchen - New York – Frankfurt – București, cu plecare în data de 18 noiembrie 2009, ora 12:45 (LH 3421) și întoarcere în data de 22 noiembrie 2009, ora 13:50 (LH 3412);
- să se acorde drepturi de diurnă categoria a II-a, 100%, pentru 4 și ½ zile, cazare plafon B, pentru 3 nopți și un avans de 50% cu decontare ulterioară;
- să se suporte din bugetul Camerei Deputaților suma de 550 RON, reprezentând contravaloarea taxei de viză pentru intrarea pe teritoriul SUA;
- recalcularea cheltuielilor se va face la întoarcerea în țară, pe baza documentelor justificative.

**Secretar General,
Gheorghe Barbu**

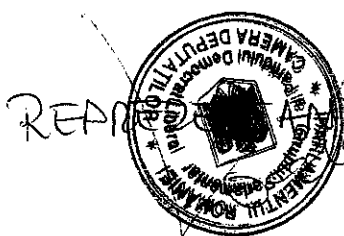




PARLAMENTUL ROMÂNIEI
Grupul Român al Uniunii Interparlamentare

12 octombrie 2009

Nr. XL1/RP



NOTĂ

privind participarea delegației GRUI la
Audierile Parlamentare la Națiunile Unite
- New York, 19-20 noiembrie 2009 -

Uniunea Interparlamentară va organiza, la sediul ONU din New York, în zilele de 19 și 20 noiembrie 2009, *Audierile Parlamentare la Națiunile Unite*, în marja celei de-a 64-a sesiuni a Adunării Generale a ONU.

Tema generală a Audierilor - *Asigurarea sprijinului politic și implementarea unor răspunsuri eficiente la criza economică globală - calea de urmat* - va fi examinată în cadrul unei suite de dezbateri-panel, urmând ca principalele recomandări și concluzii să facă obiectul unui document oficial comun UIP-ONU (Adunarea Generală).

În vederea asigurării continuității de participare la dezbaterile UIP pe tema crizei economice globale, Comitetul Director al GRUI a decis nominalizarea unei delegații (patru parlamentari), la alcătuirea căreia au fost luate în considerare: tematica reuniunii, algoritmul participărilor la activități externe care funcționează la nivelul GRUI; nominalizările făcute de reprezentanții grupurilor politice parlamentare în Comitetul Director.

Referitor la cele de mai sus, **propunem** Biroului Permanent al Camerei Deputaților să aprobe participarea la Audierile Parlamentare la Națiunile Unite (New York, 19-20 noiembrie 2009) a domnilor deputați: **Mircia GIURGIU** (PDL), membru al Comitetului Director, membru al Comisiei pentru agricultură, silvicultură, industrie alimentară și servicii specifice și al Comisiei pentru afaceri europene a Parlamentului României; **Mihai-Aurel DONȚU** (PNL), membru al Comitetului Director, membru al Comisiei pentru buget, finanțe și bănci.

Din partea Senatului, sunt nominalizați domnii senatori: **Tiberiu GUNTHER** (UDMR), secretar al Biroului Executiv al GRUI, membru al Comisiei pentru administrație publică, organizarea teritoriului și protecția mediului și al Comisiei pentru sănătate publică; **Vasile-Cosmin NICULA** (PSD), membru al Comitetului Director al GRUI, membru al Comisiei pentru privatizare și administrarea activelor statului.

PREȘEDINT

Ștefan

Deputat Ioan MUNTEANU





Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations



ECOSOC Chamber
19 – 20 November 2009

20 July 2009

CONVOCAATION

Madam President,
Mr. President,

We are pleased to announce that the 2009 Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations will take place during the 64th session of the General Assembly on 19 and 20 November 2009. It will be held in the ECOSOC Chamber at United Nations Headquarters in New York. We attach particular importance to this Hearing, which is convened as a joint UN-IPU event pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 61/6 and 63/24.

This year's meeting is entitled *"The Way Forward - Building political support and implementing effective responses to the global economic crisis"*. You will find attached an information note and registration form. The full agenda and other relevant documentation will be sent to parliaments in September. Each session of the Hearing, to be organized in the form of panel discussions, will be assisted by a moderator, who will summarize the discussions and present conclusions and recommendations in the afternoon of the second day. A summary report of the Hearing will be issued as an official document of both IPU and the UN General Assembly.

As in the past, the 2009 Parliamentary Hearing will bring together legislators who are part of their national delegations to the United Nations General Assembly, as well as all other interested parliamentarians, in particular those whose work in their parliamentary committees concerns the main themes of the Hearing. We invite delegations to confirm their participation by November 10, 2009.

Yours sincerely,

Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann
President
United Nations General Assembly

Theo-Ben Gurirab
President
Inter-Parliamentary Union

- Mr. Juan Somavia, Director-General, International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations
- James Gustave Speth, Dean of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies

6 p.m. – 8 p.m.

**Reception in honour of participants: West Terrace
Delegates Dining Room**

FRIDAY, 20 NOVEMBER

10 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Session III

Addressing the social impact of the crisis: safety nets, public goods, and workers' rights

The global recession has also exposed many gaps in social policy that eventually helped magnify the impact of the crisis on vulnerable populations. Addressing those gaps should be part of the response to the crisis both as a matter of human welfare and as a sensible macroeconomic strategy in its own right. With this concern in mind, the outcome document of the United Nations conference called, *inter alia*, "for the mobilization of additional resources for social protection, food security and human development."

From this perspective, the need for safety nets (such as unemployment insurance, public pension plans and health care services) has helped reframe the role of government from a provider of last resort to a more active provider of public goods. Taken together, safety nets and public goods (education, clean environment etc.) help curb growing inequalities, which was an important underlying condition to the crisis. An overly skewed income distribution was in fact one key reason why many countries could not rely on internal demand to sustain their economies and has even contributed to global imbalances in capital flows and trade patterns. At a minimum, addressing this issue will require a new drive to protect workers' rights so as to restore their bargaining power and allow them to earn a fairer share of the economic pie. In many countries, reducing economic inequalities will require the enactment of legal provisions to grant the poor entitlement to their land and other productive assets.

Leading questions:

- Are social protection reforms following the crisis sufficiently long-range or are they too focused on stop-gap solutions?
- Have national stimulus packages in developed countries contributed to the World Bank's proposed vulnerability fund to help developing countries address the worst effects of the crisis on the poor?
- What are the legal standards and economic conditions that countries need to strive for in order to protect the rights of workers and ensure a fairer wealth distribution?
- What are the stumbling blocks, political as well as economic, to the legal empowerment of the poor?

Discussants (invited):

- MP, *to be determined*
- Ms. Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator
- Ambassador Joy Ogwu, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations
- Ms. Madeleine Albright, former US Secretary of State and co-chair of the UN Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor

3 p.m. – 5 p.m. Session IV
Building greater transparency and accountability of financial systems

The immediate causes of the global crisis originated in the financial sector and provided a vivid illustration of the growing divide between finance and the real economy over the past twenty years. Rampant deregulation of financial markets and in the industry in general led to the assumption of too much risk by both operators and consumers alike. The response to the crisis then must be more than at the level of economic policy: it must lead to new rules for the financial institutions. As governments pledged in June at the United Nations, "there is a critical need for expanding the scope of regulation and supervision...at all levels to ensure the needed transparency and oversight of the financial system." In the same vein, governments have pledged to fight illicit financial flows, enforce basic common standards of regulation across different tax jurisdictions and financial centers, and generally provide for more consumer protection.

The same preoccupation applies globally when it comes to international financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF. Governments have agreed that the IMF's surveillance role must become more even-handed between developed and developing economies, instead of focusing preponderantly on the latter. In yet another important shift, the IMF is required to encourage and support pro-cyclical economic policies to help counter the crisis in developing countries and to abandon overly stringent economic conditionality. More important, governments have agreed to push ahead with reforms in the governance of the Bretton Woods institutions (by 2010 for the Bank, and by 2011 for the IMF) so that developing countries and emerging economies would acquire a stronger voice and fairer representation.

Leading questions:

- What common regulatory standards should apply to major finance industry operators around the world?
- What are some of the best practices to curb financial speculation and its attendant risks to the economy?
- Do proposed changes at the Bank and the Fund go far enough?
- To what extent are parliaments debating these issues and what are some of the best illustrations of successful oversight of both domestic industry and international financial institutions?

Discussants (invited):

- Hon. Barney Frank, House of Representatives, United States Congress, Chair of the Committee on Financial Services
- Mr. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund
- Ambassador Jorge Argüello, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations
- Mr. Martin Kohr, Executive Director, South Centre

5 p.m. – 6 p.m. Summary reports: conclusions and recommendations



Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations



ECOSOC Chamber
19 - 20 November 2009

The Way Forward – Building political support and implementing effective responses to the global economic crisis

THURSDAY, 19 NOVEMBER

10 a.m. - 10.30 a.m. Opening session

Statements by:

- H.E. Mr. Ali Abdussalam Treki, President of the General Assembly
- H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations
- The Honorable Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

**10.30 a.m. – 1 p.m. Session I
Overview of the international response to the crisis**

The global economic and financial crisis has prompted an unprecedented response by both national and international actors. Meetings of the G20 have issued a number of commitments that together amount to a global stimulus package of some \$ 1.1 trillion and a thrust toward regulatory reforms. A United Nations global conference last June focused on the impact of the crisis on development and launched a process, in the form of a working group of the General Assembly, to bring to fruition some key recommendations. The conference also set the stage for a number of initiatives, such as more regulation of the financial industry, more global cooperation on tax matters, the possible creation of a global reserve currency, stronger linkages between the UN and the Bretton Woods institutions, and many others. Moreover, it encouraged the IPU to continue to bring a parliamentary contribution to the development of global responses to the crisis.

This recognition by the international community of the role and responsibility of parliaments in addressing the global crisis comes in the aftermath of IPU's own global parliamentary conference in May of this year. This unique event, in turn, helped create a shared understanding among parliamentarians of the causes of the crisis and of the need to exercise more stringent oversight of both government action and of the international financial institutions.

Leading questions:

- How far have counter-measures to the crisis been implemented to date?
- Is the global stimulus working out for all, and what correctives may be required to assist developing countries in particular?
- Are deep structural issues being adequately addressed by this year's inter-governmental agreements?
- What will be required to resolve the underlying imbalances in the global economy?
- How effective have parliaments been in helping design and oversee national responses?

Discussants (invited):

- Hon. Jorge Neto, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Assembly of the Republic, Portugal
- Mr. Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
- Ambassador Sylvie Lucas, Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations, President of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- Ms. Nancy Birdsall, President, Center for Global Development

3 p.m. – 6 p.m.

Session II

Delivering a green recovery: solutions for a more sustainable economy

Climate change and other long-standing environmental issues have prompted the need for governments, producers and consumers to consider ways to transform traditional high-carbon and high-energy economies in more sustainable, green ways. The global economic crisis has been a further catalyst of this transition. In their recent agreement at the UN, governments acknowledged that the response to the crisis presents “an opportunity to promote green economy initiatives”. They further encouraged the utilization of national stimulus packages to support productive employment and decent work in environmental industries. As seen in many countries, the shift to a green economy will create more jobs than it replaces (while most jobs will simply need upgrading) and so it is potentially a triple win for workers, industry and the environment.

The green economy is not the preserve of developed countries alone; many green jobs can be created in developing countries as well. Not all green solutions need to be high tech either. A global green economy is truly within reach. Still, for most countries, moving from principles to action is not easy. Questions about funding, technology transfers, education and training must be addressed both to help create or transform new green jobs and to help workers and businesses adjust to new market conditions.

The transition to a green economy will depend most heavily, however, on government incentives and disincentives (taxes, subsidies etc.) to steer markets in the right direction and to fully account for the environmental cost of production and consumption. Even then, the nature and pace of change may not be enough. According to some experts, even the most sophisticated green economy will not save the environment and improve quality of life unless we re-think radically the growth-centred economic model of the last fifty years.

Leading questions:

- What steps are required most urgently, in the face of the crisis, to boost the transition toward the green economy in both developed and developing countries?
- Are government's stimulus packages to revive the economy sufficiently green?
- How to get industry and consumers on board to accept green taxes, subsidy cuts and a host of new regulations (e.g. eco-labelling, recycling etc.) as necessary and beneficial in the long-term?
- What prospects for a new climate change agreement at the end of the year to support financially and technologically a green transition in developing countries?
- Is it enough to change consumption and production patterns to make the economy sustainable or do we need to rethink them altogether?

Discussants (invited):

- Hon. Steen Gade, Member of the Danish Parliament, Chair of the Committee on the Environment