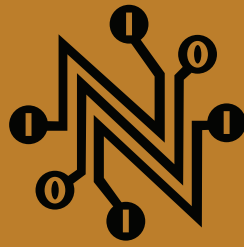


NET NEUTRALITY



SAVE THE INTERNET
<https://savetheinternet.eu>

Net neutrality is the principle that every point on the network can connect to any other point on the network, without discrimination on the basis of origin, destination or type of data.

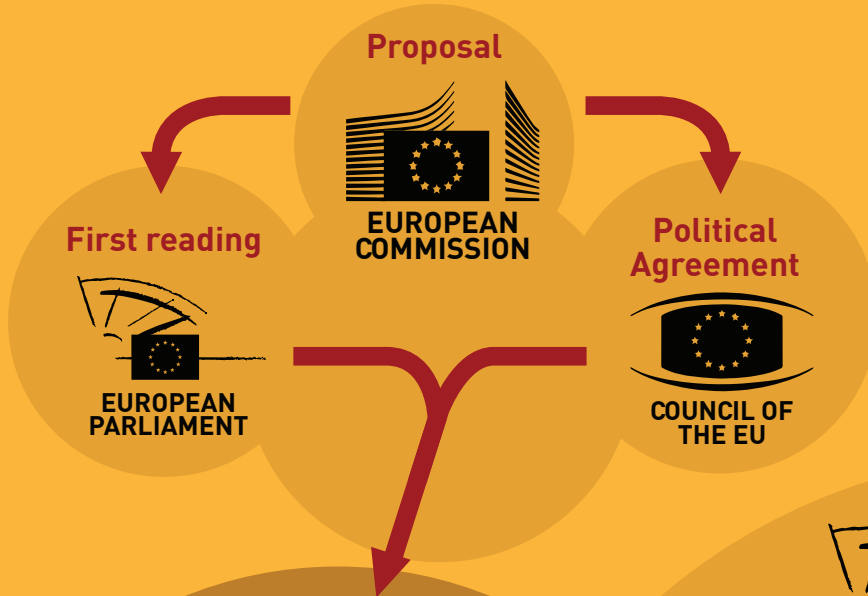
In 2013, the Commission proposed a Telecommunications Single Market Regulation, addressing net neutrality, among other subjects such as roaming, user rights and spectrum. Now, the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council started informal discussions to reach an agreement. How? Through a series of meetings called "trialogues".

NEGOTIATING TEXTS

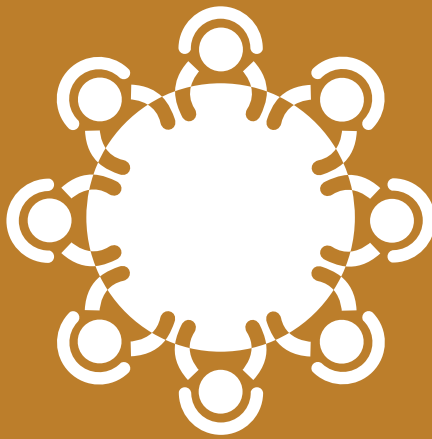
The **European Commission** initially made a proposal that was full of loopholes regarding net neutrality.

The **European Parliament** adopted a strong position in first reading and needs to stick to its position.

The **Latvian Presidency of the Council** finalised a political agreement from the Member States as the basis for the negotiations. It needs to be amended in order to close substantial loopholes.



TRIALOGUES



LATVIAN PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EU

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

KEY PARLIAMENTARIANS

RAPPORTEUR

Pilar del Castillo
EPP

Marisa Matias
GUE

Michel Reimon
Greens/EFA

Patrizia Toia
S&D

Dario Tamburrano
EFDD

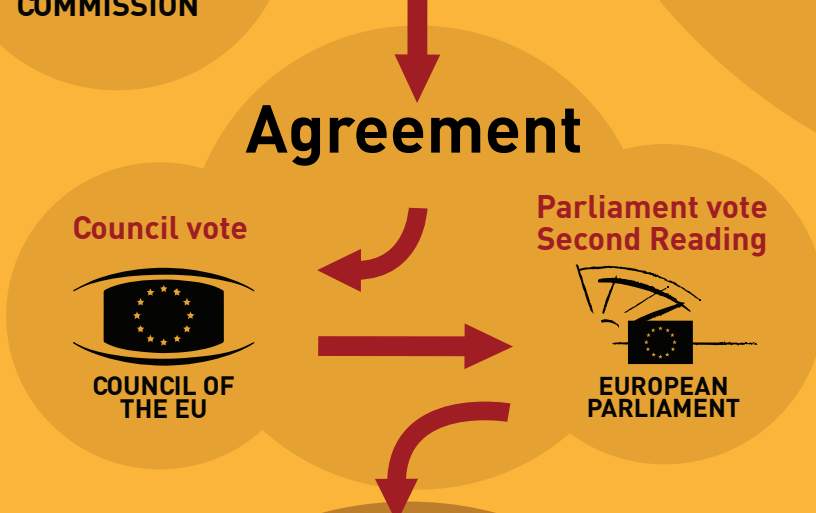
Jens Rohde
ALDE

Vicky Ford
ECR

Petra Kammerevert
S&D

WHAT ARE "TRIALOGUES"?

Trialogues are not mentioned in the EU treaties. They are informal, closed-door meetings between the three institutions to work towards an agreement. The process is regulated by Parliament's "rules of procedure".



EU Regulation

If an agreement is reached between the three institutions, that text will be voted in the Council. Afterwards, it will be sent to the European Parliament for a final approval.

DEMOCRATIC?

Triologue meetings are not public, the documents presented are not public. Outcomes are from everyone and from no-one, so accountability is limited.