Basic information	
2010/2199(DCE) DCE - Written declaration (historic)	Procedure completed
Declaration on the lack of a transparent process for the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) and potentially objectionable content **Subject** 1.20.05 Public access to information and documents, administrative practice 1.20.09 Protection of privacy and data protection 6.20 Common commercial policy in general 6.20.01 Agreements and relations in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO) 7.30.30.10 Action against counterfeiting	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
09/09/2010	Decision by Parliament	T7-0317/2010	Summary
09/09/2010	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2010/2199(DCE)
Procedure type	DCE - Written declaration (historic)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136_
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Written declaration		T7-0317/2010	09/09/2010	Summary

Declaration on the lack of a transparent process for the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) and potentially objectionable content

2010/2199(DCE) - 09/09/2010 - Written declaration

The European Parliament adopted a declaration on the lack of a transparent process for the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) and potentially objectionable content.

It notes that negotiations concerning the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) are ongoing, and that Parliament's co-decision role in commercial matters and its access to negotiation documents are guaranteed by the Lisbon Treaty. Accordingly, Members declare that the Commission should immediately make all documents related to the ongoing negotiations publicly available. They take the view that:

- the proposed agreement should not indirectly impose harmonisation of EU copyright, patent or trademark law, and that the principle of subsidiarity should be respected;
- the proposed agreement should not force limitations upon judicial due process or weaken fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and the right to privacy;
- economic and innovation risks must be evaluated prior to introducing criminal sanctions where civil measures are already in place;
- internet service providers should not bear liability for the data they transmit or host through their services to an extent that would necessitate prior surveillance or filtering of such data.

Lastly, Parliament points out that any measure aimed at strengthening powers of cross-border inspection and seizure of goods should not harm global access to legal, affordable and safe medicines.