

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Group of the European People's Party

(Christian-Democratic Group)

Secretariat

Doc. 106/81

Luxembourg, October 1981

**Report on the activities
of the
Group of the European People's Party
(Christian-Democratic Group)
of the
European Parliament**

July 1980 — July 1981

Luxembourg
Centre européen, Plateau du Kirchberg
Tel. (352) 43001

1040 Brussels
rue Belliard 97-113
Tel. (32-2) 234 20 00
234 39 99

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I. INTRODUCTION

I am presenting the 1980/1981 annual report of the Group of the European People's Party at a time when the European Community is outwardly passing through a period of stagnation.

Although some of the controversies which brought Europe to the brink of crisis were settled - the question of the UK contribution and the discussions about the organization of agricultural markets to mention but two - the confrontation between Parliament and the Council over the second supplementary budget for 1980 and the 1981 budget showed clearly that, while breakdown may have been avoided, there was no notable impulse towards European integration.

The reasons for this are the usual ones, namely the Council's inability to take decisions, the fact that when decisions are taken they are based on the lowest common denominator and over-use of the so-called 'Luxembourg compromise' now that the principle of unanimity is applied not only to vital matters but to any situation. The underlying factor is the wholly anachronistic renaissance of national interests, which allows at most, inter-governmental agreements but not interim solutions aimed at European integration. As a result the whole balance of power between Parliament, Council and Commission has been upset. There can be no progress towards European union with institutional relations in this state.

Under these circumstances only Parliament can take European initiatives. Directly elected by the citizens of Europe, it has the legitimacy, obligation and mandate to act. It will not confine itself to being a consultative assembly, as many would like to see it remain in future, and leave legislative and executive power in the hands of the Council of Ministers and Commission.

At this half-way point in Parliament's five-year term I have two reasons for satisfaction: Parliament is in the process of fulfilling its electoral mandate; the EPP (CD) - Group, as the dominant force of the centre ground in politics, has played an active and integrative role in this process.

I should like to give you a few examples of this: political union is still the long-term objective of European Christian Democrats. Consequently, the group has placed institutional matters, including constitutional discussions, in the forefront of its activities. Following on from the TINDEMANS report (1975) it tabled a motion for a resolution in the European Parliament after direct elections in September 1979 (the van AERSSEN initiative) on the further development of the legal bases of the European Community. This topic was central to the discussions during the study days at La Grande Motte in 1980 and Aachen in 1981. Under the leadership of Sjouke JONKER (NL) priorities in the institutional field were defined. European integration is the immediate objective and amendments to the Rome Treaties are no longer considered to be taboo. At the same time the EPP, in agreement with the Group, turned its attention once again to the institutional development of the Community on the initiative of Hans August LÜCKER (D).

It is gratifying to see that the idea of European union is again exerting greater attraction on other political groups. The ideas of Mr SPINELLI (Com/I) and his 'Crocodile' are another instance of this.

Following Parliament's decision of July 1981 to set up a standing committee on institutional matters in January 1982, constitutional discussions will now be approached on a broad front and cannot be ignored by national governments and parliaments.

A second area in which the group has been active in pursuing its objectives and which is closely linked to the whole institutional question is that of the Community's own resources, which should really be one aspect of discussions on a European 'financial constitution' (PFENNIG report). The group's budgetary experts have carried out important preliminary work in this area, most recently during the Aachen study days.

In April 1981 the European Parliament decided in favour of increasing own resources and abolishing the 1% VAT ceiling. The need for this is obvious. If the European Community is really serious about assuming a wider range of common tasks and if the sum of national policies is to be replaced by an integrated package of European Community policies, its financial capacity must be increased. It is essential for the expansion of the regional, social and employment policy which we have vigorously pursued and also of course for the long overdue development of a common European energy policy and the security of our supplies of raw materials in general.

Extending the range of common tasks does not by any means imply an increase in total public spending in the Community. On the contrary: many policies, if taken over by the Community, would, as a result of rationalization and multiplier effects, result in relatively larger savings for national budgets. If I may degress for a moment I would add that we can point with some pride to the fact that expenditure in the Community budget has always been covered by revenue. This will be the case yet again in 1982 - a performance of which many finance ministers dare not even dream.

In this area too there have therefore been positive moves towards integration. In general terms it can be seen that the Group has had some success in using Parliament's budgetary powers as a political instrument. In legal terms this is also the area in which there are growing indications of the growth of Parliament's powers. This process began with the rejection of the 1980 budget and was continued when the President declared the 1981 budget and the second supplementary budget for 1980 to have been adopted following stalemate in the Council. There have therefore been developments in this area the importance of which has clearly not yet been fully appreciated by the public.

Finally, I would say that we have always held the view that Europe can make progress only if its citizens feel that more integration will benefit them. The removal of barriers to trade at the Community's internal frontiers (von WOGAU report) and the reduction of formalities in cross-frontier traffic are essential prerequisites to this. The Group is resolved to make sure that the barriers are lowered and not raised as many finance ministers hope. What happens at the borders is a major test of the credibility of European policy.

We are of course aware that we can make progress in Europe only by working closely together with our groups in the national parliaments. We must work with them in initiating major changes. People will hand over power only if they are convinced that it can be put to better use elsewhere.

The Group has taken the initiative of organizing an initial coordination meeting of budgetary experts to discuss the Community's own resources. This is a particularly sensitive issue given that everyone's coffers are empty. Success will come only as a result of patient negotiations based on indisputable facts and figures. At the same time, contacts between the Group as a whole or individual national groups and the appropriate

national negotiating partners are being pursued at various levels.

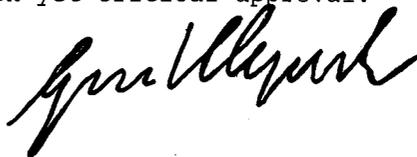
I would conclude with two remarks:

The EPP (CD) - Group in its capacity as a united integrating force of the centre has paved the way again and again for decisions that have secured a majority in Parliament. Close and fruitful cooperation with the Liberal and Democratic Group and in some areas - such as external and defence policy - with the Conservative European Democrats - has made it possible on repeated occasions to create a 'coalition of Europeans' across the divisions between groups. In this way it has been possible to isolate the noisy anti-European minorities on the left wing of the Socialist Group, such as Labour or PASOK, the French Communists and the anarchists around Panella. Cooperation has helped to reduce polarization and contributed to a European consensus. The Group will continue with this sensible approach in its efforts to form viable European majorities without however compromising its basic Christian-Democratic principles.

Secondly, the Group has campaigned energetically from the very beginning in favour of the accession of Spain and Portugal. This is still our view. Europe must prove itself not only as an economic grouping but above all as a community of democratic solidarity.

Finally, I should like to thank all those involved for their work, first and foremost the Secretary-General of the Group, Giampaolo BETTAMIO.

My special thanks go to the Deputy Secretary-General of the Group, Friedrich FUGMANN, for preparing the annual report. I hope that it will meet with open yet critical approval.



Egon A. KLEPSCH
Chairman of the Group
of the European People's Party
(Christian Democratic Group)
of the European Parliament

I N M E M O R I A M

The Group has been saddened by the death of four of its members and not only the Group but also the Community, their political home, where they showed and enjoyed human understanding and solidarity and where their dedication and initiative first bore fruit. The Group will always honour their memory.

Albert PÜRSTEN
died 9 June 1980

Franz-Josef NORDLOHNE
died 30 January 1981

Joris VERHAEGEN
died 25 August 1981

Jaak HENCKENS
died 7 September 1981

II. EVALUATION, FUTURE PROSPECTS AND THE 'GENERAL' DEBATES
ON THE STATE OF THE COMMUNITY

EVALUATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

In its second year, the directly elected European Parliament has improved its efficiency, debated and adopted numerous proposals to solve the problems of Community politics, and noticeably increased its influence on the other institutions of the Community.

It has

- adopted new rules of procedure, contributing to a more fluent, trouble-free, easily assessed and outwardly effective discharge of its business (for details, see report on the Committee on Budgets);
- passed resolutions on its own budget, checking the increase in staff and staff costs caused principally by the language problems (for details, see report on the Committee on Budgets);
- tackled the question of the seat of the Parliament, in spite of the reluctance to reach a decision on the part of the governments (European Council in Maastricht - status quo!), thus proving that it cannot be blamed if the 'travelling circus' continues on its way (details Political Affairs Committee);
- consolidated its political right of initiative by means of a major institutional debate held in July 1981 and the resolutions adopted on that occasion; spelled out for the Council its demands for improving information, consultation, the procedure for concluding treaties with third countries, conciliation procedure and budgetary procedure; attacked the unanimity rule; and decided to introduce an Institutional Committee to draw up amendments to the existing treaties aiming at a European Union Constitution (details Political Affairs Committee);
- noted, to its satisfaction, that in its Isoglucose judgment (the European Parliament was involved in the case), the European Court of Justice fully vindicated the Parliament's view that the right of consultation is an essential precondition for the legitimate establishment of Community law (details Legal Affairs Committee);
- prepared for debate a draft for a uniform electoral procedure for electing Members to the European Parliament (details Political Affairs Committee);
- noted with satisfaction that the Ministers responsible for European Political Cooperation have, broadly speaking, followed up the pointers given by the European Parliament in the area of external policy; that its efforts in the area of security policy are coming to fruition; and that it has been given credit for its unbiased support for human rights (details Political Affairs Committee);

- as one of the arms of the budgetary authority, generally succeeded in gaining acceptance for the financial appropriations for 1980 and 1981 as it wanted them, in spite of attacks from three Member States (including an action brought before the European Court of Justice), and initiated the necessary restructuring (details Committee on Budgets);
- persuaded the Commission to accept its views following its debates and resolutions on the impending exhaustion of the Community's own resources; it thus demonstrated, perhaps to a lesser extent with the Spinelli report on the Community's resources, but certainly with the Pfennig report on the future of the Community budget and the Giavazzi report on the restructuring of the economic and monetary policies, that breaking the 1% barrier requires a redefinition of the responsibilities of both the Community and the Member States, and should cost the European taxpayer not more but less overall (details Committee on Budgets);
- through the influence wielded by its Committee on Budgetary Control over the Commission's expenditure policy, saved hundreds of millions of EUAs, primarily in the area of agricultural price guarantees (details Committee on Budgetary Control);
- repeatedly called upon Council and Commission to submit a coherent draft for a Community policy to tackle the major economic and social problems (unemployment, inflation, sluggish investment, regional inequalities) (details general debates);
- by penetrating analyses of the position of certain groups in society, (women, the disabled), put forward suggestions for Community and national policies aimed at greater social justice (details Committee on Women's Rights, Committee on Social Affairs);
- took a stand on the agricultural price proposals for 1981/82 and the accompanying measures which enabled a guaranteed income for agricultural producers to be reconciled with budgetary necessities. In the fisheries policy it was the uneasy voice of conscience trying to break the Council stalemate so damaging to the fishermen of Europe (details Committee on Agriculture);
- in the economic field, supported the free internal market which is under threat from veiled trade restrictions; it is fighting for the removal of outmoded obstructions to passenger and goods transport and the movement of services at the frontiers; it also advocates the utilisation of the spin-off of the European-future-orientated-industry (telematics, aerospace) within this enlarged framework (details Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs)

- through its extensive involvement in the steel crisis and measures to combat it, induced the Council to take decisions on stricter management and the phasing-out of national subsidies, and on the payments to be made by the Member States (even if not from the Community budget) to facilitate the early retirement of steelworkers (details Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs);
- in the external economic field, taken a stand against protectionist trends and only condoned trade restrictions (e.g. multifibre, motor industry) insofar as they are supposed to benefit the Community and are absolutely necessary in social terms (details Committees on External Economic Relations and Economic and Monetary Affairs);
- in the energy sector, called for reduced dependence on imports and a Community programme to achieve other associated aims, support for the development of alternative energy sources by the Community, and the establishment of standards for siting atomic power stations in border areas (details Committee on Energy);
- successfully demanded the abolition of the death penalty in all the countries of the Community (details Legal Affairs Committee);
- in the field of transport, criticized the Council, which is patently incapable of reaching decisions and which alone is responsible for the fact that the transport policy is still in its infancy, and intervened to save Eurocontrol. It has brought fresh impetus to the Channel Tunnel project and proposed a viable compromise in the ten-year debate on permissible weight and dimensions for commercial vehicles (details Committee on Transport);
- as a result of its debate and resolution on hunger in the world, brought about an increase in the Community's food aid programmes to 1.65 million tonnes (annual assessment within the framework of programmes to cover several years) until 1983 (details Committee on Development and Cooperation);
- in environment policy, clearly shown that effective environment protection is only possible on a Community level, because of the expense and competitive disadvantages involved (details Committee on the Environment);
- by its work on the youth, culture and education policies, developed a hitherto neglected dimension of Community coalescence which, because of the negative attitude of the Council, is still not receiving the funds it needs (details Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport);
- brought about the introduction of measures to provide emergency aid for refugees and an increase in the aid sent to Poland.

This list (to which many more items could be added) gives some indication of the Parliament's broad sphere of work, which is, regrettably, still given too little coverage by the media. The acid test for the information policy is, as pointed out by Wolfgang SCHALL (EPP/G), rapporteur of the committee responsible, the answer to the question 'What do you think of the Community?'

How is any citizen of the Community supposed to assess the consultative, supervisory, decision-making and initiatory work carried out by his Parliament when he is never given a clear picture of it?

The European Parliament has two Achilles' heels: firstly, that the fruits of its labour need to be harvested by another body, the Council, which proceeds in an arbitrary fashion to say the least; and secondly, that its most important ally, the Community citizen, can only be reached through intermediaries. Why has there never been a Eurovision broadcast from the House? There are opportunities enough for doing so. Even if it were thought, mistakenly, that the daily work of the Parliament cannot be shown, President Sadat's visit certainly could have been.

Still worse in these circumstances is the representation of the part played by the political forces in the European Parliament's achievements.

The following accounts from the various sectors should give some insight into the role played by the EPP group, which accounts for over a quarter of the Members and combines eight nationalities. Its internal unity, founded on a common commitment to the Community and the response this evokes from other political forces, gives it a leading role. The dedication of its Members - Rudolf LUSTER for the reform of the rules of procedure, Pietro ADONNINO for the 1981 budget and Giosu e LIGIOS for agricultural prices, to name but a few - is supported by well-organized and harmonious cooperation within the group.

The group's medium-term aims, which are being pursued alongside the routine work in the fields mentioned earlier, are helping to bring European union closer.

In institutional affairs the wait-and-see period is over. The resolutions adopted at the July part-session outline the 'step-by-step' progress which can be made within the existing treaties. The Commission's promise to draw up an interinstitutional agreement on improving cooperation between the European Parliament and the Commission will have to be honoured this autumn. It was agreed to set up an Institutional Committee for the beginning of 1981 under conditions which the EPP group helped to formulate. During its seminar in Aachen, the group set up a working-party on the basis of thorough preparatory work by Sjouke JONKER and Jochen van AERSSSEN, and this was given the task of drawing up a new

treaty to pave the way for European union and, for this purpose, to redefine the division of powers between the Institutions. The work will be completed in time for the group to submit a draft decision to the new committee as soon as it is set up.

On the subject of the Community's own resources, progress can only be expected if the national parliaments are shown that the European Parliament's demands are both reasonable and justified. The group therefore decided at its seminar in Aachen to discuss its views with affiliated national groups, and initiated meetings of experts.

In the socio-economic field, the group approved at its seminar in Naples an initiative drawn up by Maria-Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (EPP/I) to combat unemployment, inflation and the flagging rate of economic growth with a package of Community measures. It lays particular emphasis on Community-wide reform of vocational training and on the grooming of young people in advanced technologies (Fernand HERMAN (EPP/B) had submitted a report in this context on the effects of data-processing).

On the subject of drafting a uniform electoral procedure, the group drew up and submitted motions for amendments drafted by Reinhold BOCKLET (EPP/G) during its seminar in Aachen. The group gives top priority to the aim of achieving as great a degree of proportional representation of political trends as possible in the European Parliament, in its capacity as representative of the nations of the Community. It supports a system of personalized proportional election (a combination of constituency and party-list seats, without all too wide discrepancies between Member States).

With the impending enlargement of the Community to the south in mind, the group supports the 'Mediterranean Plan' drawn up by Hans-August LUCKER (EPP/G), Elise BOOT (EPP/NL) and Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (EPP/G). This will use a rolling fund to back up the adjustment measures which will have to be taken in the Mediterranean countries neighbouring the Community, both now and in the future. This project was further endorsed by a resolution adopted during the seminar in Naples.

The group believes that there should be a more active awareness of belonging to the Community, and to achieve this all divisive elements must be eliminated, particularly at the Community's internal frontiers. The group supports the initiatives proposed by Otto von HABSBURG (EPP/G), calling for the abolition of passport control, and Karl von WOGAU (EPP/G), demanding the removal of technical trade restrictions, administration to facilitate goods transport and, in the longer term, the formation of a European customs service.

The aims pursued by the group in the long term have remained the same since its foundation: to propound policies which will unite the Community and stimulate a feeling of solidarity between the peoples of Europe through their experience of sharing the same interests and the same awareness of life; policies which are not the result of complementary or conflicting national interests, but which are all-encompassing; policies which will make the European ideal approved by the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the Community shine brightly once again.

THE 'GENERAL' DEBATES ON THE STATE OF THE COMMUNITY

During the period under review the European Council met on three occasions:

- on 1./2. December 1980 in Luxembourg,
- on 23./24. March 1981 in Maastricht,
- on 29./30. June 1981 in Luxembourg.

The Council Presidency was held by the Luxembourg government in the second half of 1980, by the Dutch government in the first half of 1981; it is currently held by the British government.

A new Commission under President Thorn began its term of office at the beginning of the year; in February it submitted the 14th General Report and an action programme for 1981.

On 24 June the Commission submitted a memorandum on the 'Mandate of 30 May 1980'. In this mandate the Council of Ministers had called upon the Commission to put forward proposals for 'structural changes' - designed principally to have effect on the budget - so as to avoid a repetition of 'unacceptable situations' arising for a Member State (with regard to its payments to and receipts from the Community).

The practice whereby the President-in-Office of the Council submits his programme to the European Parliament at the beginning and assesses what has been achieved at the end of his term of office had given rise to the ritual of having four general debates a year with the Council - and given the slow pace of Council proceedings these reports are not always very substantial. But should the Parliament dispense with this, thereby renouncing one of the few opportunities for direct confrontation given to it?

On 17 December 1980 group members Nicolas ESTGEN (L), Sjouke JONKER (NL), Dario ANTONIOZZI (I), Marc FISCHBACH (L) and Giovanni GIAVAZZI (I) voiced criticism of the European Council - criticism which could well apply to European Councils in general - in the following terms: it had spoken of coordinating policy on employment, but it had not announced any precise measures to be taken; it had referred once more to the need to reduce Community dependence on oil, but it had not made any proposals as to how this should be done; although it took a positive view of the European Monetary System it lacked the courage to move on towards a European Monetary Union which would prove a more effective basis for fighting inflation and for attaining convergence; its appraisal of the proposals put forward by the Three Wise Men was positive, but it neglected the demands made by the TINDEMANS Report for the realization of a European Union.

The Group Chairman Egon A. KLEPSCH was right to take issue with the President of the Council over his statement that the political and inter-institutional development of the Community was not enough to bestow more supra-national independence on the Council.

Who else but the European Council could create the conditions favourable for the institutional integration of the Community? And was it not an admission of impotence when the highest authority in the Community made a statement like this?

Was it right that the head of state or government presiding over the Council did not appear in person before the Parliament? Or is Sjouke JONKER right to maintain that it is incredible that there should be no agreement in the European Council on this point?

The same member reminded the Council and the Commission that Parliament was no longer prepared to wait indefinitely for progress in institutional matters and that his group together with members from other groups of a like mind would now take the initiative.

During the debate of 14 January 1981, just after Greece had joined the Community as tenth Member State, Jean PENDERS (NL), Giovanni TRAVAGLINI (I) and Hanna WALZ (G) outlined what the group hoped to see achieved under the Dutch Presidency.

The priorities listed by the President of the Council were: the adjustment of the Common Agricultural Policy, combatting the economic crisis, the improvement of international economic relations including the question of North-South relations and the relations between the institutions. The only thing that had actually been done was the fixing of agricultural prices for the 1981/82 financial year: this was the first step towards restructuring the Community Budget. Furthermore a dialogue on employment had begun between the ministers of Finance, Economics and Social Affairs in the 'Jumbo Council'.

Mr Giovanni TRAVAGLINI pointed out that the Treaties called for an industrial structures policy, but this policy had fallen a long way behind schedule; this narrowed the Community's considerable scope for restructuring the production apparatus to take account of the fact that States and Regions which would otherwise act independently complement each other. Stagflation and rising unemployment were partly the result of the absence of a Community policy in this field.

Mrs Hanna WALZ said that a Community investment programme was necessary if the targets set by the Council for the conversion to alternative sources of energy were to be met (reduction of oil consumption to 40% of overall energy requirements and an increase in the proportion of coal and nuclear energy used for generating electricity to 70%).

Mr Jean PENDERS (NL) was right when in debate of 17 June 1981 on the Dutch Presidency, he said that it had achieved little, adding that the Netherlands were not solely to blame for this. He did however go on to praise the decision of the Council of foreign Ministers on 10 May to include the political aspects of Europe's security problems in their future discussions.

The debate of 11 and 12 February 1981 began with the presentation by Mr Thorn, the new President of the Commission, of the Fourteenth General Report on the activities of the Communities in 1980 and of the Commission's programme of work for 1981. It was a debate with a background that reached some way back into the past.

In the REY report on relations between the European Parliament and the Commission with a view to the then election of a new Commission (Doc. 1-71/80; discussed in the House on 16 April 1980) the European Parliament had demanded three things: to be consulted on the Commission's policies and to vote on its programme before the beginning of the Commission's term of office; to hold discussions with the President-designate of the Commission before the appointment of the members of the Commission, and - after the Commission had been officially appointed - to hold a general debate with it, ending with a vote ratifying and expressing confidence in its appointment. In this way the European Parliament hoped to consolidate its supervisory powers and to take the first steps towards acquiring the right of investiture.

In Autumn 1980 a new President of the Commission had not yet been designated, but it was generally understood that Mr Gaston Thorn, the Foreign Minister of Luxembourg - who was at the same time President-in-Office of the Council - would succeed President Jenkins.

On 15 October 1980 the EPP Group called for a topical debate seeking to put an end to the dual role exercised by Mr Thorn as President-in-Office of the Council and future President of the Commission so that the Parliament could discuss the membership and the programme of the new Commission with him. Erik BLUMENFELD (EPP/G), Jochen van AERSEN (EPP/G), Bouke BEUMER (EPP/NL) and Dario ANTONIOZZI (EPP/I) listed the reasons for the incompatibility of the two offices:

- the European Parliament's desire to hold a general exchange of views with the President-designate on his programme before his appointment;
- the demands for better institutional relations between the Commission and the European Parliament, demands on which a President-in-Office of the Council could hardly express his views;
- the due respect for a directly elected Parliament, whose principal partner is the President of the Commission.

The outcome was that Mr Thorn gave up his office as President of the Council shortly afterwards and began discussions with representatives

of the European Parliament Groups.

The quasi-investiture of the new Commission by the European Parliament through a vote of confidence would, the EPP Group thought, have been meaningless if it had not been accompanied by a detailed programme that had met with the approval of the European Parliament.

And so the EPP Group promptly drew up two motions for resolutions, one calling on the Commission to submit to the Parliament a programme in a form which would allow the Parliament to vote on it, containing an indication of priorities and showing the resources needed for their implementation (once the Parliament had passed the programme the Commission would be expected to give a binding undertaking to implement it), the other proposing that ratification of the Commission's appointment should be made contingent on its submitting a plan for an inter-institutional agreement containing significant improvements in the legal bases of the European Parliament vis-à-vis the Commission (Motions for Resolutions Docs. 1-822/80 and 1-888/80).

The motion finally adopted was a watered-down version (Docs. 1-888/80 rev; result of the roll-call vote: 155 votes for 31 votes against the motion and 27 abstentions); however, the President of the Commission was finally persuaded to agree to submit a plan for an inter-institutional agreement on the relations between the European Parliament and the Commission by the autumn of 1981.

Leo TINDEMANS (B) was the first member of the Group to speak; he discussed the issue of the European Union. Had not the 1972 Summit announced that the European Union would be achieved before the end of the decade? While greater importance was being attached to political cooperation in the field of foreign policy, nothing had been done to implement and consolidate the proposals made.

The alliance with the United States must be strengthened otherwise American solidarity with Europe could suffer. Community solidarity must find stronger expression in the field of external relations and, on the domestic front, it must show itself capable of a broad and convincing policy to overcome the crisis.

Sjouke JONKER (NL) explained why the above motions had been tabled and addressed an urgent appeal to the Commission to carry out its promises - promises given by Mr Thorn's predecessor too - and to submit an agreement by 1 October which would in the last analysis strengthen the position of both institutions.

Pietro ADONNINO (I) discussed budgetary problems. He said that the infringement procedure initiated by the Commission against three Member States for withholding part of the funds for the 1981 budget and for the 1980 supplementary budget was welcomed by the European Parliament.

He called on the Commission to evolve a doctrine for Community spending so as to ensure that any future disputes were dealt with, not in legislative or institutional, but in purely economic terms; in this he was reiterating a demand often made by the Group for a complete overhaul of the Community finances.

Marc FISCHBACH explained how the Group envisaged the debate on the Commission programme and what it thought the plan for an inter-institutional agreement with the European Parliament should contain.

Marie-Luise CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI, the vice-chairman of the Group(I), made an impassioned appeal for a broad Community policy on employment; such a policy could not be achieved by isolated action taken by individual Member States.

Erik BLUMENFELD (G) rounded off the debate by drawing attention to the interdependence of security and economic policies. He went on to say that the Community could only reduce its dependence on oil if it was willing to develop other sources of energy, adding that recycling only made sense if the petro-dollars were used to create new investment.

In the debate of 8. April 1981 the Group Chairman Egon A. KLEPSCH said that the European Council Meeting in Maarstricht had brought a thorough discussion of social and economic issues and had identified the causes of the economic mistakes made by the Community with admirable clarity: the communiqué called for the structural strengthening of the European economy by reducing production costs and increasing productive investment - tasks which had long featured in resolutions adopted by the European Parliament. But the summit had failed to prescribe a therapy for the ills it had diagnosed; there was merely a general complaint about the American policy of high interest rates and the inflation-fuelling effect of index-linking.

Mr KLEPSCH went on to say that the restructuring of European industries would only succeed if there was a commitment to eliminate within a given period the underlying problem of distorted competition which had arisen as a result of the excessively liberal use of national subsidies.

Mariano RUMOR (EPP/I) expressed once more the Group's disappointment that the President of the European Council had not appeared in person before Parliament.

Another member of the Group, Jean PENDERS, pointed out that Mr Van Agt had been quite willing to appear before Parliament, but he failed to obtain the Council's unanimous approval to do so. He went on to deplore the fact that no decision had been reached on the matter of the European Parliament's permanent seat.

Mr RUMOR turned to the institutional question and said: 'If it turns out that the Treaty is insufficient for the development which has taken place so far and that we shall need for the first moves towards European Union, then it will have to be amended.'

Ernst MULLER-HERMANN (EPP/G) rejected the notion that in a time of serious economic difficulties there was no room for Community action. He said that a major Community effort was required instead of attempts to solve the Community's problems by purely selfish means; (e.g. in the fisheries policy) but was the European Council capable of such an effort?

Frans van der GUN (EPP/NL) said that a Community initiative was needed to fight unemployment, especially unemployment among young people; discussions were under way but there was as yet no European policy in this area. Another Dutchman, Bouke BEUMER raised the same point: he suggested a coordinated Council (the Ministers of Economics, Finance and of Social Affairs) might be able to draw up a coherent joint programme.

Nicolas ESTGEN (EPP/L) too considered lack of coordination one of the reasons for the feeling of disillusionment in Europe. What was needed was more leadership; since the European Council was proving totally inadequate at this task, proper ministries for Community Affairs should be established.

Giosuè LIGIOS (I) said that the citizens of Europe were unable to understand how decisions of great historical significance, solemnly taken in the past, such as bringing about an economic and monetary union, transforming the European Community into a European Union, increasing the powers of the European Parliament, the need to bring about a better balance between the various regions of the Community and the implementation of a common energy policy were being neglected.

Finally, Victor MICHEL (EPP/B) spoke in favour of the Jumbo Council. Its tasks should be: to draw up a plan for reflating the economy, to make contact with both sides of industry, so as to encourage job retraining, to open the way for the technologies of the future and to increase Community commitment to the Third World.

THE DEBATE ON THE 'MANDATE OF 30 MAY 1980

On 24 June 1981, pursuant to its mandate the Commission submitted a report proposing a broadly-based Community strategy for the promotion of European integration. The merit of this document is that it does not simply seek to establish a kind of European offset agreement (a balance between the payments to and the receipts from the Community budget); rather it is concerned with the re-channelling of resources so as better to meet the challenges in the spheres of energy, inflation and unemployment as well as international competition. It is the Commission's opinion that once these objectives have been achieved, the position of all Member States will have improved to such a degree that the sharing of sacrifices and benefits within the Community will assume secondary importance.

It is a fact that the dispute over the equitable sharing of sacrifices and benefits within the Community - which has been raging at least since the European Council meeting in Strasbourg on 21/22 June 1979, was still unresolved when the European Council met in Dublin on 29/30 November 1979, formed the main topic of discussion during the sittings of 27/28 April and 1/2 December 1980 in Luxembourg and was finally settled (but only for one year) on 13 June 1980 in Venice - has had a paralysing effect on the integration of the Community. The greater the efforts to obtain a 'juste retour', the less chance there will be of achieving effective integration which will benefit the Community as a whole.

In the debate on 7 July 1981, during which the group chairman Egon A. KLEPSCH was the only member of the group to speak (a general debate will take place in the autumn on the basis of such Commission proposals as have been spelled out by then), the broad approach adopted by the Commission was commended, but the lack of detailed proposals was criticized.

Mr KLEPSCH said that the Commission was right in calling first and foremost for the continued development of the European Monetary System; but why was there no mention in the report of something which has been generally known since the WERNER and TINDEMANS reports, namely that this continued development required a central authority with autonomous power to direct the money supply and the value of money?

Since there must be simultaneous progress towards economic, monetary and institutional integration, a Community of the Ten and soon of the Twelve could never be governed while the principle of unanimity continued to apply.

The Commission proposed that farm prices should be guided by world market prices; but this, said KLEPSCH, presupposed that the world market functioned soundly. In the group's opinion there could be no question of adjustment to the prices of depressed, disrupted and distorted world markets.

The idea of compensating the Guarantee Section overspending (compared with the gross domestic product) was rejected, as was the idea of partly renationalizing this category of expenditure. That would conflict with the aim of achieving solidarity between the wealthy and the less wealthy regions.

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During the July 1981 part-session the results of the Luxembourg European Council meeting and the British Presidency's programme were debated. The main topics of discussion were: the Commission's report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980, the preparations for the World Economic Summit in Ottawa, the results of the so-called 'Jumbo Council', trade relations with Japan and the Afghanistan Plan.

Leo TINDEMANS (EPP/B), the first member of our group to speak, answered Lord Carrington, the British President-in-Office of the Council, with a quotation from Jean Monnet to the effect that the British were difficult partners if they were negotiating in their own interests, but were loyal allies when on the same side of the table.

His main demands to the British Presidency were: the launching of a new industrial policy, progress in the field of political cooperation including defence, possibly the establishment of a Secretariat for Political Cooperation, an improvement of relations with the United States with the aim of setting up a monetary and economic agreement between the Dollar-Yen and the European currency area.

Alfredo DIANA (EPP/I) dealt with questions of economic convergence, the proportion of agricultural expenditure in relation to what the Community spends in other sectors and the need for the continued development of the European Monetary System. He thought that it would be wrong to try and finance convergence through savings in agricultural expenditure, especially since the agricultural price support system was proving inadequate - in the case of Mediterranean products for instance. The present outflow of currency reserves underlined the need for progress in monetary unification.

Bouke BEUMER (EPP/NL) discussed the development of the free internal market, the reduced competitiveness in some sectors of European industry and the possibility of stepping up Community action to assist small and medium-sized undertakings. He justified his demand for a more far-reaching common industrial policy by saying that if each Member State tried to stimulate its own economy, the Community would finish up as an also-ran.

This wide range of proposals and suggestions, this medley of critical comment which can only be hinted at here is an expression of the opinion of convinced Europeans who see in the leave-well-alone attitude of national governments and the tendency to let problems accumulate unresolved an acute danger for the Community and for the Member States.

The European Parliament embodies the conscience of Europe when it talks with or about the European and national executives; this is its function and its inalienable right.

The EPP Group fulfills this role by recognizing what the European Community actually is, but goes on pointing out what it could be.

Friedrich FUGMANN

III. THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES AND ACTION TAKEN AT PART-SESSIONS

POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Political Affairs Committee again elected Mariano RUMOR as its chairman (unanimously less one vote) at its March 1981 meeting. This year, the work of the committee has again been generally inspired by the activity of the EPP members, whose number (11 members), office (chairman of the committee, chairman of the Subcommittee on Institutional Problems, rapporteur on the draft uniform electoral law), and unity of purpose have ensured that they hold a preponderant position.

Both in committee work and in voting in the plenary sitting, the de facto alliance between the EPP Group, the European Democratic Group, and the Liberal Group has resulted in a majority on most important subjects that has been consistent without being monolithic.

In a word, the doctrine that emerges from this unity of views and which is profoundly inspired by the broad ideals of christian democracy can be summed up as follows:

- progress in building Europe will depend on the strengthening of the Community institutions and must lead in the direction of the political achievement of a federal Europe;
- respect for the individual in the Community must call forth unfailing vigilance in the struggle for human rights everywhere in the world where they are infringed;
- Europe must play its full part in international relations, speaking with a single voice to establish its identity and promote its values. While maintaining solidarity with the United States within the framework of the Atlantic Alliance, Europe must strengthen its own means of defence and act with clarity and firmness of purpose in relation to the Soviet Union. Cooperation with the Third World will be one of the priority objectives of a Community that takes a generous view of its responsibilities.

The work of the Political Affairs Committee and the initiatives taken by its EPP members in the course of part-sessions from July 1980 to July 1981 centred round the following six principal areas.

- (a) institutional problems
- (b) external policy

- (c) defence
- (d) human rights
- (e) uniform electoral law
- (f) the question of the seat of the European Parliament.

A. Institutional problems

The July 1981 part-session was the culminating point of a long process of reflection, as a result of which Parliament was able to produce a bold doctrine on institutional matters. That part-session in fact saw the conjunction of two parallel, and ultimately complementary approaches:

- + the constituent and federalist approach, which calls for the Community to extend its prerogatives, for the Treaties to be amended and, to this end, for the European Parliament to set up a committee specifically instructed to draw up proposals pointing in this direction;
- + the pragmatic and progressive approach initiated with the setting up of the Subcommittee on Institutional Problems with the intention of improving relations between the institutions of the EEC and exploiting to the maximum the potential available within the framework of the existing Treaties.

For some months there had been a number of misunderstandings within Parliament as to the compatibility of these two approaches. As the unrelenting and exclusive proponents of the former, the 'constituents' led by Altiero SPINELLI (Italian Communist), and the 'Crocodile' Group, had played down the efforts of the Political Affairs Committee and the Subcommittee on Institutional Problems to make step-by-step progress with Europe.

The EPP Group did not rise to the crocodile initiative, considering that in matters of federalist initiative and orthodoxy, it had greater seniority and continuity of thought than any other political group.

The VAN AERSEN motion for a resolution tabled on behalf of the Group in September 1979 shows that the EPP is neither timid nor lacking in imagination on this point. In fact, one of the high points of the July 1981 part-session was this double success of the EPP method. For the principal reports drawn up by the Subcommittee on Institutional Problems, chaired by André DILIGENT, over a period of nearly a whole year, were adopted with strong majorities by the plenary Assembly, thereby highlighting the value of the step-by-step method. Similarly, under an amendment tabled by Sjouke JONKER, Jochen VAN AERSEN, Egon A. KLEPSCH, Erik BLUMENFELD and others, on behalf of the EPP Group, which replaced nearly the entire text of the Crocodile Club motion, Parliament decided by 161 votes to 24, with 12 abstentions:

- to take full initiative in giving fresh impetus to the establishment of European union;

- to create a permanent committee on institutional problems as from the second half of the term of office of the European Parliament, whose task it will be to draw up amendments to the existing Treaties;
- to ask the Subcommittee on Institutional Problems to submit to it proposals for a clear division of powers.

Thus a procedure has been created that should make for far-reaching changes in the aims and structure of the Political Affairs Committee. In future the committee will concentrate its work on external policy, security, and human rights. Questions of an institutional nature will be considered by a new permanent committee whose task it will be to make proposals to the Member States with a view to achieving significant progress with Community integration. The limit fixed by the Treaties need no longer be considered as an unbreakable taboo. Their revision must be considered as an item of necessary progress without which the prospect of new direct elections to the European Parliament in 1984 would lose much of its significance.

For the present, the reports submitted by the Political Affairs Committee following the work of the Subcommittee on Institutional Problems can lead to progress in relations between the institutions of the Community. Five of them were adopted in July 1981: the HANSCH report¹ (relations between the European Parliament and the Council), the VAN MIERT report² (right of initiative and role of the European Parliament in the legislative power of the Community), DILIGENT report³ (relations between the European Parliament and national parliaments), BADUEL-GLORIOSO report⁴ (relations between the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee) and the report by Lady ELLES⁵ (European political cooperation and the role of the European Parliament).

The contribution of members of the EPP Group to this series is considerable. André DILIGENT's report was adopted by 127 votes to 20. It asks for regular and systematic relations to be set up between the European Parliament and the national parliaments. New channels of information could be created and reciprocal exchanges organized. Members of the European Parliament should be able to attend meetings of national parliamentary committees without voting rights. Two other reports by EPP members were discussed by the Subcommittee on Institutional Problems, namely Erik BLUMENFELD's report on the European Parliament's role in negotiating accession treaties and other treaties and agreements between the European Community and third countries, and Mario ANTONIOZZI's report on relations between the European Parliament and the European Council.

¹ Dok 1-216/81

² Dok 1-207/81

³ Dok 1-206/81

⁴ Dok 1-226/81

⁵ Dok 1-335/81

When it has completed its consideration of these reports, the Subcommittee on Institutional Problems will be instructed to make proposals for a balanced allocation of responsibilities between the Political Affairs Committee and the new committee to be set up on institutional questions. During the major debate which was held in Strasbourg in July on institutional prospects, Erik BLUMENFELD, representing the EPP on the Political Affairs Committee, while highlighting the desirability of qualitative progress towards European integration through a revision of the Treaties, stressed the value of the method of step-by-step progress which can lead gradually to significant increases in the weight of supra-national institutions in the best tradition of the Schuman plan.

B. External policy

EPP members were able to define their positions on external policy questions within the Political Affairs Committee in discussion of reports submitted to it and in plenary sitting, either on reports submitted to the Assembly on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, or in debates preceding votes on motions for resolutions tabled with requests for urgent procedure, or in the form of questions to the Council, or during debates following the statement by the President-in-Office of the Foreign Affairs Ministers. They also had the opportunity to put questions to the President of the Commission and the President of the Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers during colloquia on political cooperation.

1. Work relating to the CSCE (Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) was the subject of a wide-ranging debate in plenary sitting on 15 October 1980 on the basis of the report by Mariano RUMOR¹ on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee. Mariano RUMOR stated in particular that 'the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan violates the principles clearly outlined in the preamble to the Final Act on the close links between peace and security in Europe and outside Europe. It violates what is outlined in the second principle, which proscribes the threat or use of force also in international relations in general'.

Egon KLEPSCH also stated that the European Parliament had firmly condemned the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan as incompatible with any realistic idea of détente. Mariano RUMOR stressed that the détente was inherently indivisible and at the same time regional and global in character. He continued: 'The notion of indivisibility is absolutely essential in our eyes and it has to be interpreted not only in a territorial sense but also in qualitative terms. We cannot accept any distinction between détente at the political, military and human levels'. André DILIGENT pointed out that the increasing military imbalance heightened the risks of war. 'We are all in favour of peace, but peace will not, it seems to me, be achieved unless two conditions are met: as a first stage, restoring a balance which will enable the two sides to deal with each other as equals; and secondly

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genuine monitoring of disarmament - with the presence of observers and the implementation of agreed undertakings'. Jean PENDERS deplored the treatment inflicted on the citizens of the Eastern Bloc countries who were regarded as dissidents and persecuted merely for wanting to secure observance of the provisions of the Helsinki Act in their own country. 'The real dissidents are the authorities in the Soviet Union?' he continued, adding that the Final Act must be used 'as a flexible policy instrument; in other words, we must try to maintain a balance between the various baskets in securing its implementation'. Otto von HABSBURG asserted that the Community was only the nucleus for Europe, the long-term objective of which was peaceful reunification. 'Those peoples which are at present separated from us by military force also belong to Europe. We also have a responsibility for their right of self determination. For us, the Poles, the Magyars, the Czechs and the Slovaks - to name but a few - are just as much Europeans as we are'. In a particularly realistic and critical analysis of 'détente', Otto von HABSBURG pointed out that 'a policy of limited détente, which is what Moscow wants, is aimed only at gaining time to build up Soviet military superiority, with the economic aid of the West, and complete the encirclement of Europe by Africa and Asia'. In a speech urging balanced reciprocity in the East Bloc interpretation of détente, Egon KLEPSCH stressed that it was 'not right for the Soviet Union to take advantage of western know-how while at the same time, when it comes to the cooperation which is getting off the ground in the energy sector, being very reluctant with regard to the exchange of information. The principle of balanced reciprocity must be maintained'. And who were the real beneficiaries of East-West trade? André DILIGENT put the question ironically when he said 'I still believe that Lenin was joking when he said that we would even sell them the rope with which to hang us, but I would add that the joke is worth a little thought ...'.

2. The Middle East, is, together with East-West relations, one of the major external policy themes to which the European Parliament gives continual attention. Jean PENDERS has been appointed rapporteur by the Political Affairs Committee and will submit a general document on the subject in the autumn of 1981. In the external policy debate of 19 November 1980 following the statement by Mr THORN, President-in-Office of the Council, Erik BLUMENFELD asked whether the Council had taken stock of the changes that had occurred in the region since the war between Iraq and Iran and the election of a new United States President. He pointed out that it was incumbent on Europeans to play an active role in the Middle East. But would not the continuation of the Euro-Arab dialogue be complicated by the fact of the presidency of the Arab League being held by the PLO, which refused to recognize Israel, as from 1981?

On the subject of the Middle East, and of Lebanon and other countries, Leo TINDEMANS expressed regret in the same debate that Europe was delaying speaking with a single voice and adopting a common position. In his report on European union in 1975, four areas had been identified that should be the

subject of a common approach: relations with the United States, security in Europe, the new world economic order, and the problems of the Mediterranean countries.

3. Turkey, which had ties to the Community through the Association Treaty, was a source of concern to EPP members. The military, which had seized power on 12 September 1980, had provisionally suspended parliamentary activities in order more effectively to combat terrorism by the extreme left and the extreme right alike. Their objective, as defined from the outset by General EVREN, was to restore a healthy and durable democracy and to consolidate the country's position within the Western Alliance and the Community of European Democratic Nations. While the Socialists and Communists had condemned the military intervention and called for the suspension of relations between the EEC and Turkey until democracy had been fully restored, the EPP members had taken a more adaptable position. Following a resolution adopted by Parliament under urgent procedure on 10 April 1981, the Political Affairs Committee appointed Kai-Uwe von HASSEL as rapporteur to take stock of the political situation in Turkey. The rapporteur, accompanied by the author of the present document, visited Ankara from 28 to 31 May 1981, where he met government figures at the highest level, as well as senior representatives of the temporarily suspended political parties, and leaders of both sides of industry. In his report submitted to the Political Affairs Committee on 23 June 1981¹, Kai-Uwe von HASSEL concluded that the military authority was a genuinely democratic one, its intervention having been made absolutely necessary by attempts at destabilization that had been aimed at Turkey for a number of years. Europe should therefore help Ankara to restore ordinary democratic practices in the best possible conditions. But it would be dangerous and counter-productive to isolate Turkey by condemning the action of the authorities and withdrawing economic aid and political support.

4. Poland has been the subject of close attention in the West since the arrival of the 'Polish summer' in August 1980 under the leadership of Lech Walesa and the Solidarity Movement, and was the subject of a report submitted on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee by Jean PENDERS² and adopted on 13 Sept. 1980. Initially devoted to human rights, the PENDERS report provided the opportunity for a wide-ranging debate on the fascinating developments in a communist country seeking to go its own road and under the constant threat of Soviet intervention. 'Whichever way we look at it, the fact is that an element of possible opposition has been accepted in a totalitarian state ... The future of Poland is primarily a matter for the Poles themselves. We condemn any intervention from whatever quarter and of whatever nature. The important thing now is to consolidate the agreements of Gdansk and Katowice, which will require economic and financial support from the West. I am thinking here particularly of the high level of state indebtedness in Poland. A debt amounting to 20,000 million dollars is a serious burden on the Polish economy'.

¹ PE 73.692

² Doc Nr. 1-219/80

That was how the rapporteur described the situation in the plenary sitting of 17 September 1980, at which other EPP members of the Political Affairs Committee also spoke. Stressing the importance of the events in Poland, Erik BLUMENFELD stated, 'seldom since the end of the last war have political events more deeply stirred the hearts and minds of people in free Europe as those which have taken place in the last few weeks... The Polish people should therefore know ... that support from the European Community is and will be forthcoming without any precondition of a political nature so that we may help people in Poland over the exceptionally difficult economic future which awaits them and make a European contribution to their welfare. For this is what the Polish workers and people want, to see Europe and Poland growing step by step closer and closer to each other'.

Mario ANTONIOZZI considered that the events in Poland had overwhelmingly refuted the arguments of those who maintained that the right to strike and the exercise of other freedoms were irrelevant in the Communist countries in that the workers were supposed to manage the undertakings themselves. It was not just the political dissidents who were involved in the struggle. 'This time it is the workers themselves, and their participation has not been on a small scale but as a genuinely popular movement in pursuit of freedom, a movement towards us, towards our way of thinking and towards our principles.' He concluded, 'We should feel real gratitude to the Polish workers and people who - and it is no coincidence - are generally catholic, which goes to show that those who believe in the christian virtues are closer to real human values than others and are better equipped to defend them both in spirit and action'. Leo TINDEMANS paid tribute to the part Poland had played 'in Europe, in Europe's history, for the European ideal, and for liberty in Europe'. He added, 'The Poles have often paid for their commitment with their lives'.

With aim of giving concrete backing to these views, the EPP Group submitted a request to the Council on 18 December 1980 for food aid at reduced prices for Poland.

5. The Western Sahara - The discussion on the report submitted by Mr LALOR¹ (Irish EPD) on the Western Sahara enabled the EPP Group to adopt a firm position on the Polisario. During the debate in plenary sitting on 12 March 1981 on the basis of a report adopted in the Political Affairs Committee on 31 October 1980, the principal group options were debated and adopted following a vote of 140 in favour to 92 against. The resolution stressed that the Polisario Front Movement was not a liberation movement, did not represent the population of the Western Sahara, since the majority of its leaders and members were not native to the region. In the debate, Otto von HABSBURG described the Polisario as 'a foreign legion in the pay of the Libyan tyrant Gaddafi who has just shown his true colours by invading Chad ... The ultimate goal of the totalitarian and imperialistic united front between the Soviet Union and Gaddafi is not the Western Sahara. They are aiming at the Straits

¹ Doc-Nr. 1-532/80

of Gibraltar, which we in the north of Europe are also dependent upon'. In this victory over the Left, the EPP and the European Parliament made a major advance and helped to strengthen the position of the Moroccan authorities. King Hassan was able subsequently to announce at the Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity that Morocco was prepared to hold a referendum among the peoples concerned.

C. Defence

Does defence fall within the European Parliament's terms of reference? EPP members have always replied in the affirmative to this question, which arouses passionate reactions in other political groups and failure to act on the part of certain governments. There is a certain inconsistency in agreeing that Parliament is competent to consider the economic and diplomatic aspects of East-West relations, as at the Madrid Conference, while denying it the right to broach the security aspects. Kai Uwe von HASSEL, joint author of a question tabled on 29 September 1979 on European cooperation on armaments supplies, and Olivier d'ORMESSON, author of a question tabled on 17 April 1980 on the joint protection of maritime lines of communication between Europe and its sources of energy and primary products supplies were not afraid to break the taboo. Despite obstructive tactics and procedural manipulation by the left-wing groups to prevent a debate from being held on the latter question, Olivier d'ORMESSON's motion was referred to the Political Affairs Committee. Having overcome further attempts to have it declared inadmissible by the Socialist Group, the EPP succeeded in having the report entrusted to one of its members, André DILIGENT, who drew up a report on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee which was adopted in November 1980¹. The report takes stock of the overwhelming rise to power of the Soviet naval forces on all the world's oceans, and the policy of occupying strategic bases being pursued by Moscow in Africa and the Indian Ocean. Since it is now more dependent than ever on overseas sources for its supplies of vital materials, would not Europe be better able to protect its sea routes by coordinating the surveillance missions of the fleets of its principal naval powers? The Atlantic Alliance, concluded in 1949, does not cover the zones located south of the Tropic of Cancer. The South Atlantic and the Persian Gulf region are not therefore protected by a concerted security effort by the European and American allies. The DILIGENT report, which proposed that progress should be made with European defence in one of the areas where joint action was most clearly justified, was virtually buried after its adoption, albeit by a large majority, in the Political Affairs Committee. But after serving a term in limbo, it has been tabled for the September 1981 part-session.

¹ Doc-Nr. 1-697/80

D. Human rights

The members of the EPP Group consider it an unfailing part of their duty to condemn without discrimination violations of human rights and attacks on human dignity anywhere in the world where they are perpetrated. How effective are such condemnations?

It is difficult to judge, but the speed with which information travels and the state of political and economic interdependence in what sociologists call the 'planet village' can give a greater impact than might be expected to the pressure that the European Parliament can exercise on certain authoritarian governments. Even if its appeals have only managed to save a few lives or improve conditions for a small number of prisoners, the European Parliament would still be entitled to consider its action had been worthwhile and was fully in line with its responsibilities.

Are human rights violated in our Community? Certainly not by our governments, who have all signed and who apply the European Convention on Human Rights. But terrorism is an attack on the liberty of innocent citizens. An intergroup proposal submitted on 14 October 1980 by Erik BLUMENFELD expressed condemnation of the Antwerp, Bologna, Munich and Paris attacks. In the debate on 17 October, Jean SEITLINGER stated that 'democratic freedoms do not come as a once-and-for-all gift of the gods but have continually to be earned by the civic efforts of the peoples of Europe. Let us not respond to violence but rather let us demand justice under the law. Let us eradicate the seeds of intolerance, terrorism and racism'. Well aware of the importance of this question, Otto von HABSBURG tabled an urgent motion calling on the governments of the Community to organize more effectively in the joint combat against terrorism. The resolution was adopted on 10 July 1981.

And beyond the Community's frontiers? It is unfortunately in the Third World countries, in Latin America, and in the Communist countries, that human rights' violations are at their most flagrant. The EPP therefore joined with the Socialist Group in adopting a resolution on 11 July 1980 condemning violations of human rights and civil rights committed by the Government of Argentina. Jean PENDERS condemned the practice of organized kidnappings by so-called 'death squads' and other groupings, with the régime denying any official responsibility in that country.

A report having been referred to the Political Affairs Committee on violations of human rights in Uruguay, the Assembly held a debate on this subject on 15 January 1981 at which Maria-Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI, Group spokesman, stated that despite its long tradition as a country of democracy and social progress, 'Uruguay has seen its political and social institutions destabilized by the combined effect of a serious economic recession since the 1960s and the guerilla campaign of the Tupamaros. The urban terrorism and the political kidnappings of the latter have encouraged the establishment of

an increasingly openly repressive and authoritative régime composed entirely of soldiers ... Political prisoners are arrested, physically and mentally tortured and even killed. Sometimes, indeed, they disappear without trace, as in Argentina'. Maria-Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI outlined the main points in the motion which asked the Commission and the Council for strict monitoring of the EEC-Uruguay trade agreements, joint action of the United Nations, closer cooperation with all the democratic Uruguayan movements, and an appropriate policy for monitoring arms exports.

The EPP also expressed its views on the referendum held by the military junta in Chile on 11 September 1980 in order to legitimize the dictatorship in power. During the debate of 18 September 1980, Egon A. KLEPSCH justified EPP opposition to the referendum, which it regarded as anti-democratic. On the occasion of the Vth Interparliamentary Conference of the European Parliament and the Latin-American Parliament in January 1981, Egon A. KLEPSCH and Maria-Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI visited Chile where they were able to hold a meeting with Christian-Democratic President FREI.

The EPP members of the Political Affairs Committee have also condemned the persecutions that have claimed some 300,000 members of the Bahai religious community in Iran as victims. At the September 1980 part-session, and again in April 1981, Otto von HABSBURG and Jean PENDERS expressed the Group's indignation at the discrimination and violence to which the members of the sect had fallen victim on the sole grounds of their religious beliefs.

The protection of human rights in the world seemed sufficiently important to the members of the Political Affairs Committee for them to instruct Mrs van den HEUVEL (Netherlands, Socialist) to draw up a report on the organization of work in relation to human rights in Parliament. The report was adopted in May 1981, and provides, among other things, for the Political Affairs Committee to act as the committee responsible for human rights problems outside the EEC, and for an annual report on human rights in the world to be drawn up by the Political Affairs Committee and followed up with a debate in plenary sitting. Jean PENDERS was a member of the working party that assisted Mrs van den HEUVEL in drawing up her proposals.

E. Uniform electoral law

The Political Affairs Committee has established a subcommittee on uniform electoral law, whose rapporteur, Jean SEITLINGER, was asked to draw up proposals whereby, in accordance with the Treaty of Rome, the Assembly would submit arrangements to the Council for its own election. The report, which put forward two alternatives, A and B, was drawn up by the subcommittee and forwarded, early in 1980, to the Political Affairs Committee. Strange as it may seem, a number of attempts were then made by the Socialist Group and the European Democratic Group to obstruct the report. The SEITLINGER report had

to be forwarded to each political group for its opinion. The deadlines for their replies had to be extended, thereby holding up consideration of the report in committee. However, at the insistence of the chairman Mariano RUMOR, discussion finally got under way at the April committee meetings, and again in June 1981.

While the EPP Group had already adopted a position on the alternatives proposed in the draft report at its Aix-la-Chapelle seminar of 2 and 3 June 1981, the Socialists and the British Conservatives came out in favour of dropping the report. This surprising position is explained by the deep division separating the Socialists on this subject, and by British satisfaction with the existing electoral system (simple majority) as used in the elections in Britain in June 1979. With the support of all the EPP and Liberal members of the Political Affairs Committee, Mariano RUMOR refused to drop one of the few assignments explicitly conferred on Parliament by the Treaties, and on 24 June 1981 asked Jean SEITLINGER to prepare a more finished version of the report on which the committee could deliver an opinion. Having regard to the time needed for ratification by the national parliaments, the draft uniform electoral law would need to be adopted by the autumn of 1981 in order to come into force in time for the June 1984 elections ...

F. The question of the seat of the European Parliament

This has been a source of heated debate both in the Political Affairs Committee, for several months, and at the July 1981 part-session when Parliament considered the draft report by Mr ZAGARI¹ (Italian Socialist). Parliament had been asked to consider a series of motions tabled by each political group with the aim of finding a practical solution to the difficulties caused by the diversity of its places of work: Strasbourg, Luxembourg, and Brussels. In the absence of a definitive decision by the Council, which is alone authorized to fix the seat of Parliament, should Parliament submit with resignation to the material and mental constraints occasioned by the splitting up of its services over several places of work and the incessant travel imposed on both Members of Parliament and staff? The Political Affairs Committee had therefore been asked to draw up a report; this was not adopted until the meeting in The Hague in June 1981, when it was immediately forwarded to the members at the Strasbourg part-session of 6 to 10 July. The much amended ZAGARI report proposed, in the form in which it was adopted on 8 July 1981 by 187 votes to 118 with 7 abstentions, a bipolar solution: all the part-sessions would be held in Strasbourg, while the committees and the political groups would generally meet in Brussels. Parliament made a point of stressing that this approach could only be considered as a temporary formula, the long-term objective being to concentrate all Parliament's activities in a single place. Erik BLUMENFELD, Group spokesman, indicated that the provisional formula recommended in the ZAGARI report met with the views of

¹ Doc-Nr. 1-333/81

the great majority of the EPP Group. The supporters of Brussels as the single place of work were beaten. Of the EPP members, Jean PENDERS had come out in favour of Brussels. But the big battalions of the Members favouring the Belgian capital had been mainly recruited among the British and certain Socialist Members.

The EPP Group and the Liberal Group had held a joint meeting on 30 June in Brussels on institutional questions and the problem of the seat. It was clear that a fairly close identity of views existed between the two groups on the principal outstanding political problems.

CONCLUSIONS

It is difficult, and necessarily arbitrary, to try to sum up in a few pages of a report the activities of the members of a parliamentary group as large as the EPP within a committee regarded as the one that is most open to the external world and whose range of activities is highly varied. Committee work can often be tedious: dozens of amendments must be debated and put to the vote so making each report more representative of the opinions of the committee as a whole. On matters as sensitive as external policy, political union, or human rights, the odds against obtaining a coherent majority can sometimes seem impossible.

Every nuance of political opinion from the extreme Left to the nationalist Right is represented on the Political Affairs Committee. Moreover, the doctrinal cleavages must be multiplied by the differences of approach that are made inevitable by the presence of ten different national temperaments. With its 43 members, the Political Affairs Committee is one of the most highly coloured microcosms that could possibly exist in international politics.

And yet, vis-à-vis the outside world, the media and the governments, the positions taken by the Political Affairs Committee come across more often than not as both consistent and militant. For out of this flux of temperament and conviction, there emerges, on the conclusion of what are often tumultuous debates, a will that becomes the will of the whole committee and generally carries the day in plenary sitting. The alchemy works for at least two reasons:

The 3 Centre groups (EPP, ED, Lib.) have a majority, and on most questions their views are generally close enough to make compromise possible. Moreover, the skill and perseverance of the chairman are an important contribution to the harmony of the proceedings and to the convergence of positions. Although it frequently makes its presence felt, the 'majority' is not exclusive. The EPP Group, the biggest group in the committee (the regular presence of substitutes such as Luigi MACARIO, Wolfgang SCHALL, Pierre DESCHAMPS, Marc FISCHBACH and Marlene LENZ ensures that the Group can rely on the 11 votes to which it is

entitled) plays a pivotal role. It is at the centre of the political activity of the committee, remains open to its left, and is the loyal ally of the two other groups making up the majority.

Committee work is the submerged part of the iceberg, the tip of which, the most spectacular part, is revealed during plenary sittings. The responsibilities of the members of the Political Affairs Committee are considerable. They include giving Europe a political voice in the world, and giving an impetus to governments that are too often bound by the hesitation of their administrations in promoting the political and institutional construction of Europe. This means that they must help in raising the consciousness of the other members of their groups so as to ensure that the debates in plenary sitting, which are the culminating point of a long process, can prove as fruitful as possible.

At the end of this reference period, and following the important institutional debates held in July 1981, one question above all must be asked: What is the future of the Political Affairs Committee? Will it be split in two? If so, will it retain its full status? Will it in fact be given increasingly regular opportunities to consider the essential issues of security and defence?

The EPP members, the traditional 'leaders' on the Political Affairs Committee, face the important responsibility of answering these questions.

Pascal FONTAINE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The Common Agricultural Policy, often referred to as the 'cornerstone of the Community' because the most progress has been made in this field, was very much in the forefront of Community policy in the year under review.

Developments in the agricultural sector made it necessary to consider how costs could be kept down. It was the Group of the European People's Party in particular which put forward proposals to achieve this goal without abandoning the basic principles of the CAP.

Although this was the major topic under consideration in the Committee on Agriculture over the last year, a large number of equally important aspects of agricultural policy were also discussed and led to decisions in plenary session which merit attention.

1. PRICE POLICY

In 1981/82 agricultural prices had to be fixed under particularly difficult conditions. All the Member States were suffering equally from the economic crisis. The whole population's expectations in terms of earnings and the states' financial resources had to be cut down. Decisions on prices in the agricultural sector, therefore, had to balance the - in some cases justified - demands from farmers with the fact that the Community's agricultural budget was already almost exhausted. The situation was made more difficult by the debate on reducing costs in the agricultural sector although no final report had been submitted by the time the price decisions were being taken. As a result, the fixing of agricultural prices for 1981/82¹ was no easy task; particularly not for the rapporteur, Giosue LIGIOS (EPP, I), who was responsible for assessing the Commission's proposals on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture.

The aims of the CD Group, as formulated by the leader of the working party on agriculture, Teun TOLMAN (EPP, NL), namely an average price increase of 11% with appropriate adjustments between sectors and a series of subsidiary measures secured extensive support in Parliament.

The subsidiary measures consisted of adjusting various exchange rates to the ECU thus effecting the entire agricultural sector and of measures in individual sectors.

In the field of milk and dairy products, co-responsibility was retained at its previous level. Among other things, subsidies for school milk were increased; this had been one of the measures demanded by the CD Group.

Although the principle of co-responsibility in the cereals sector was recognized, its implementation was postponed until 1982/83.

1) Dok 1-50/81

In the meat sectors, a Community grading scale was adopted for beef as well as price increases. A new market organization for sugar was introduced which is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

In addition to price increases and some subsidies in other areas, structural policy objectives were reflected in a variety of measures including price decisions.

Although the decisions on prices for 1981/82 were taken quickly, it turned out that there was a danger of them not being implemented on time as a result of uncertainty surrounding some of the subsidiary measures. In a motion for a resolution, Isidor FRÜH (EPP, D) and other members of the CD Group and the Committee on Agriculture called on the Council to remove these uncertainties and implement the price decisions on schedule. This motion which was adopted by a large majority in Parliament helped bring about agreement in the Council.

Parliament also carried out its functions as a budgetary monitoring authority in other spheres. Mark CLINTON (EPP, IRL) drafted an opinion on the Ninth Financial Report on the EAGGF¹ for the Committee on Budgetary Control. He observed that the Guidance Section received less than 10% of the appropriations for the Guarantee Section. This ratio should be changed to benefit the Guidance Section to strengthen structural policy as advocated by the CD Group.

The amendment to the regulation on monetary compensatory amounts² also reflects an aspect of price policy. The rapporteur, Isidor FRÜH (D) pointed out that Greek accession meant that monetary compensatory amounts were necessary for rice and olive oil. The amendment takes account of this.

2. POLICY IN INDIVIDUAL SECTORS

2.1 Sugar

The new version of the Regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar³ was governed by similar considerations to the decisions on agricultural prices. Here too it was a question of improving the CAP, i.e. achieving economies in agricultural spending. The rapporteur, Reinhold BOCKLET (EPP, D) noted in his report that the market organization for sugar is one of the few areas in which de facto cost neutrality has generally been achieved. The cost of development aid measures and of a notional buffer stock which fall within the sphere of the sugar market organization (ACP sugar, strategic reserves), should nevertheless not be directly financed from the agriculture budget, but should be entered separately in the budget.

The market organization for sugar already contains two co-responsibility instruments in its quota system, namely the quantity restrictions for A and B beet and the production levy for B beet. This is quite sufficient to control the sugar market provided the instruments are properly applied.

Therefore, the rapporteur opposed additional levies, for example on the A quota, and called for a precise definition of the underlying costs prior to implementing the principle of cost neutrality.

¹PE 71.964

²Doc. 1-817/79

³Doc. 1-839/80

The new market organization for sugar had also been improved by including isoglucose.

The new regulation on the market organization for sugar illustrates by and large the way in which many of the ideas of CD policy have been put into practice as a result of the active commitment of members of the EPP Group. The market organization for sugar may serve as an example for other market organizations particularly with regard to improving the CAP.

2.2 Wine

In the wine growing sector, events have taken an unfavourable turn for winegrowers in recent years.

Several motions for resolutions on this subject were referred to the Committee on Agriculture. These resolutions were reflected in the report on the present situation in the Community wine-growing sector¹. The rapporteur, Arnaldo COLLESELLI (EPP, I) dealt with a wide range of problems facing winegrowers. An increase in production is being accompanied by a gradual reduction in consumption. As a result, prices are plummeting, with consequences for the 3 million people employed in wine-growing. Further problems exist in specific areas such as structural defects in wine cooperatives.

This report contains proposals for short, medium and long term measures to improve the market situation in the wine sector.

In plenary sitting, Joachim DALSASS (EPP, I) and Olivier d'ORMESSON (EPP, F) presented the arguments of the CD Group, in particular calling for measures to encourage the production of higher quality wine, better quality controls and a more equitable balance between the main producing countries, with particular reference to Community enlargement which is bound to exacerbate the problems in this sector.

Here too Parliament has a monitoring role to play. The Special Committee of Inquiry studying the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, asked the Committee on Agriculture to draw up an opinion on the wine sector².

The rapporteur, Olivier d'ORMESSON (F) was able on the basis of specialist experience to provide some valuable indications of irregularities affecting in particular the adjustment of winegrowing potential, production and trade, intervention measures and the designation and presentation of wines.

2.3 Hops

The subsidies in this sector are fixed annually by the Regulation laying down the amount of aid to hop producers³.

The rapporteur appointed for the 1980 harvest, Reinhold BOCKLET (D)

¹Doc. 1-680/80

²PE 65.254

³Doc. 1-392/81 (Report on the 1980 harvest)

said that efforts must be made to achieve the highest possible proportion of contractual growing in the hops sector to stabilize the market.

Aid should be given to hops growers who had to conclude contracts at low prices. This aid can also be used to exert some control over hop-growing in terms of area and types grown.

2.4 Ethyl alcohol

The regulation on a common organization of the market for ethyl alcohol is still hanging fire. The reports drawn up during the last year by Joachim DALSSASS (I) on the Commission proposal for a common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin¹ illustrates the current problems in relation to this market organization.

The CD Group proposed a hearing to achieve some progress in the discussion on the market organization which has now been going on for several years. The draftsmen from the committees asked for their opinion and Commission representatives took part in these discussions.

The opinion from the Legal Affairs Committee sparked off considerable controversy so that the Committee on Agriculture felt obliged to ask the Legal Affairs Committee for a new opinion. It is to be hoped that the new opinion next year will enable a final decision to be taken on this market organization.

2.5 Activities affecting several sectors

The debates on major policy areas in the Community often lead people to forget that the Community also has a wide range of specialist functions such as granting aid in specific individual areas, monitoring the regulations which have been enacted or in encouraging innovatory research.

We may quote as an example the decision on financial aid from the Community for the eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia². Parliament approved the proposal allocating Community resources to help Sardinia eradicate this disease. The reports by Giosuè LIGIOS (I) played a major part in demonstrating the necessity for such measures.

A further issue of detail was dealt in the regulation on the determination of import duties on mixtures and sets (agricultural goods)³. The rapporteur of the Committee on Agriculture, Mark CLINTON (IRL), said that the main problems occurred with processed cereals. The adoption of this regulation led to a more equitable arrangement for levying import duties on these goods.

¹PE 65.506

²Doc. 1-446/80

³Doc. 1-443/80

A completely different area, namely the Community's obligation to foster innovatory technology, was dealt with in a motion for a resolution¹ tabled by Olivier d'ORMESSON (F) and other Members of Parliament.

The resolution adopted by Parliament calls on the Commission to submit a report on the scope for producing biomass and using this as a source of energy.

This is an aspect of the Community's work to which the CD Group intends to devote more attention in the years ahead.

3. STRUCTURAL POLICY

The Community's agricultural structural policy, which in the past had tended to be directed towards individual rationalization measures, is turning more and more towards providing support for certain regions, namely those which are at a disadvantage because of their natural, geographical or economic situation.

Classification of the less favoured rural areas has already led to a geographical delimitation. The concentration of aid on specific areas, as advocated by the CD Group, would thus enable effective aid to be given to the less favoured areas at an acceptable cost.

In addition to a number of regions for which such special programmes had already been adopted in the past, the Commission submitted this year a proposal for a regulation concerning a common measure to stimulate the improvement of public facilities in certain less favoured areas of the Federal Republic of Germany². The rapporteur, Isidor FRUH (D) said that the infrastructure in these regions would be improved by the promotion of various measures in farm road building and water engineering. The proposal provides for financial participation to a level of 30% of the costs on condition the Member State concerned also makes funds available. The rapporteur noted how important it was to provide specific aid of this kind to counter the threat of population migration. In such schemes it is of course desirable for a consensus to be achieved between the individual measures, so that in addition to encouraging agriculture in such areas there is also assistance geared to creating non-agricultural jobs. This is an aim which the CD Group will continue to pursue actively in the years ahead.

Although it was adopted as part of the subsidiary measures to the price decisions for 1981/82, the programme to assist the least favoured regions in Ireland must be counted as a part of structural policy.

¹Doc. 1-818/80

²Doc. 1-860/80

³Doc. 1-393/81

Following their adoption by the Committee on Agriculture, the special programme of drainage operations in the less favoured regions in the West of Ireland and the interest rate subsidies for the modernization or farms¹ were finally adopted in the part-session before the summer recess, not least as the result of the energetic support they received from Mark CLINTON (IRL).

Before such specific aid programmes and other policy decisions can be drafted one has to have comprehensive information on all the regions of the Community. The proposal to amend the regulation setting up a network for the collection of accountancy data on agricultural holdings² is an attempt to improve information in this sphere. Joachim DALSSASS (I) was appointed rapporteur. The improvement of the information network set up in 1965 provides for a larger number of undertakings keeping accounts, a more precise classification of individual areas, the inclusion of Greece and the creation of committees at regional level.

For the same reasons, the Commission put forward a proposal relating to the restrictions of the system of agricultural surveys in Italy³. The rapporteur of the Committee on Agriculture, Arnaldo COLLESELLI (I), noted in his explanatory statement that approximation of the data collection systems would be essential to an improved structural policy in the Mediterranean area.

4. FISHERIES POLICY

For several years there have been increasing demand for a common fisheries policy within the Community. The problems confronting fishermen and the fishing industry seem to be becoming increasingly intransigent. National measures by individual States tend to complicate even further the problems of a Community policy in this field.

During the last parliamentary session, it proved possible to tackle problems in their entirety for the first time and propose solutions.

Mark CLINTON (IRL) presented a comprehensive report on the common fisheries policy⁴ on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture.

This dealt with the current problems and distortions of the market and with measures to restore stability. It included measures to conserve fish stocks and possible control measures. It also covered the administration of the fisheries sector in terms of production, processing and marketing and aspects of education and training programmes.

This report should be seen as the basis for a series of further reports on Commission proposals which were in some cases adopted together with this report in plenary sitting or are to be drawn up later to deal

¹Doc. 1-393/81
²Doc. 1-171/81
³Doc. 1-524/80
⁴Doc. 1-560/80

with individual aspects.

Parliament, particularly the members of our group, also pointed out the urgent need for a common fisheries policy for example in the motion for a resolution¹ tabled by Wilhelm HELMS (EPP-D).

Despite efforts in individual areas, such as the report adopted by the Committee on Agriculture on the proposal for a regulation on technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources² (rapporteur Wilhelm HELMS (D)) and other reports, it has hitherto not proved possible to achieve the final breakthrough to a common fisheries policy.

This problematic area is likely to require a great deal more political activity in future before we arrive at a result which will take account of all the interests involved. The CD Group will use all its influence to achieve progress towards this end.

5. SCOPE FOR IMPROVING THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The subject which probably figured most in the work of the Committee on Agriculture in 1981/82 were the proposals on possible improvements to the Common Agricultural Policy.

The Christian-Democratic Group is convinced that proposals for improving the CAP will only be acceptable if they are based on the principles set out in the Group's motion for a resolution on the adaptation of the common agricultural policy.

Motion for a resolution - Doc. 1-268/80 tabled by the EPP members Egon A KLEPSCH (D), Isidor FRÜH (D), Reinhold BOCKLET (D), Teun TOLMAN (NL), Giosuè LIGIOS (I), Alfredo DIANA (I), Paul DE KEERSMAEKER (B), Joachim DALSAAS (I), Mark CLINTON (IRL), Wilhelm HELMS (D), Arnaldo COLLESELLI (I) and Meinolf MERTENS (D).

The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Sir Henry PLUMB (GB), produced the report on possible improvements to the common agricultural policy. When this was first discussed in committee the full range of problems in the sphere of agricultural policy became apparent. The rapporteur submitted a revised report in the light of the many amendments tabled. When this revised report was adopted by the Committee on Agriculture, the members of the CD Group noted with satisfaction that the majority of their amendments had been taken into account and that the final report³ was largely in line with their political objectives.

The wide range of political views on this subject was shown when the report was dealt with in plenary sitting; a further 179 amendments were tabled. Although only 41 of these were adopted, the motion for a

¹Doc. 1-814/80
²Doc. 1-263/81
³Doc. 1-250/81

resolution lost some of its clarity as a result. The unequivocal statements on the three principles of the common agricultural policy were watered down by the results of the vote. In an explanation of vote, therefore, the CD Group reserved the right to submit proposals on the future form of the CAP, in particular in connection with the mandate of 30 May. The CD Group noted in relation to the Commission report on the mandate of 30 May 1980¹ that there was general agreement on the analysis of the situation. At the same time there was disappointment that the Commission had only provided a broad outline of solutions to the Community's problems without submitting detailed proposals apart from in a few cases.

From the point of view of Christian Democrats, any solution which involves gearing common agricultural prices to world market prices would not improve the CAP and would have to be rejected.

6. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The announcement by the Commission that it would propose concrete measures in its report on the mandate of 30 May in autumn made it clear that much of the work in relation to agriculture during the next session will be dominated by improvements to the common agricultural policy.

The members of the CD Group, and in particular their working party on agriculture, will spare no effort to present clearly the position of the European People's Party on agricultural policy so that this can be taken into account in the political decision-making process.

A second major theme of work in future will be 'Community enlargement and its repercussions on the Mediterranean area'.

In the agriculture sector this means greater attention to structural policy, a policy which in the view of the Christian Democrats can only be implemented in conjunction with regional and infrastructure measures in the non-agricultural sectors.

At its study days in Naples, the European People's Party will lay the foundations for further effective Christian-Democratic policy making with due consideration of the Mediterranean area of the European Community in anticipation of a Community of twelve.

Werner KROEGEL

¹COM(81) 300 final

The 1981 budget

On 10 July 1980 the Commission submitted the preliminary draft budget for 1981 to the European Parliament in plenary sitting. The political groups made no comment at that point, waiting until the draft budget for 1981 was presented by the Council on 14 October 1980.

Pietro ADONNINO (EPP-I), who was also the rapporteur, sharply criticized the content of the budget. The Council clearly regarded the budget as a mere administrative record of decisions made elsewhere and only included in the document for technical purposes. The EPP Group had always emphasized that the budget should not be a record of existing policies and decisions already taken, but, on the contrary, a programme for the future on the basis of which the Council and hence the Member States undertook to create conditions under which the policies jointly decided by the European Parliament and the Council might be carried out by the Commission in the course of the financial year.

The spokesman for the EPP Group, Konrad SCHÖN (D), expressed his disappointment at the Council's wholesale deletion of non-compulsory expenditure. Political factors had obviously prevented the Council from setting priorities at a time when there was a shortage of resources. He understood the difficulties facing the Member States, but pointed out that the Community budget was more than simply the resultant of the national budgetary policies, that it had a quality of its own, its purpose being to help in the process of the development of the Community. In other words, underlying the Community policy must be the political will to continue the policy of European integration. He went on to criticize the process by which resources for the energy sector - the group's top priority - had been cut. A common energy policy could never be developed in that way. To argue that there was no legal basis for the policy was unacceptable; the fact of the matter was that there was no political will.

The same could be said of the Group's second priority, industrial policy linked with social policy. Mr SCHÖN referred in particular to the social difficulties in the iron and steel industry.

The ECSC budget was in difficulties in this respect, which was why the EPP Group had urged that the ECSC be financed out of the European Community's budget, in order to provide the resources for social measures. This option had however been rejected by the Council.

The third priority mentioned by Konrad SCHÖN was the fight against hunger in the world. He described the reduction in appropriations as provocative. No effort must be spared to ensure that not only were debates

held and speeches made on hunger in the world but that they resulted in action to give those who were starving and hungry proof of Europe's credibility.

The first reading of the 1981 draft budget took place at the part-session of 3-6 November 1980.

The general rapporteur, Pietro ADONNINO, tabled his report (Doc. 1-540/80).

He mentioned a number of problems peculiar to the 1981 budget itself:

- the imminent exhaustion of own resources as spending reached the 1% VAT ceiling;
- the transitional problems raised by the accession of Greece on 1 January 1981;
- the financial problems raised by the British contributions.

He explained that the preliminary draft presented by the Commission called for commitment appropriations of 21,731 m EUA and payment appropriations of 20,051 m EUA, increases of 25.5% and 27.9% respectively relative to 1980. In its draft the Council had reduced commitment appropriations by 758 m and payment appropriations by 770 m EUA, reducing the percentage growth in respect of 1980 to 20.7 and 22.7% respectively. Parliament found this draft budget unacceptable. The Council was clearly maintaining its attitude of temporization towards new factors and the problems of balance, and therefore clearly took the view that everything could be left as it was for the 1981 budget.

Parliament had to point out to the Member States that European policy ought not to be understood as part of national foreign policy, but rather as an integral part of all national policies. Regarding the approaching exhaustion of own resources he said that the 1% VAT ceiling fixed in 1970 had not been intended as an absolute limit, but rather as an arrangement for the initial phase. The Community was now at the beginning of a second phase in which qualitative decisions were needed to make room for further progress towards the integration of national policies. If the 1% limit had to remain, such integration as had already been achieved would be threatened with stagnation and even reversal, as the Community would no longer be in a position to perform some of its vital tasks, for example the assumption of political tasks that it could perform better than the Member States.

He went on to discuss the most important amendments approved by the Committee on Budgets. Altogether the Committee on Budgets had proved amendments and modifications totalling 878 m EUA in respect of payments and 1,198 m EUA in respect of commitments.

In addition to all the cases where appropriations had been restored, one important cut had been proposed, a reduction in expenditure under the EAGGF Guidance Section by 2%, in order to strengthen control over agricultural spending. He went on to describe the priorities that had guided

the actions of the Committee on Budgets: in addition to the aforementioned 2% cut in agricultural spending, these were energy policy and research, social policy, regional policy and cooperation with the developing countries.

Giovanni GIAVAZZI (EPP-I) deplored the fact that the budget made such paltry sums available for industrial policy, monetary policy and competition policy, although these were the very foundations on which the Community was built.

Alberto GHERGO (EPP-I) strongly criticized the manner in which the Council had cut the modest amount (11,949,000 EUA) set aside for environmental protection in the preliminary draft by one-quarter (2,741,000 EUA). He called on Parliament to restore most of the appropriations for environmental policy cut by the Council. Environmental policy was ideally suited for implementation at Community level, as it concerned every citizen in every country equally, and no one country was in a position to solve the problems of the environment and of health alone. Moreover, Community programmes would clearly cost very much less than fragmented national programmes.

Konrad SCHÖN, on behalf of the Group, described the priorities it would like to see applied in the budget. The first was the need for a common energy policy, a priority adopted by the European Council but not yet endorsed by the Council of Budget Ministers. He vigorously criticized this farcical situation and demanded a first step towards a common energy policy, which was the only way to get to grips with the worsening energy crisis.

As his second priority he stressed the need for a common industrial policy linked with a common social policy, where the dominating problem was the crisis in the steel industry and the ECSC social measures, for which a Community solution had to be found as soon as possible. He believed that a separate Council decision was not required to transfer the 119 m EUA required as aid from the Community's budget to the ECSC budget. The important thing was to make these appropriations available as soon as possible for social measures in the steel industry. The Christian-Democrats' third priority was development aid and the campaign against hunger in the world.

He reiterated the Group's demand for the budgetization of lending and borrowing. The intention was not to push up the amounts concerned but to obtain democratic control over these financial activities.

Harry NOTENBOOM (EPP-NL) concentrated on the problems of own resources and the approaching point when the 1% VAT ceiling would be reached. He explained why he and Heinrich AIGNER (EPP-D) had tabled an amendment to change the rate of repayment to the Member States from customs duties and agricultural levies on account of administrative costs from 10% to 5%. The aim had been to

initiate a discussion on the raising of the 1% VAT ceiling. However, as a decision by the Council to raise the rate would still require ratification in the national parliaments, which would take time, a gentleman's agreement on the temporary reduction of these refunds of administrative costs from 10% to 5% would provide a way around the problem of the shortfall in the Community's own resources. He regarded this proposal as a political proposal to initiate a debate in the Member States on the increasing of own resources. He also criticized the Commission for its failure so far to submit any proposals to increase own resources.

Heinrich AIGNER dealt mainly with aspects of budgetary control which, with the aid of the experience and savings made possible by the activities of the Committee on Budgetary Control of the European Parliament, was particularly important in drawing up the budget, and made possible a more rational use of the funds contained within it. This was particularly true of agricultural spending. His words had to be seen in the context of that paragraph of the resolution in which the European Parliament confirmed its support for the basic principles of the common agricultural policy, but confirmed also the need to correct the serious imbalances in sectors with structural surpluses.

He then turned to the system of advance fixing, saying that:

- the system of advance fixing should not be allowed to give rise to speculation;
- no more advance fixing should be allowed for exports to State-trading countries;
- deposits must be so high as to discourage exports not compatible with the needs of the market.

He went on to urge stricter monitoring of transfers of appropriations for agriculture, which would be possible in closer cooperation with the European Parliament, and would help the Commission escape from the red tape of the national bureaucracies.

Paolo BARBI castigated the Council for the unbelievable way in which it had cut the very limited appropriations set aside by the Commission for priority areas. He was thinking primarily of Community policies on energy and regional balance, followed by social policy, industrial reconversion, transport and development and cooperation. They were dealing with relatively small amounts which were certainly inadequate for the purpose of implementing extensive and integrated Community policies, but were enough to lay the groundwork for such policies; however, to consolidate and extend this groundwork financial appropriations much larger than those in the current budget were required. There was no way these could be obtained by trimming current Community expenditure, however drastically. He advocated an increase in the basis of the Communities own resources, and called upon all democratic parties in Europe to join the campaign.

Silvio LEGA concentrated on the Community's policy on its staff. The political role which the staff of the Community had performed until now without interference from the Member States was surely the crucial element in the Community's independent and realistic approach to the expansion of its powers and the development of Community policies. However, as the SPIERENBURG report made clear, a proper staffing policy called for greater staff mobility between the various institutions. It was essential to avoid the danger of large numbers of officials from the Member States being recruited into the Community civil service.

Gero PFENNIG criticized the European Parliament's high spending on rents and staff, due mainly to the three places of work. He blamed the Council and the Member States for their continued failure to decide on the question of the seat. As Parliament had itself now decided to deal with the problem of its place of work by June 1981 the recruitment of new staff should be held back until that decision, and the majority of new posts provided for in the budget should be cut, as should the proposed increases in rent.

Teun TOLMAN agreed with the various speakers who had wanted the Community to take on new tasks, as there were problems in many fields which could not be solved at national level. Progress was impossible without a European approach. However this did not mean cutting back on the Common Agricultural Policy as some critics were demanding. Corrections were required to this policy, particularly in respect of structural surpluses, although the latter had recently shrunk considerably. In view of this decline in surpluses, which had already been brought about by the coresponsibility levy and would be further accelerated by a superlevy to be introduced later, he favoured a price rise of at least 10% for the following year, principally to avoid all kinds of measures that would undermine the European agricultural policy.

Isidor FRÜH rebutted the criticisms of the European Agricultural Policy, especially those from the German Social Democrats. He pointed out that it was wrong to use the problem of the 1% VAT limit as a pretext for claiming drastic cuts in the agricultural policy and to make way for other policies. He favoured a step-by-step series of regulations regarding energy, research, regional and social policy etc, and the transfer of powers from national to Community level. This meant higher appropriations for the European budget, which would be easily balanced out by savings in the national budget. In fact this had always been true of the agricultural budget. A return to a more nationally based system would impose greater burdens on the Member States than they had to bear at present with the Common Agricultural Policy.

Paul DE KEERSMAEKER pointed out how pointless it would be to dismantle the sole policy in operation to replace it by another policy in another field. That would inevitably result in the collapse of the European Community. He did not believe this to be the goal of all the critics of the agricultural policy, other than those whose stated aim was to destroy the European Community in its present form and with its present political objectives.

Of course agriculture should bear its rightful share of the current problems, but the agricultural policy had to remain. However the minimum had to be done to lay the groundwork for the development of policies in other sectors, which meant that more funds had to be made available to the Community.

Mark CLINTON asked those who criticized the agricultural policy so vehemently to look a little closer at that sector. They would realise that no other sector in the Community had had to accept any thing like the losses in farm income over the last two years. The drop in Ireland had been as much as 45% over the last two years. In his opinion farmers were entitled to reasonable prices via the Community budget, and if they did not get them, they would have to turn to national aid.

Arnaldo COLLESELLI criticized the treatment of the problem of own resources. The arguments were unconvincing both to Parliament and especially to those concerned. These, the farmers, had a right to be involved in this process. Elections by universal suffrage had created a direct relationship between Members of the European Parliament and the electorate, and especially with categories of the electorate such as farmers and their associations. Involvement and cooperation were not only psychological factors, but also a means of persuasion which would certainly make it easier to solve some basic problems such as that of surpluses.

Reinhold BOCKLET favoured the principle of the superlevy to curb structural surpluses. However he disagreed with the entry of 175 m EUA already entered in the budget as income from it. He was not prepared to give the Commission carte blanche. Before the second reading it would have to give details of what form that superlevy would take.

Fernand HERMAN criticized the attitude of the Commission in those cases where it had claimed that the budget could not be implemented because of the lack of a legal basis, especially in respect of energy and industry. He believed that in many cases the budget itself provided an adequate legal basis.

Hanna WALZ welcomed the decision by the Committee on Budgets to reinstate in the budget the appropriations originally entered by the Commission. Their proposals were in any case only the very minimum and not enough to run an energy policy as convergent and Community-based as possible, a policy decided by the European Council but thwarted by the Council of Budget Ministers. She sharply criticized the lack of coordination within the Council in its various guises. The credibility of democratic forms of government was thereby jeopardized, and if no effort was made soon to create a common energy policy the reputation of the European Community throughout the world would soon suffer.

Lambert CROUX deplored the fact that, in its three-yearly financial forecasts only the previous year the Commission had provided for considerably higher appropriations for energy projects in 1981 than had subsequently actually been entered in the 1981 budget. This reflected a lack of continuity in the Commission's vision as regards energy policy and was a serious matter in the light of the statements made by the Commission itself, among others, regarding the need for such an energy policy, at least in the long term.

Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE noted the ridiculous share of the budget set aside for Youth, culture, education, information and sport. She vigorously criticized the Council for the fact that the meagre outcome of the Council of Ministers of Education, held only after lengthy urging, had been nullified by the disgraceful cuts in the education programme. Nor were the cuts in the information programme defensible, as information was an essential ingredient in the development of democratic supervision by Europe of its institutions.

Hanja MAIJ-WEGGEN pointed out that the social budget accounted for a mere 4% of the total Community budget. This was far too little to cope with the huge problems of rising unemployment in Europe. Further cuts by the Council would lead to a serious crisis of confidence between the Council and Parliament. The European Parliament could not leave seven million unemployed in the lurch.

Joris VERHAEGEN (†) pointed out on behalf of the group that the weakest groups were hardest hit by unemployment, i.e. young people, women, unskilled persons and the disabled. This situation was a clear challenge to the European institutions, the Member States and indeed all our democratic structures.

Elise BOOT spoke on the group's amendment, proposing the insertion in the budget of one m EUA for research into the establishment of a Mediterranean Plan. It was to be regarded as a token of solidarity. The aim of this Mediterranean Plan was to introduce instruments for the development and the restructuring of the economies in this area in order to reduce the disparity between north and south as regards economic structures. It had to be a revolving fund along the lines of the Marshall Plan. (This idea had been the brain child of Hans-August LÜCKER, who had also put much work into it). She invited the Commission to work out a strategy for the implementation of a plan of this kind in the next few years.

Hans-Gert PÖTTERING pointed out that if European union was the aim, there would have to be European policies in areas other than agriculture. Regional policy was a prime example, being a question of showing solidarity with those groups within the European Community which needed that solidarity as they had not been able in recent years to develop in the same way and achieve the same standards of living as people in many other regions.

In Meinolf MERTEN's opinion 0.06% of the overall budget for environmental policy was totally inadequate to keep alive and promote a forward looking policy of environmental protection.

Angelo NARDUCCI pointed out that the cuts made by the Council would prevent the Community from meeting its commitments to the developing countries. This was all the more regrettable as development policy was the only policy with the official aim of introducing dialogue and peaceful cooperation into a world divided by conflict and weakened by the arms race.

Victor MICHEL referred to the Group's proposal to set aside 1% of the budget to alleviate the problem of hunger in the world. He went on to say that financial support to non-governmental organizations was very important, as these were the organizations closest to the populations concerned, working with them and for them.

Horst LANGES summed up for the Group on the first reading of the 1981 budget. He referred to the consensus between all the previous speakers in a refusal to accept the drastic cuts in the fields of energy, world hunger, industrial and social policy and regional policy, which would not merely restrict policies but in many cases make them impossible. He could not endorse the Council's argument that these cuts were necessary because the rise in agricultural spending would mean that the 1% VAT ceiling would be reached, especially as Parliament had made clear its determination to make cuts in respect of agriculture, principally in respect of structural surpluses, but without completely disrupting the agricultural policy as was the aim of some parties. The agricultural policy was a successful policy overall, since 260 million people in Europe had enough to eat, and Europe was also able to supply food to developing countries and disaster zones. To abandon the agricultural policy would be simply to conjure up another hazard and make Europe dependent on others as it was for energy. He called on the Council to take the increases proposed by Parliament seriously in the forthcoming conciliation procedure.

Winding up, Pietro ADONNINO said:

'In these circumstances, it falls to Parliament, and in particular to this Parliament elected by universal suffrage, to carry out the special task of defining a concept of Europe which will enable us to go beyond the view of Europe as a totting-up of nationalities, as a continual compromise between varying interests, as a balance of forces. This view of Europe ought to be superseded by a view in which Europe's policies and Community actions - I stress the word Community, as the Treaty of Rome requires - will help to reduce differences, to fix and emphasize points we have in common, to overcome short-term economic difficulties and, above all, to stimulate gradual and balanced development. Basically, it should provide the prerequisites for enabling our Community later to express itself as one on the major international problems of the moment - which is what we wish to do and what the political cooperation initiatives are trying to bring into being - and thereby, to play our part as one of the major poles of attraction amongst all those who are making their contribution during this period of history. All this, ladies and gentlemen, is also true for the budget.'

On 6 November 1980 Parliament voted on 610 draft amendments and proposals for modifications. In total Parliament adopted amendments and modifications amounting to 332,420,000 EUA in respect of payment appropriations and 554,976,000 EUA in respect of commitment appropriations. On 24 November 1980 the Council accepted a figure of 183 m EUA for payment appropriations and 281 m in commitment appropriations. At the same time it approved the substantial proposals for cuts in the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, (cut of 2% of all expenditure placed into the reserve). However the Council subsequently presented a supplementary budget for 1980 to Parliament, raising appropriations for the Social Fund by 60 m EUA and containing aid totalling 40 m EUA for the earthquake stricken areas of Italy.

Parliament considered this supplementary budget for 1980 at the same time as the second reading of the 1981 budget, between 16 and 18 December 1980.

There was an important link between Parliament's consideration and voting on these two budgets.

On 16 December 1980 Pietro ADONNINO said that this relationship was derived from a principle stressed many times by Parliament, to the effect that the attainment of a balanced development of policies and activities depended on an equally balanced relationship between commitment appropriations and payment appropriations. Parliament had made significant efforts in that direction during the first reading, but the Council had not followed suit on second reading; payment appropriations approved for 1981 for the Social Fund and the Regional Fund were inadequate. However as the margin for manoeuvre available to Parliament on second reading of the 1981 budget was not enough to create this balance, he had sought ways of reaching a solution for 1981 using Supplementary Budget No. 2, by means of the margin for manoeuvre which had not been fully used in respect of the 1980 budget. (The reason it was not used during 1980 lay in the rejection of the budget in December 1979 and its delayed adoption in July 1980, which meant that Parliament did not make full use of its opportunities at the time. This could now be turned to advantage by raising non-compulsory expenditure, via Supplementary Budget No. 2 for 1980, by that amount, 266,400,000 EUA).

As these appropriations would certainly not be spent in 1980, they would be carried over to the 1981 budget and thus achieve the balance sought between payment and commitment appropriations.

Some progress had been made. The Council had accepted a considerable number of amendments in various fields. Together with the appropriations under Supplementary Budget No. 2 for 1980, some balance had nevertheless been achieved. A degree of progress had also been achieved in respect of lending and borrowing, and the European Development Fund, and the prospects for budgetization of these two fields were favourable. In conclusion, the absolute margin before the 1% VAT ceiling was reached had widened from 550 m EUA to over 1,000 m EUA.

Speaking on behalf of the Group, Konrad SCHÖN welcomed the Council's realization that Parliament had a political will, culminating in the realization that the European Community was more than just an agricultural Community as in the past; it was also a political, social, and economic Community which Parliament intended to develop.

He noted that the gap between the positions of Council and Parliament on the priorities set by Parliament (energy, Social Fund, Regional Fund, development aid) had narrowed, although there were still substantial differences, for example over energy.

Harry NOTENBOOM too said on behalf of the Group that, by contrast with its behaviour the previous year, the Council had not rejected some major modifications proposed by Parliament to agricultural (compulsory) expenditure.

He said that Supplementary Budget No.2 for 1980 could have been avoided if the Commission had not been in such a hurry to proceed with its second part of the advance to the United Kingdom. If that had been left to wait, transfers of appropriations could have been used to finance aid to the earthquake disaster areas in Italy. However, as the supplementary budget had now been introduced, he fully understood that it would be used to exploit the remaining margin for manoeuvre, in order to eliminate in the long term the imbalance between payment and commitment appropriations for the 1981 budget; he congratulated Mr ADONNINO on his inventiveness.

Leo TINDERMANS spoke on behalf of the Group on a specific subject brought up in this budget, the aid to the earthquake-stricken areas of Italy. There could be no better way of demonstrating that they belonged to the same Community than by manifesting actual solidarity at the tragic moment when one of the Member States was struck by a terrible natural disaster. Many Members of Parliament wanted Europe to pursue a bold regional policy that produced tangible 'results'. He therefore proposed that this region be declared a test area, to which special attention should be paid via the Regional Fund for as long as was necessary.

Giosuè LIGIOS gave his views of the debate on aid to the disaster areas in Italy that was being conducted in the context of this budget. He wanted to see solidarity continue to develop in proportion with the nature of the disaster, to contribute not merely towards physical reconstruction but also towards the general restoration of economic balance in the regions destroyed by the earthquake.

Paolo BARBI then concentrated on budgetary policy in general. He called on all political leaders in Europe to explain to the European public how it was possible to announce, in solemn and much publicized meetings of the European Council of Heads of State and Government, the desire to initiate new policies and at the same time to reject absolutely any corresponding increase in the Community's financial resources.

Supplementary Budget No. 2 for 1980 and the 1981 Budget were then voted on, on 18 December 1980. In respect of the supplementary budget, amendments totalling 266,400,000 EUA in payment appropriations were adopted.

In the vote on 18 December 1980 on the 1981 Budget one important amendment concerning new energy resources was adopted. Parliament increased payment appropriations in this field by 9,500,000 EUA and commitment appropriations by 15 m EUA. The Council was informed of what Parliament had decided. On 23 December 1980 the Council informed the President of the

European Parliament that it had considered both budgets, but had been unable to agree its attitude to the amendments to the Supplementary Budget for 1980. Pursuant to the Treaties, the President of the European Parliament thereupon declared both budgets finally adopted,

THE MANDATE OF 30 MAY 1980

On 17 June 1981 Parliament considered the reports by Giovanni GIAVAZZI (Doc. 1-256/81) and Gero PFENNIG (Doc. 1-264/81) on the restructuring of economic and monetary policies and the future of the budget of the European Communities.

Giovanni GIAVAZZI mentioned four points considered necessary for a revival of the Community:

- better implementation of existing policies;
- rational development of common policies;
- strengthening and adaptation of the Community budget;
- synchronization of action and Community and other needs.

He pointed out that the size and structure of the Community budget had to measure up to the need for a practical and overall Community policy rather than vice versa. This meant that there should be no limit on increases in appropriations.

Gero PFENNIG pointed out that his report contained a number of views on how the budget problem could be solved. Solving the budget question meant putting forward proposals for re-establishing balance between Community policies and rationalizing their financing.

This problem could be solved only if those in the European Community thought back to the aims of the Community Treaties. One was that the Community should work towards economic and monetary union and ultimately towards political union. The Community had to realize that in addition to or within unions of this description there had to be financial agreement between the Member States and the Community in which it was clearly stated who in the Community had the power to levy taxes. Another question was how these taxes would be divided up as between the Community and the Member States, and what role there was for a financial equalization system in this connection.

Pietro ADONNINO said that there had never been any definition of how Community policies and action should be related to action by the Member States, so that the individual countries might benefit, at the same time as the Community as a whole developed in an organized fashion. He went on to advocate a pragmatic rather than a fragmentary Europe, which, when it encountered difficulties with its programme, would respond by drawing up priorities that could be met on a step by step basis. He called upon the Commission to take account of these priorities in the proposals it was to draw up in response to the Mandate of 30 May 1980.

Harry NOTENBOOM concentrated on the expression 'unacceptable situation', the key phrase in respect of the mandate. He noted that this expression had become a set phrase, and indeed had almost acquired legal status, since it had been used by the European Council. He was prepared to recognize it in the general sense, but the ad hoc solution for the British problem should not be upgraded to a general principle. The budget had to be financed entirely from own resources, and this principle had to be defended. Expressions such as 'I want my money back' or 'Unser Geld zurück' were quite out of order. These were Community funds from the moment the taxes, customs duties and levies became due and had no business being entered as revenue in the national budgets before appearing in the Community budget.

On 24 June 1981 the Commission submitted a first document on the mandate; it was the subject of an initial debate in plenary on 7 July 1981 (see the general section by Friedrich FUGMANN, page 25).

Increasing the Community's own resources

The SPINELLI report on the Community's own resources (Doc. 1-772/80) was debated on 14 January 1981.

Our group spokesman

Paolo BARBI (I), speaking on behalf of the Group, stressed the need for improved balance in Community spending, but it was self delusion to believe that this balance could be achieved simply by amending agricultural spending, that is to say by reducing it, so that spending on other policies could be increased. He agreed on the need to change agricultural policy, especially some of those automatic procedures which had led to uncontrollable and abnormal expansion and encouraged structural surplus production. He went on to say 'What we want to see are other Community policies for energy, industry, and transport, regional, social, and development aid policies etc.' He then said in the House (Debate of 14 January 1981):

'Our document mentions the MacDougal report which speaks of tripling the current level of Community expenditure - from 0.8% to 2.5% of the Community's GNP - as a reasonable prerequisite for making Community activity a viable economic proposition. Of course, this is a goal we have to move towards gradually, taking a realistic approach, as each new policy gets under way and develops. However, it is a goal which has to be visible at the end of the road, and this is why we suggest eliminating the VAT ceiling and why we propose a new decision-making machinery, a method which will enable increases in revenue and expenditure to be subject to the democratic approval and supervision of Parliament and, what is more, to be considered, discussed and voted on every five years by the voters, the people of Europe.'

Among the arguments put forward against the proposal to increase the Community's own resources, the one that stands out is the reluctance to allow any increase in public spending, with pressure on the tax-payer as a result, at a time when our economies are struggling to cope with the general crisis and our governments are striving to rescue the economies from the grip of recession and inflation. This is specious humbug because most Community spending has not meant, does not mean and does not have to mean in future an increase in public spending in our countries. It simply means a shift in the dividing line between national and Community expenditure. Another point: the use and utilization of Community funds can and will be possible only to the extent that they are more advantageous and more likely to give a general boost to the economy than spending financed individually by the Member States. They represent alternative, not additional spending and, what is more, it is spending that is more profitable than national expenditure, which means that the money of the European taxpayer will be used better, more efficiently and more usefully. We have already seen this with our policies on steel, farming and the customs union.'

In the same debate of 14.1.1981 Harry NOTENBOOM (NL) said:

'There are two comments I should like to make on own resources - one on the question of quantity and one concerning quality. As regards the quantitative aspect, I can only say that this is not a revolutionary idea; the decision on own resources was not designed to curtail own resources but, on the contrary, to increase them. The 1% ceiling was probably introduced for experimental purposes, but the decision on own resources was designed to be a step forwards rather than backwards. Historically speaking, then, it is perfectly logical to call for the ceiling to be removed. Of course, we then need more agreement between the Council and Parliament in the annual budgetary procedure than is the case right now. I should therefore like to see Article 203 of the EEC Treaty improved; after all, the removal of the 1% ceiling is a perfectly justifiable proposal from the historic point of view.

Mr Ansquer's colleague, Mr Vié, claimed that it was not right and proper to ask for more resources. The fact is that we are not asking for one extra penny from the budget; what we are asking for is for the ceiling to be removed so that, when we are agreed on new policies, we shall not first of all have to go trotting off to ten Parliaments for a ratification procedure which will take between two and three years. That is the point at issue here: this proposal - if adopted - will not mean one extra penny on the budget; instead, it will remove the present obstacle - the time that a ratification procedure takes. That is the whole problem, and that is why progress is needed on this issue. My Group too supports the point made in g), concerning the conditions which will have to be fulfilled. Parliament is not asking the Council to give us our own resources so that we can distribute them. What we want are new resources - under certain conditions - so that we can use them sensibly in those areas where expenditure at a European level would be more efficient than at a national level.

As regards the qualitative aspect of own resources, Mr Spinelli made a number of important comments in his report. He did not make things easy for himself. He made very precise observations, stressing once again the importance of own resources for the Community and for its financial autonomy. The concepts of financial autonomy and own resources have suffered a severe mauling over the last few years.'

Attitude of other groups

1. In this debate the Socialist Group repeated what it had said in its programme, that appropriations for regional policy and social policy should be increased in order to reduce the large discrepancies between regions and sections of the population. This should be brought about by greater economic convergence between the Member States. The Socialist Group opposed demands for more resources if structural surpluses in agriculture were not removed. It was in favour of an increase if the appropriations were used for:

- greater solidarity between the regions,
- aid to enable science and technology to modernize obsolete industrial structures and create new industries,
- employment, structural and short-term economic policies,
- an effective programme on energy supplies and the development of alternative energy sources, and
- concrete development aid.

The Socialist Group then criticized the market economy, which had in its opinion helped widen the gap between rich and poor countries in Europe. It went on to say that this trend would never change if market forces were relied on. The Socialist Group therefore wished to exert an influence on social and economic developments; an increase in own resources should therefore be postponed. The nature of the own resources - whether from VAT or other forms of tax - was of little concern to them; the main question was the social aspect. That was the view of the majority of the Socialist Group.

The left wing of the French Socialists and the British Labour Members did not share this view. They were against any increase in the powers of the Community.

2. The European Democratic Group (Conservatives) cautiously approved an increase in own resources on the following conditions:

- there should be economy of scale and greater effectiveness;
- the Community as a treasurer should achieve as good an efficiency rating as the treasuries of the Member States.

Only then could they accept transfers of resources and responsibilities with relative equanimity.

The European Democratic Group also favoured the entry of all the Community's expenditure and revenue in the budget, including borrowing and lending activities.

However, the Group would not say that an increase in value added tax was the only solution. The idea of budget contributions based on per capita GNP deserved attention. It took the view that Community income and corporation taxes would not be acceptable in the medium term.

3. The Liberal and Democratic Group favoured an increase in own resources by the removal of the VAT ceiling and the setting up of a Community procedure to cover the Community's future financial requirements. It in fact had to be accepted that where Community policy had to be financed by the Community the financial decision-making policy must also be of a Community rather than a national nature.

The Liberal and Democratic Group believed that it would be wrong to be content for ever more with a Community concerned only with agriculture; it must be given power over other policy sectors. It was a mistake to think that by saving on agriculture enough money would be released to pursue real policies in other sectors.

4. The Group of European Progressive Democrats believed that if a decision were taken to introduce new policies, the financial resources required should then be found. But it wished to know beforehand what the funds would be used for before it gave its agreement in principle. The Group took the view that agricultural policy, the only policy, was working well. It disputed the view that production surpluses were wrong. It did not share the view of Europe contained in the SPINELLI report. There was no Community budget as such, but merely funds to be provided after policies had been defined.
5. The Communist Group was split in this debate, the Italian members favouring an increase in own resources and the French members opposing it. The Italian Communists favoured expansion of the Community as it could execute many policies more efficiently than could the Member States individually.

The French Members of the Communist Group opposed any transfer of activities from the Member States to the Community.

Further action by our Group

The study meeting held by the Group in Aachen from 1-4 June 1981 provided an opportunity for initial discussions with experts from the national parties. The chairman of the Group, Egon KLEPSCH, subsequently wrote the following letter which accurately conveys our position and our intentions.

The Chairman

Strasbourg, 10 July 1981

To the chairmen of the Christian-Democratic parliamentary parties of the Member States

Subject: Increase in the Community's own resources

Gentlemen,

I should be grateful if you would take note of the points made below and bring them to the attention of your experts.

At its April 1980 part-session the European Parliament adopted a resolution recommending an increase in the Community's own resources. Since any decision to increase the Community's own resources lies in the first instance with the governments and parliaments of the Member States, I would request you to submit the arguments contained in this letter to your parliamentary parties.

Introduction

Contacts should be made with the national parliamentary parties to ascertain on what terms the national parliaments and governments would be prepared to accept an increase in the Community's own resources. The need for an increase is already apparent and therefore contacts between our Group and allied national parties should take place as soon as possible because the ratification procedure in the Member States will take some time, in addition to which the Council will first have to go through a conciliation procedure.

The development of Community own resources

Since the practice of financing the Community by means of contributions was discontinued, i.e. since 1979, the amount of available resources has been determined by the Council decision of 21 April 1979, under which the only ceiling which can be altered as a result of political persuasion is the 1% limit on VAT revenue. Other revenue such as agricultural levies and customs duties cannot be altered because it is determined by world market trends or agreements previously concluded in GATT; customs revenue in particular is showing a tendency to fall because duties are being further dismantled as a result of negotiations in GATT aimed at a friendlier trade policy towards third countries. The upshot is that the growth rate of Community revenue is lagging behind the normal rate of growth and inflation in the Community. Consequently, if expenditure follows the same pattern as the normal rate of growth and inflation, a situation of stalemate is reached because the revenue needed to cover such expenditure will be lacking.

Increase in own resources: a political necessity

In the Christian Democrats' opinion, however, the political aspects of the problem are far more important than these purely mathematical considerations.

The Christian Democrats have always been the strongest advocates of continued European integration and it is in this spirit that we have supported the common agricultural policy from the very outset. Because the common agricultural policy is now virtually the only genuine common policy, it consumes nearly three quarters of expenditure in the Community budget. Opponents of the agricultural policy, and hence of the Christian Democrats, argue that more should be spent on other policies and less on agriculture since the 1% VAT ceiling leaves no alternative. However, the Christian Democrats take the view that the principles of the agricultural policy are sound and that farmers should be guaranteed a decent income, in order to ensure that the food supply situation of the Community remains secure. Consequently we need only combat structural surpluses and exercise stringent control over expenditure, although there are other weaknesses which should be eliminated at the same time. A correspondingly large reduction in expenditure would go against our political thinking. We do take the view, however, that the Community must adopt other policies and, more specifically, those which:

- (a) can be implemented more efficiently and more cheaply by the Community than by the individual Member States;
- (b) promote economic convergence between the Member States and greater Community solidarity than hitherto;
- (c) lead to a shifting of financial burdens from the Member States to the Community in the sense that total costs are reduced;
- (d) have a multiplier effect, which means those where the potential gains bear no relation to the initial costs (e.g. administrative costs of the customs union, the European Monetary System, etc.).

In addition to the introduction of new common policies, we are also anxious to see savings made on and more efficient spending of existing funds. As a result of hard negotiating with the Commission, the Budgetary Control Committee of the European Parliament for example succeeded in saving several hundred million because the Commission was forced to adopt more accurate and faster methods of assessing market trends.

Why remove the 1% VAT ceiling?

In order to be able to finance the development of new policies as outlined above, the Christian Democratic Group supported the European Parliament's resolution calling for the 1% VAT ceiling to be removed.

The reasons why we would like to see the 1% ceiling removed and not raised to say 2%, are as follows:

1. A new ceiling would in the long run cause the same problems and further ratification delays;
2. In our view, removal of the ceiling would not mean that the Member States would forfeit control over the percentage of VAT actually applied because the governments of the Member States constitute half of the budgetary authority and as such retain sufficient power;
3. We consider that an increase in Community expenditure does not imply an increase in total public expenditure in the Community. On the contrary, many policies, if taken over by the Community, would result in comparatively higher savings for the national budgets.

The purpose of this letter

Since this is a complicated matter and progress in this field depends first and foremost on the political resolve of the governments and parliaments of the Member States, I consider it worthwhile drawing your attention to these arguments.

At the same time I should be interested to know whether you would agree to talks devoted mainly to this subject being held in the coming months between our working party on Community own resources and your working parties or committees.

I would therefore suggest that our working party establish closer contact with your parliamentary party in order to work out the arrangements (place and date) for these talks.

Yours sincerely,

Egon A. KLEPSCH

It was decided that these talks should centre on the question of the terms on which the national political groups (parliaments) were prepared to Europeanize certain policies, and the increase in own resources this would imply.

The following policy areas, taken from paragraph 15 of the PFENNIG report (Doc. 1-263/81 Corr.) would be taken as a starting point for these talks:

- (a) external relations:
 - international development aid
- (b) social security:
 - unemployment, invalidity and physical disability, retraining, job creation
- (c) education:
 - vocational training for young people, particularly children of migrant workers
- (d) housing: accommodation for migrant workers
- (e) economic services:
 - (aa) agriculture: market support, structural measures
 - (bb) fisheries: structural measures
 - (cc) industry: reorganization of coal, iron and steel, shipbuilding and textile sectors; research and development into telecommunications, aerospace, data processing; harmonization of technical standards and norms
 - (dd) energy: stockpiling, research and development
 - (ee) transport: cross-border infrastructure
 - (ff) regional: investment and employment incentives
 - (gg) environment: research projects
 - (hh) research promotion in general: development in the economic and military spheres
- (f) miscellaneous: disaster relief
- (g) financial equalization.

Jan WESTENBROEK

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

1. The economic situation in the Community and economic guidelines for 1981

On 19 November 1980 the European Parliament discussed the economic situation in the Community on the basis of a report by the French Socialist, Mr Moreau.

Philipp von BISMARCK, spokesman for the EPP Group, approved the Commission's recommendations for an economic policy which gives first priority to the fight against inflation, since only a stable currency can create the necessary conditions for fighting unemployment and improving competitiveness. He pointed out, however:

'This means that we should ensure that research, technical development and flexibility should be used to a greater degree so that higher productivity may be achieved, and so that we may stop jeopardizing our future by living on our national product because of excessive consumer demand and also because of inflation, which is inevitably linked to this and which increases at the expense of the poorest of our inhabitants.'

However, all these recommendations for economic policy are misleading to the citizens of Europe, as they do not deal with the fundamental problem, only the symptoms :

'Anyone who wishes to maintain - we ought unfortunately today to say save - prosperity, peace and freedom in Europe, ought to bring himself to face up to another much less pleasant and much more serious truth. He must reject the living lie which is fatal to Europe. The lie according to which, one day, like the seed from the flower, so-called economic and monetary union will give birth to the political union which we are now striving for.'

Stable currencies, improved competitiveness, full employment and, therefore, newly-distributed growth in productivity and social justice, are all aspects of a social market economy which can only be achieved through political union :

'It is not economic and monetary union which can produce the federal political union we are aiming at. As the proverb puts it, we must cut our cloth quite differently. Only by achieving gradual political union can we progress towards a social market economy, and thereby put ourselves in a position to achieve our social objectives, the foremost of which is full employment. It is only in this matter that social justice and competitiveness are possible in Europe. Only when we have political union will we have the strength to guarantee our peace and freedom together with our federal partners and to do our duty to the Third World, which is extremely urgent and becoming more urgent every day.'

Bouke BEUMER (NL), the next speaker on behalf of the Christian Democratic Group, also emphasized the need for decision-making machinery at European level, without which a European macro-economic policy is not possible :

The Commission's report says that 'the medium-term objectives must be to create more jobs in a climate of greater price stability and improved competitiveness. The report goes on to specify possible lines of approach, such as fighting inflation, limiting deflation, encouraging growth industries and reducing the present level of unemployment. What these objectives all boil down to - whether long or short-term, national or Community policy - is limiting inflation and preventing deflation. This just goes to show how narrow the room for manoeuvre is and how desirable it is that we should pursue this policy as decisively as possible.'

His conclusion was that :

'An essential element in any successful policy is a consensus-making policy, something which can only be achieved by way of a Community policy supported at Community level by both sides of industry ; without this, economic convergence is out of the question. What we need is a better policy on jobs, more training and better organization and redistribution of the available work. The joint committees have proved their worth in the agricultural and steel sectors, and it may safely be assumed that communications between the two sides of industry across national frontiers will play an increasingly important role in the future.

Fernand HERMAN (EPP-B) also took up the question of the lack of solidarity in European economic policy :

(With regard to the Commission's economic policy) 'it means basically that we must safeguard our prospects for the future - essentially our industrial future - by making massive investments in advanced technology and every kind of technical progress. This is something which we must do together.

The point I am leading up to is this - that the industrial policy which the Commission is trying to create has so far not found enough consensus among the Member States, and although they may reluctantly agree from time to time to make an effort on a point-by-point basis, the powers they delegate to the Commission are too often rendered ineffective by the obligation to submit its proposals to committees or Councils where unanimity is required. This means that the delegation of powers to the Commission is totally vitiated, contrary to what was intended in the

Treaty of Rome. This in turn means that we are destroying our only chance of taking action for the medium and long term. This is the crux of the message which Parliament must ask the Commission to pass on to the Council.'

2. Restructuring of economic and monetary policies : Mandate of 30 May

On 30 May 1980 the Council called on the Commission to examine the structure of Community policies and to submit proposals for alterations by 30 June 1981, in order to avoid in the future 'unacceptable' situations such as that which faced the United Kingdom in 1980 with regard to its contribution to the budget (net deficit).

On 17 June, Giovanni GIAVAZZI (EPP-I) submitted to Parliament for its approval a document 'on the restructuring of economic and monetary policies in connection with the Council Decision of 30 May 1980' (Doc. 1-256/81) which informed the Commission of the recommendations and political priorities which Parliament wished to see reflected in the restructuring of Community policies. He called specifically for :

- overall restructuring, not confined solely to bookkeeping corrections,
- better implementation of existing policies,
- rational development of common policies,
- restructuring and increase in the size of the budget,
- better timing and synchronization of action taken.

Philipp von BISMARCK made the following remarks :

' ... Parliament must ask itself at this time if the Commission is brave enough to express those truths which go to the very heart of all the shortcomings which have been mentioned here What point have we reached with the budget? Are we not all aware that it is much too small in size to be able to exert any real influence on economic trends ? ...

What about the truncated European Monetary System? Is there one specialist who is not aware that an unfinished European Monetary System increases the dangers and does not reduce them ... The Commission has a wonderful opportunity to carry out a pitifully trifling task, that is to make public these truths ... If the Commission does not have the courage to do this, then we shall have the courage to think about whether we ought not to send this Commission - and I say this in the friendliest manner - to the devil ... '

When the Commission presented its proposals to Parliament on 7 July,

Egon A. KLEPSCH summarized the position of the EPP Group :

'... The Commission has acknowledged its political responsibility and endeavoured to define those things which it considers necessary and indispensable for the future of Europe ... While we agree with the Commission's analysis, we must express our regret that it has only put forward some general lines of approach for solving the Community's problems, and has not submitted detailed proposals ... We therefore expect the Commission to work out specific individual measures in the very near future ... We require measures of genuine

Community solidarity; Community measures - where 'Community' is to be understood as 'additional' - additional to national measures ... There must be a parallel development of economic and monetary integration and political institutions if the future of the Community is to be assured ...'

3. Competition policy

3.1 Fernand HERMAN made the following remarks on the Commission's ninth report on competition policy (Doc. 1-127/80) on 5 May 1981:

'Competition policy is not popular, and yet it is a policy we cannot do without. Why? Because competition is the only policy that enables the benefits of productivity to be passed on to the consumer in the form of reduced prices for the goods he buys. That way we can maintain a reasonable level of demand without inflation. That way our costs can stay competitive. That way the developing countries can continue to buy from us without risk to their balance of payments. That way we can rob the the OPEC countries of the excuse of our rising costs to keep increasing the price of oil.'

The maintenance, protection or improvement of competitiveness, which lies at the heart not only of our economic system of a social market economy but also of our social system itself, have time and again been the subject of numerous resolutions and decisions dealing with specific sectors of our national economies, individual problem areas or specific national developments, from motor vehicles, textiles and steel to the microprocessing technologies of the future.

3.2 Bouke BEUMER made the following statement in the debate on the motion for a resolution by the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group) on the limitation of Japanese car imports into the United States (Doc. 1-201/81/rev.) on 7 May 1981;

'The fact that, for most Member States of the Community, Japanese exports to Europe are twenty-five times European exports to Japan is having a dramatic effect, especially on the employment situation.'

That this threat should not, however, allow a free hand for imposing market regulations and restrictions of competition was pointed out by Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN (EPP-D)

'Another important point seems to me to be that the United Kingdom, France and Italy are, in contravention of the Treaty, applying quotas which date from a time when there was as yet no common trade policy. It is odd that the call for a market organization - as in the motion tabled by my Conservative friends - comes from precisely those countries, whereas the countries which are particularly exposed to Japanese pressure as a result of the quota systems applying in the other countries - I am thinking here of the Benelux countries and the Federal Republic of Germany - are quite prepared to make an effort themselves to meet the Japanese challenge. I am also of the opinion that artificial barriers will do nothing at all to help, because if the Japanese fail to sell their cars on the American or European markets, they will divert them to other unprotected markets, which will mean

in turn that the direct competition will simply be shifted elsewhere.'

Rudolf WEDEKIND (EPP-D) expressed a similar view:

'In discussing this highly important motion for a resolution, there is a danger of our completing here in Europe the protectionist process which Japan and the United States have already embarked on, and that will do us no good at all in the long run. Over the long term, protectionism will harm all of us, here in Europe and in all the other countries concerned.'

On 13 January 1981, during the debate on a report on the European automobile industry, Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN had stated:

'... It would simply conflict with our economic order for companies which make good profits in good years to call on the state in bad and difficult years to pay for the losses or to take protective measures ... Japan must do more than in the past to open its market to European products ... European companies must be encouraged to be more active in the Japanese market ...

We must substantially increase our productivity, and this appeal is directed primarily not at the workers, but at management and the engineers ...'

Victor MICHEL (EPP-B) also warned against restrictions of competition:

'Ours is a market economy. We must accept that and compete at European level and at world level as well. Secondly, to promote our industry, the car industry as well as the others, we must have imagination, we must be inventive, we must coordinate and restructure. That is the sine qua non if we want to remain competitive or become competitive again and accept the challenges we now face and will face in the future. Thirdly; even if we took them today, protectionistic measures would not save our car industries in the medium and long term.'

Fernand HERMAN, speaking on behalf of the EPP Group on 17 December 1981, described the form which a European competition policy in the automobile sector should take:

'In the face of the deteriorating market situation in the motor industry. and the threat which this represents to employment, the European People's Party considers it indispensable to draw up a Community strategy designed to restore the competitiveness of the European motor vehicle industry This strategy, initiated by the Commission, should be based on close collaboration between the European Institutions, the Member States, the producers and the trade union organizations. Its objective should be to remove technical and administrative barriers and to step up competition within the EEC, to establish Community standards, to rationalize existing

capacity so as to reach international productivity levels and thereby reduce production costs, and to carry out technological research with a view to better meeting the latest requirements in the area of fuel economy, reduced pollution, increased safety and performance. Finally, it should aim at the optimum exploitation of the size of the common market to increase specialization, subcontracting, the benefit from economies of scale and to build investment capital ...'

3.3 There were also major problems to be faced with regard to competition policy for the steel industry. Ingo FRIEDRICH (EPP-D) submitted to Parliament a report on restructuring policy for the steel industry, which was adopted after the debate by an almost unanimous vote on 7 May 1981. It called in particular for the following:

- reinforcement of Community restructuring policy
- coordination of all restructuring aid in the Community in order that there is no distortion of competition within the European steel industry
- a system for granting aid for the closure of uneconomic plants
- termination of the compulsory production quotas provided for in Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty
- free trade within the Community, including in the steel sector, and no national protectionism.

Ingo FRIEDRICH stated on 6 May 1981:

'We want to help restore the profitability of firms in the steel sector as soon as possible and safeguard stability of employment, without the European taxpayer being bled to the bone.'

and:

'... We have set out the following aims. First of all, to return the steel industry to international competitiveness, i.e. to close old production plants. As we know, only a competitive industry can offer secure long-term jobs.'

and:

'But we appeal to firms - for we realize that cut-throat rivalry must not be allowed to develop in this sector - to behave like reasonable people and not like children so that they can come to voluntary agreements on certain production quotas. We should relieve the state of responsibility in this matter and leave it to the companies to deal with independently.'

Paul SCHNITKER (EPP-D) made the following remarks:

'... free trade within the Community must continue to be assured in the steel sector too. It is unacceptable that steel is persistently being subsidized in one of the EEC countries which takes absolutely no account of profits and losses and which then dumps this same steel in other people's doorsteps.'

Otmar FRANZ (EPP-D) also spoke:

'We are aware that the subsidies which are handed out so liberally tend to distort the market, and we must find a solution to this problem in terms of the market economy. To that extent, therefore, it is true after all that - as Ingo FRIEDRICH'S report says - priority must be given to the abolition of subsidies. As regards the question of closures and restructuring measures, I can only say that we realize there is too much production capacity. As we cannot expect the market to recover to such an extent as to utilize all this capacity, old plants must be closed down. Article 58 can do nothing to help in this respect ... I do not believe that application of this article would bring about a solution in terms of the market economy; instead, I think it would merely help to maintain the existing structure. It is my view that we must find a genuine solution that would involve the closure of obsolete and uneconomic plants.'

3.4 Future markets: telematics and microprocessor technology

The need for an active strategy in terms of competition policy exists not only with regard to long-standing industries, but also in the case of new industries, the industries of the future, where entry into the market demands an advanced level of technological progress.

Fernand HERMAN submitted to Parliament on 6 May 1981 a report on competition policy for opening up new markets of the future, in which he discussed new technologies in telematics:

'In integrating new digital service networks, Europe is falling alarmingly behind the United States, Japan and Canada, not to mention other less important countries. Although we support the general objectives set out by the Commission, we regret that the European Communities, whose Member States constitute the majority of members in the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations, did not make a more vigorous attempt earlier to harmonize the networks and to find common standards of connection, interface and equipment.

Thus new telematics services are springing up all over Europe without anything being done to make sure that they are compatible and can be harmonized. We are heading towards a repetition of the Pal/Secam conflict which had disastrous effects on the development of the European television industry.'

3.5 The report on the fixing of book prices (Doc. 1-554/80), submitted to Parliament on 9 February 1981 by Bouke BEUMER, dealt with a further problem of competition policy:

'... I consider a parliamentary test of the application of competition policy to books essential. Competition policy is not desirable per se but derives its desirability from the services which it provides ...

In our democracies books are considered extremely important from the standpoint of communication, information and the dissemination of ideas ...'

Living society is characterized by a broad flow of publications, so that competition for attention to written thoughts and ideas is as broad and manifold as possible.'

and

'... rigid application of competition rules' should not 'be tantamount to a form of censorship.'

Philipp von BISMARCK, speaking on behalf of the EPP Group, welcomes the proposal to exclude books from the application of the rules on competition and to allow prices to be determined independently:

'... the aim here should not be to eliminate competition, but to organize it in such a way as to serve our ends ...'

3.6 The report by Francisque COLLOMB (EPP-F) on the creation of a European stock exchange (Doc. 1-290/81) goes one step further towards the establishment of a uniform market in Europe which is subject everywhere to the same conditions of competition. Francisque Collomb pointed out: that the existing restrictions on the free movement of capital prevent the necessary interpenetration of markets, that, as a result, optimum use cannot be made of risk capital, which is so important for the competitiveness of industry, that transactions in securities are subject to distortions of competition because of insufficient harmonization of direct and indirect taxation. He called on the Commission to take all the necessary measures to ensure that stock exchange transactions, with the help of data processing, can be carried out more reliably, more quickly and more economically and made more attractive and transparent to the European investor.

3.7 Harmonization of taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco

The attempt to create a common market for tobacco products came up against the problem of the different systems of taxation applied in the Member States, which to a large extent determine the pattern of consumption.

Bouke BEUMER, in his report (Doc. 1-871/80/II) on the proposal from the Commission to the Council for a directive amending the Directive on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco, made recommendations for a method of harmonizing the market without distorting competition. He

'... notes that there is still relatively little overall interpenetration of the national tobacco markets and still a considerable difference in prices'

and

'... emphasizes that the taxation structure to emerge from harmonization must also be as neutral as possible from the point of view of competition ...'

4. Customs union and the common market

Karl von WOGAU (EPP-D), general rapporteur for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, subcommittee on technical barriers to trade, made the following remarks:

'... Europe, the customs union and the common market are marking time. On reading the newspapers we see articles on the wine war, the turkey war and the distortion of competition by unfair subsidies, and we realize that, far from making much progress we are, if anything, losing ground ... the correct functioning of the common market is essential for any bid to recover and uphold our competitive position on international markets ...'

Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (EPP-D) commented as follows:

'We know that the customs union and farming sector form the quintessence of the European Community. We are well aware of the problems of the farming sector, but as regards the customs union, we are in the process of eroding the foundations which have already been laid ... while it is necessary to deliberate on major European issues ... progress in more limited areas is also required ... if we, the Parliament, Commission and Council are to produce tangible results for our citizens.'

'Concerned at the steadily growing trend towards protectionism in the Community as a result of the recession', Karl von WOGAU in his report on the 1981 programme for the achievement of the customs union (Doc. 1-241/81), which was adopted by Parliament without opposition, stated that:

- '... The Member States must act in unison to a greater extent than in the past as regards imports of goods from third countries ...'

- Having adopted this common outward stance, the Member States should open up their markets further for intra-Community trade ...
- A prerequisite for such a process is of course the expansion of trust and cooperation between national customs authorities ...

and:

'points out that the transport of goods within the Community not infrequently requires presentation of more documents than do shipments between neighbouring countries or to third countries ... '

On 13 February 1981 the House unanimously adopted his motion for a resolution on tax-free allowances for travellers within the Community (Doc. 1-861/80), a measure of direct and tangible benefit to Community citizens: the Commission has since confirmed that the allowances are to be increased for individual travellers. This reflects both aspects of the underlying intention embodied in the Treaty of Rome: the detailed implementation of the customs union, which exists on paper, calls for constant and renewed endeavour, and, having largely removed the customs tariff barriers in this way, it is now necessary to eliminate the non-tariff obstacles to trade. In his report on the multiannual programme for the attainment of the customs union - 1980 (Doc. 1-339/80) Karl von WOGAU emphasized:

'... the many important political and industrial implications of the full attainment of the customs union, not only as the very basis of the Community, but also as the necessary precondition for a common policy in numerous other fields;'

and calls on the Commission

- to propose, before 1 January 1981, an amendment to Article 23 of the sixth VAT directive so that the value added tax payable on imports is not calculated or collected at the time of importation,'
- to draw up, before 1 April 1981, proposals to reduce the delays at internal frontiers,
- to draw up, before 1 July 1981, proposals for the mutual recognition of veterinary certificates,
- in all, to transfer elsewhere all the necessary formalities so that control is no longer necessary at internal frontiers.

'Conscious that "technical" barriers to trade, with their protectionist effect, are in many cases a substitute for former customs barriers', Karl von WOGAU, in his motion for a resolution of 1 October 1980 on the removal of technical barriers to trade in the European Community, spoke against

'unjustified barriers to trade (Article 30 of EEC Treaty): National provisions which at present or in the future may obstruct intra-Community trade either directly or indirectly ...'

and

'calls on the Commission and the Council to agree on a timetable whereby all the technical barriers to trade remaining within the Community shall be abolished within the next six years.'

Karl von Wogau dealt in detail with technical barriers to trade in relation to numerous individual problems and markets and put forward ways of removing these barriers. In the debate of 18 September 1980 on his motion for a resolution on the directives concerning safety belts and the interior fittings of motor vehicles (Doc. 1-343/80), he said:

'... everyone is aware of the problems which still exist at the Community's internal frontiers and everybody who works in constituencies knows that constituents will come up to us and say that it is scandalous that this situation should still exist in a Community ...'

He made an appeal to Parliament on 14 October 1980:

'The citizen of the Community sees no evidence of the abolition of customs duties on goods passing between the Member States. When he travels, he is still subject to bureaucratic obstacles at the internal frontiers and he still has to pay levies, which may not be customs duties, but they have a similar effect. What we must do here and now is to exert the political pressure needed to initiate the second phase of the achievement of a common market and eliminate the remaining internal frontiers in the Community ...'

and followed up this appeal in his report on a directive on a special Community certification procedure for industrial products originating in third countries (Doc. 1-236/80), his report on the proposals from the Commission relating to three-wheeled motor vehicles, construction plant, textiles, electrical equipment in mines and methods of testing the biodegradability of harmful substances (Doc. 1-141/80), his report on the approximation of legal and administrative provisions relating to proprietary medicinal products (Doc. 1-246/81), his report on methods for the analysis of certain textile fibres (Doc. 1-818/79) and in his report on the harmonization of turnover taxes and excise duties applicable in international travel (Doc. 1-43/80).

Ingo FRIEDRICH also referred to the problem of technical barriers to trade in his report on the biodegradability of anionic surfactants (Doc. 1-253/81).

Karl vonWOGAU 's report on the fuel consumption and engine power of motor vehicles (Doc. 1-340/80) and his report on the release of goods for free circulation (Doc. 1-166/81) represent further efforts to give detailed attention to the major goal of the common market.

Speaking in Parliament on 14.10.1980, Karl von WOGAU said:

'I believe that it is things like this, these minor quibbles at the border, that are partly to blame for the fact that a Community spirit has not yet become sufficiently evident in Europe...

One of the fundamental causes of the differences between markets and for the barriers to trade at frontiers is that value added tax rates still differ from one Community country to another. The Commission has submitted to the Council a report on the harmonization of value added tax rates. We feel that work should continue apace to this end and that Parliament should also play its part.

I have been told that 80% of the business done at the internal frontiers concerns value added tax. I feel this figure alone shows that it is worthwhile exerting suitable political pressure ...

We must make progress - and this is very important - towards Community standards and registration requirements which products must comply with. In this way we can also help to improve the position of small and medium-sized undertakings in particular, because one of the best opportunities these undertakings have lies in specialization. But specialization is possible only if a suitably large market is available. We can also help to improve the situation in our crisis-hit industries and our industries of the future...

We must consider whether it is not possible to create some form of European standards institute, possibly as an extension of the start that has now been made on CEN and CENELEC. My personal view is that there should be an independent standards institute ...'

Bouke BEUMER said during the same debate:

'In these circumstances, the creation of the customs union and the elimination of technical barriers to trade mean more than the removal of inconvenient obstacles. It in fact means making positive use of the economic dimension of the Community market. This is still too limited, and that is to the Community's disadvantage ...'

Stefan PFITZNER

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND RESEARCH

1. Of all the common policies of the European Community, the energy policy is unfortunately the one whose development is, for a number of rather different and complex reasons, not yet at all equal to the Community's emergency situation.
2. Indications of this state of affairs are on the one hand the budget appropriations made for energy policy and research (the Commission has proposed for 1982 to appropriate to the former 0.7% of the total budget excluding the agricultural budget and 4.1% to the latter) and, on the other, as has been frequently stated in several quarters, the lack of a genuine common energy policy.
3. It is true that the energy crisis did not exist when the Treaty of Rome was signed but it is now one of the greatest problems facing the Member States. The policy followed by the most industrialized countries, particularly in Europe, as a result of the 1973 Yom Kippur war has in the meantime expanded on two main fronts: energy saving and diversification of energy sources.
4. The first data on the comparative trends in energy consumption in the various industrialized countries after the 1973 crisis show that a gradual energy-saving process is now taking place, given that for each unit of gross domestic product produced and/or consumed, the corresponding energy requirement is being reduced. This is undoubtedly an indication of the intention of the industrialized countries to encourage energy-saving which is, according to many people, one of the most promising resources we possess today.
5. It should be borne in mind on the other hand that a large part of this saving has occurred relatively independently of the changes caused by the energy crisis in the relative prices and availability of oil, in other words as the continuation, though with differences brought about by the crisis, of a trend which had already begun long before 1973.

This spontaneous form of saving occurs chiefly in the energy consumption in industry and is caused both by a change in the structure of production (a relative fall in the energy-intensive sectors) and above all by reductions in the amounts of energy consumed in the various sectors. Linked to this independent trend towards a reduction in energy requirements in relation to the gross domestic product which it helps to create there has been, since 1973, a factor attributable both to the market situation and to the authorities making economic and energy policy which has led to a change in the relative prices of energy as a whole and above all to the conviction that this is not a short-term economic development but a structural one.

6. Nevertheless, two factors have a far-reaching influence on the achievement of changes which are in general energy-saving, both as regards the production process and as regards the choice of what to produce, in other words the energy policy followed (normally but not only in the form of pricing policy) and factors which are more truly economic which, without wishing to go into the subject too deeply, range from the conditions relating to the financing and productivity of undertakings and the characteristics of the cycle in the period in which investments have to be made to the general outlines and the actual means by which economic policy, and industrial policy in particular, is carried out.
7. This working year, the Committee on Energy and Research, chaired by Hanna WALZ (Federal Republic of Germany), an expert on energy policy, has, in addition to its duties as a consultative body, continually urged the Commission and the Council, by own-initiative reports and resolutions and with the active support of the Christian-Democratic Group, to develop a common energy policy vigorously and with a Community outlook.
8. As far as energy policy is concerned, the work accomplished by Hanna WALZ in drafting the opinion for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs on the Commission Report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980¹ should be borne in mind; this opinion was recently adopted. The stimulus which Hanna WALZ intended to give the Commission on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research by means of that opinion must be emphasized. The Commission was asked in particular to formulate a policy which will result in an effective Community energy programme, this being done with the aid of more generous budget appropriations.

¹ PE 74.094

9. In addition to setting out the features of the Community energy policy referred to above (saving and diversification of energy sources) the Committee on Energy and Research made important proposals in relation to energy research (controlled thermonuclear fusion, security of nuclear reactors, fast reactors, alternative energy sources and so forth) and the relationship between the European Community and international bodies.
10. The proposal by Mr MÜLLER-HERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany) for the creation of a European financial instrument for recycling petrodollars to increase and diversify world energy supplies² should be pointed out. The importance of this proposal lies in the fact that it recognizes that the energy crisis has also led to increasingly worrying economic and monetary disequilibrium between the industrialized countries, the oil-producing countries and the developing countries and that this leads to ever greater economic and political instability.
11. In this respect Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN proposes examination of the possibility of creating a Community institution parallel to the energy sector of the World Bank which would have the task of developing cooperation with the ACP countries.

Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN's concept forms part of a wider field, in other words that of trade between the European Community and the Gulf States, a proposal put forward by the Committee on External Economic Relations but on which the Committee on Energy and Research, in the person of Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN, has been requested to give an opinion.

12. Still in relation to energy policy, the draft report drawn up by Günter RINSCHÉ (Federal Republic of Germany) on aspects and requirements of coal supplies for the European Communities³ should be borne in mind. The rapporteur, after setting out in great detail the European situation as regards coal (production and consumption), analyses the forecasts for future development.

According to the rapporteur, the development of the Community coal industry is influenced by two factors: the growth in demand and the rise in coal prices on both the world and the Community market.

² Doc. 1-779/80

³ PE 72.283

The main points of the report drawn up by Günter RINSCHÉ are as follows:

- (a) recognition of the fact that coal is the most important source of energy in the Community;
- (b) restimulation of the European coal policy;
- (c) the improvement and development of the structures indicated in the Treaties;
- (d) social measures to be taken in the coal industry.

Günter RINSCHÉ considers that it is absolutely essential to encourage the exploitation of Community coal since this will help *inter alia* to strengthen cooperation and the Community economy.

13. Mario SASSANO (Italy), as a representative of a nation which is almost completely dependent on imports of fuel, has frequently stated his views on this subject.

Mario SASSANO, who is generally in favour of encouraging the use of coal, has often recalled that for the purposes of an effective Community policy in relation to coal it is necessary to take into account both the situation on the world market in coal and the many infrastructural problems connected with the very extensive use of coal.

14. In addition, the report drawn up by Hanna WALZ on the Possibilities and limits of decentralized energy production (soft technologies)⁴ should be borne in mind. That report stresses the dependence of Western economies on energy supplies and the threat which the energy crisis poses to employment.
15. Other important reports on energy policy have been drawn up this working year and the group of the European People's Party has taken an active part in their final formulation. The report on a nuclear energy moratorium⁵ and on the Geneva Appeal and the suspension of work on breeder reactors⁶ may for example be recalled.
16. This working year the reports, resolutions and opinions of the European Parliament on the common research policy have provided an opportunity to discuss very important topics.

⁴ PE 54.924/rev.II

⁵ Doc. 1-473/79

⁶ Doc. 1-394/79

For example, Karl FUCHS (Federal Republic of Germany) drew up the report on a research programme in the field of controlled thermo-nuclear fusion⁷. The rapporteur emphasized the importance of this research sector and at the same time deplored the delays in the adoption by the Council of its decisions.

17. One of the proposals which should be mentioned is that of Victor MICHEL (Belgium) on nuclear safety policy⁸. He considers that a coordinated safety policy is essential in connexion with the very extensive use of nuclear energy.

Three other major subjects have been dealt with by the Committee on Energy and Research; that of European space policy⁹, the research and development programme for a machine translation system¹⁰ and microelectronic technology¹¹. The members of the Group of the European People's Party have devoted great attention to these matters, recognizing their importance, above all as regards the social, economic and political implications for the Community. As regards these three subjects the views and importance of the Group of the European People's Party have been decisive. These topics have given rise to wide-ranging discussions within the committee.

18. The discussions within the committee on the outlook for a common research policy have also been particularly significant since the preparation and implementation of a Community policy is considered to be of the greatest importance.

For example, at the recent conference on Community research in the '80s basic guidelines were adopted on energy, environmental and agricultural problems as well as on measures relating to raw materials and on some industrial problems.

The new priority subjects will be information technology, biotechnology and climatology.

Lambert CROUX (Belgium) and Karl FUCHS (Federal Republic of Germany) have drawn attention in this connection to the need for better organizational and planning structure.

The existing gaps tend to cause incoherence and are difficult to control.

⁷Doc. 1-361/80

⁸Doc. 1-668/80

⁹Doc. 1-326/81

¹⁰Doc. 1-352/80

¹¹Doc. 1-434/80

COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

During the period under review the EPP Group members of the Committee on External Economic Relations who were still members of the committee or Parliament led by their coordinator, Renzo Eligio FILIPPI (EPP/I), pursued the work they had begun the previous year with even greater diligence, concentrating on areas which would increase the economic wellbeing of the citizens of Europe and using the instruments of a socially responsible market economy. Priority was given to combatting protectionism and international barriers to trade of all kinds and ensuring that the people of the EEC are supplied with optimum goods and services in an economically inter-dependent world economy.

In his report 'on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco (1980/1981) and on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey (1980/1981)',¹ our rapporteur, Vincenzo GIUMMARRA (EPP/I) tabled a motion for a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Committee on External Economic Relations, approving the Commission's proposal. Under the Treaty, the Committee on External Economic Relations, followed by Parliament, examines such Commission proposals each year. With due account taken of changes in the market situation the levies on imports of unrefined olive oil under the special rules applicable to associated states (Maghreb and Turkey) are then fixed. For the current period (1.11.80 - 31.10.81) the Commission is in favour of maintaining the existing level. The opinion approving the proposal, refers critically to the problems that will probably arise on the olive oil market as a result of the southward expansion of the Community. The report was adopted at the December part-session.

Renzo E. FILIPPI, rapporteur and group coordinator for the Committee on External Economic Relations, who has been deeply concerned with the problems of the extension of the EEC towards the Mediterranean area for some time, (and who drafted the report on economic aid to small and medium-sized undertakings in Portugal during the previous review period) presented the motion for a resolution contained in his report on the conclusion of an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese Republic concerning the implementation of pre-accession aid to Portugal prior to accession'.

Marlene LENZ (EPP/D) presented her report on 'EEC-Romania relations' with special reference to

- the Agreement on the Joint EEC-Romania Committee and
- the EEC-Romania Agreement on trade in industrial products.³

¹ Doc. 1-694/80

² Doc. 1-683/80

³ PE 65.515 final

The report emphasizes the importance of these agreements, which were only made possible by 'Basket II' of the CSCE conference; they are the first agreements between a state-trading country (member of COMECON) and the Community, and represent a major step forward towards practical forms of economic cooperation and offer a point of departure for constructive political cooperation between COMECON and the EEC.

As regards the report 'on the renewal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement with particular reference to the situation of the European textile industry'¹ on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations, the shadow rapporteur, Renzo E. FILIPPI, speaking on behalf of the group, severely criticized this report, emphasizing the dangers of unemployment as a result of the loss of further jobs in the textile industry if the agreement were renewed again. All group speakers (Jochen VAN AERSSSEN - EPP/D, Andre DILIGENT - EPP/F, Elmar BROK - EPP/D) and Pierre DESCH - EPP/B) supported the Chairman's views about the difficult employment situation in their various countries, emphasizing the need to speed up the process of adaptation of the European textile industry to international, and in particular Asian, competition; they were also opposed to any long-term protective measures and in favour of measures to promote competition. The report was adopted by Parliament at the April part-session after lengthy debate.

The report by the Committee on External Economic Relations on 'the process into the second stage of the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus'² drafted by Pierre DESCHAMPS was adopted and it was decided to use it as background document for a further report on the Association Agreement with Cyprus after a full debate yet to be held. The report was adopted by Parliament at the June part-session.

In the motion for a resolution in his report on 'the conclusion of protocols to the agreement establishing an association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus and to the cooperation agreements between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Lebanese Republic'³ consequent on the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Community' the rapporteur, Gerd-Ludwig LEMMER (EPP/D), urged the Community to take into due consideration the import concessions granted under the Mediterranean policy and approved as a whole the contents of the Council regulations.

This amendment of the agreements was necessary as a result of the accession of Greece to the Community. This is a further step towards free trade in the Mediterranean, although it is pointed out that with the further enlargement of the EEC following the accession of Spain and Portugal, the Mediterranean countries will become highly self-sufficient in agricultural products, which could create difficulties for the other countries with which the EEC has trade agreements.

¹ Doc. 1-61/81

² Doc. 1-74/81

³ Doc. 1-257/81

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

After a seven-year discussion period, the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea had been withdrawn for reconsideration by the Reagan administration just as it had been about to be adopted. The position of the EPP Group on the report by the Committee on External Economic Relations on the economic aspects of exploitation of the sea bed (Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (Docs. 1-14/80, 1-308/80, and 1-869/80) was outlined by Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN (EPP/D). He approved of the tenor of the report, and pointed out that the Community alone was empowered to implement Community law in the coastal zones set aside for economic use, and urged that the Community should be among the authorized signatories to the final Convention on the Law of the Sea, not least in order to strengthen Community solidarity and to forestall protectionist national measures.

The Wieczorek-Zeul report 'on trade relations between the European Community and the Gulf States'¹ was discussed on a number of occasions in working party 'B', in the group and in the committee. Our group had a number of basic reservations about this report and serious doubts about the trade and energy policy provisions. The group's position was clearly expressed by Mr MÜLLER-HERMANN (EPP/D) and Mr VAN AERSSSEN. The report recognizes the political realities (PLO) following the revival of a political dialogue within the Community and supports a long-term cooperation agreement (energy package) between the EEC and the Gulf States, with special emphasis on clearly determined oil supplies at guaranteed prices, with the obligation on the part of the Community to recycle (Guarantee Fund), guaranteed interest rates (special conditions) and the setting up of a joint development fund. The report will be discussed by Parliament in September.

Prince SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN (EPP/D) is the shadow rapporteur for the Fourcade report 'on the definition of the customs territory of the Community'² adopted by the Committee on External Economic Relations in May. The report draws on a variety of sources for its discussion of the territorial validity of the EEC Treaties, especially the sea limits. It calls on the Commission to redefine and establish the land, sea and air space of the Community including all the sovereign and exclusive rights (use of the continental shelf) of the Member States. In view of the rapid development of technology it is imperative to resolve this question for economic reasons and in particular in the context of negotiations with third countries in the North-South Dialogue. The report will be discussed by Parliament at the September part-session.

Dario ANTONIOZZI (EPP/I) is our group's shadow rapporteur for the report on 'Trade Relations between the EEC and Japan'³ by Sir John Stewart-Clark. This report, unanimously adopted in the Committee on External Economic Relations, is particularly significant and noteworthy because it deals with a topical aspect of trade policy. Because of its concern about the continually growing EEC trade deficit vis a vis Japan and the threat to certain branches of the processing industries (e.g. cars, electronics, optical instruments) and possible resulting job losses, the report calls for constructive negotiations to be conducted to avoid protectionism, increase competitiveness, improve access to the markets and reduce mutual barriers to trade, with a view to satisfying the economic requirements of the various parties to the negotiations, including the USA. The report was adopted at the July part-session.

Louise MOREAU (EPP/F) drafted a highly appreciated report⁴ on 'supplies of mineral and vegetable raw materials in the European Community - survey and further outlook' which attracted great attention because it contains a thorough and comprehensive enquiry (including a statistical annex) into the basis for the survival and safeguarding of the European economies. The report is on the agenda of the September part-session.

¹ Doc. 1-866/80

² Doc. 1-234/81

³ Doc. 1-240/81

⁴ PE 73 551

Other business

The Committee on External Economic Relations instructed Jochen VAN AERSSEN to draw up a report 'on trade relations with Taiwan'¹ and the committee also appointed him rapporteur for a report, in the context of the Bogota meeting, 'on economic and trade relations between the EEC and Latin America'². Vincenzo GIUMMARRA was instructed to report 'on EEE-USA trade relations'³.

Ernst MAJONICA (EPP/D), a member of the EP-China delegation, was instructed to draw up a report on 'EEC-China economic relations'⁴. Although it falls outside the scope of the committee's activities the motion for a resolution tabled by Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (EPP/I) and others 'on the adaptation of the cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia following the accession of Greece to the Community'⁵ is of great significance to the Community's external economic relations. The question of fixing a quota of Yugoslavian baby beef exports to Greece has major implications for the economic relations of neighbouring countries and it has now been resolved within the framework of the Community by adjusting the level of the quota to Greek demand.

Bruno OHLS

¹ Doc. 1-613/80

² PE 73 551

³ PE 72 645

⁴ PE 72 285

⁵ Doc. 1-10/81

LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

(1) Compared to the first year of activity (1979 - 1980) of the new directly elected Parliament, both the workload and the output of the Legal Affairs Committee have increased so substantially as to be way above what could have been anticipated at the beginning of the legislative term. The comparative data given below speak for themselves and call for no comment on my part. Whereas, for the whole of the previous year, the number of new topics referred to the Legal Affairs Committee for its consideration amounted to 70, after only seven months of the current year there have already been as many as 80. Moreover, whereas in 1980 the number of topics disposed of amounted to 30 - which is not many more than in previous years - it was as high as 29 during the first seven months of the current year. At this rate, the committee will almost have doubled its 'output' by the end of the year.

From the resumption of parliamentary work after the 1980 summer recess up to the time of the drafting of this memorandum, the Legal Affairs Committee held a total of 18 meetings, including 12 during the first seven months of 1981. Allowing for the end-of-year and Easter breaks, this gives an average of two meetings a month, some of which were extended beyond the two half-day sessions which are the norm for a parliamentary committee's meeting.

What accounts for this very substantial increase in activity which, in varying degrees, was experienced also by other parliamentary committees?

It is clearly the general growth of the political importance of the Institution which, after a first year spent in finding its bearings, set about the task of consolidating its position within the Community system, with the aim of invigorating that system and of widening its field of action. The pursuit of this second objective is the chief explanation for the remarkable expansion of the work of the Legal Affairs Committee, which is increasingly required to prepare reports as the committee responsible and, even more frequently, to produce opinions for other committees, on the compatibility of parliamentary initiatives with Community law. In addressing itself to this task, the committee has sought not merely for formal accuracy, but also for constructive comment and, where possible, for creative thinking.

(2) In view of the above, in showing up this brief survey which, while focusing on the overall activities of the Legal Affairs Committee, is also intended to bring out the EPP Group's specific contribution to its work, we must adopt a method whereby it deals in the first place with the main subjects of the committee's deliberations - the results of which, thanks to the decisive vote of the EPP members, are fully consistent with the European Christian

Democrats' initial and unswerving purpose of energizing the system - but also sets out the specific topics on which individual members of the EPP Group have made important contributions, either as rapporteurs or through their contribution to the plenary debates.

(3) We note under the first heading that the Legal Affairs Committee's activities followed closely, in tenor and in substance, from the work initiated by it during the previous parliamentary year (1979 - 1980), the report for which records the essential framework for the many important subsequent developments¹.

We refer here in particular to the report drawn up on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee by Guido Gonella (EPP, I) on the right of residence of nationals of Member States in the territory of another Member State, which was adopted by Parliament in April 1980², and to the report which, owing, inter alia, to the crucial institutional implications of the problem involved, was drawn up by the chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee, Mauro Ferri (Soc., I), and concerns the dispute that arose between Parliament and the Council following the adoption by the Council of a proposal for a regulation amending the Regulation laying down common provisions for isoglucose. This report was adopted by Parliament as long ago as December 1979³. As we shall see, while these two reports pre-date the current parliamentary year, it was during this year that - even though their progress is not yet completed - they have had their most telling impact, by significantly strengthening Parliament's position in the dialogue with the other Community institutions: the Commission, the Council and, in a non-contentious context, with the Court of Justice.

(4) By adopting, on 17 April 1980, the report by Guido Gonella on the right of residence of nationals of Member States in the territory of another Member State, Parliament had in effect tabled three principal amendments to the Commission's proposals - with a view to making them more 'courageous'. In replying to the parliamentary debate, the responsible Member of the Commission endorsed two of these amendments, informing the House that 'the Commission accepts the amendments proposed by the Legal Affairs Committee'.

On 19 May 1980, in the document distributed by the Commission to Members of Parliament at the beginning of each part-session to inform them of the action it has taken on Parliament's resolutions, the above statement was explicitly confirmed when the Commission declared that it 'had been able to accept the amendments' adopted by Parliament to the proposal for a directive on the

¹ Report on the Activities of the Group of the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group) of the European Parliament, July 1979 - July 1980

² See Report of Proceedings of the Sitting of 15 April 1980

³ See Report of Proceedings of the Sitting of 13 December 1979

'right of residence'.

However, a few days later, when the 'amended proposal for a directive' was officially submitted to the Council, the two amendments in question were omitted by the Commission and the original Commission text reinstated. As a result of this, on 2 October 1980 the Legal Affairs Committee - aware of the importance of continuing parliamentary control after the end of the procedure for consulting Parliament - unanimously adopted a resolution for submission to the House in which it severely censured the Commission for its action.

Shortly after this, a letter of explanation was sent by the Commissioner responsible to the chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee, stating that when the Commission submitted orally to the Council (which had already begun to examine the proposal for a directive) one of the two amendments tabled by Parliament, it found that 'most of the Member States were opposed to this amendment' and therefore felt that no purpose could be served by resubmitting it within the body of its amended proposal. On 20 November 1980 the report adopted by the Legal Affairs Committee on the action taken on the report on the right of residence was debated and put to the vote in plenary sitting. While making allowances for the explanation given by the Commission, Guido Gonella, deputizing for the chairman, made the following points: 'Firstly, we would point out that the Commission is bound by the statements made by it before Parliament. This is all the more true and necessary in the context of the Community's legal system. Secondly, and from a more political viewpoint, the fact that the Commission informs us that it had orally defended the amendments proposed by Parliament, without success, before a Council working party, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, since the Commission committed itself before a plenary sitting of Parliament, and its commitment must be fulfilled by an official act. The amendment of a proposal after Parliament has been consulted is specifically envisaged in the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty: "As long as the Council has not acted, the Commission may alter its original proposal." The fact that such a proposal has its own status is a cornerstone of the Community legal system. Take, for example, the first paragraph of Article 149 of the Treaty, by virtue of which the Council approves or rejects Commission proposals by the majority laid down for particular cases by the Treaty, but can amend those proposals only by a unanimous decision.'¹

These points were appropriately covered in the resolution submitted to Parliament which, inter alia, 'categorically calls upon the Commission to respect from now on the principles of loyalty and trust which are inherent in relations between institutions'.

¹See Debates of the European Parliament, Report of Proceedings of the Sitting of 20 November 1980

Speaking at the close of the debate, the Commissioner present acknowledged the incorrectness of the Commission's earlier conduct - at that juncture he had no other option - in the following words: 'It is not always possible for the Commission to undertake to follow a parliamentary committee or to follow the recommendations and the proposals of the European Parliament. But when it does so, it must keep to its commitments. And this is stated very clearly in paragraph 2 of the motion for a resolution before you: It must scrupulously honour the commitments which it has made and, consequently, if it accepts amendments adopted by Parliament, it must immediately amend the proposals concerned accordingly.'¹

Nothing more need be said to demonstrate the considerable progress made towards improving inter-institutional relations - in this particular case, between Parliament and the Commission, consequent upon the firm stand taken by the Legal Affairs Committee.

(5) Turning now to our second topic, namely the institutional conflict between the Parliament and the Council, it will help if we first place the whole matter in perspective by quoting the relevant passage in the previous report on the activities of the EPP Group of the European Parliament: 'As a result of the dissolution of the previous legislature' (i.e. the legislature which was replaced in June 1979 by a directly elected assembly), 'Parliament did not have an opportunity to deliver an opinion on an amended proposal for a regulation submitted by the Commission with a view to remedying the consequences of a judgment handed down by the Court of Justice, which had nullified certain provisions of Regulation No. 1111/77 laying down common provisions for isoglucose. The Council, for its part, proceeded to adopt the amended regulation on 17 May 1979, despite the fact that the matter at issue was one on which the consultation of Parliament was mandatory. Asked as a first step by the Bureau of Parliament - reconstituted after direct elections - whether Parliament could lodge an appeal with the Court of Justice against the Council, the Legal Affairs Committee replied, in an opinion drawn up by its chairman, in the affirmative. Consequently, the Bureau instructed it forthwith to convert its opinion into a report for debate in plenary sitting. The resolution contained in this report was adopted by the House on 14 December 1979, in good time for the deadline for the appeal, which was duly lodged with the Court.

In plenary sitting, James Janssen van Raay (EPP, N), the EPP Group's permanent coordinator within the Legal Affairs Committee, declared the Christian Democrats' full support for the report, pointing out that: "This question concerns an infringement of Parliament's rights. Today, we are making European constitutional

¹In line with this statement, a few days later the Commission submitted to the Council an amended version of the 'amended proposal', reinstating in their entirety the two amendments in question.

history ... In the present case, we attach the utmost importance to not simply protesting but also to taking legal steps. A protest would not be adequate. This leads us to the proceedings in progress before the Court of Justice in Luxembourg, which we support".¹

Thus - returning to the parliamentary year, with which this memorandum is chiefly concerned - the chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee was able to inform Parliament in December 1980 that during the previous year an important milestone had been reached in the constitutional history of Europe thanks to the judgment handed down by the Court of Justice on 29 October 1980 in the proceedings which had been instituted following the abovementioned decision by Parliament. This decision had led to Parliament's intervention, pursuant to Article 37 of the Court's Statute, in a case already before the Court, in which two undertakings seeking a ruling over matters arising from the Community system applicable to isoglucose were opposed by the Council, which was also supported by the Commission. The part of the judgment which concerns us here is reproduced below, since, once again, it provides the best possible account of the outcome of the excellent work accomplished, before the matter was laid before the Court of Justice, by Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee, which had been able to anticipate the terms of the judgment and thus persuade the Assembly to take the necessary action.

'Infringement of essential procedural requirements

The applicant and the Parliament in its intervention maintain that since Regulation No. 1111/77 as amended was adopted by the Council without regard to the consultation procedure provided for in the second paragraph of Article 43 of the Treaty it must be treated as void for infringement of essential procedural requirements.

The consultation provided for in the third subparagraph of Article 43(2), as in other similar provisions of the Treaty, is the means which allows the Parliament to play an actual part in the legislative process of the Community. Such power represents an essential factor in the institutional balance intended by the Treaty. Although limited, it reflects at Community level the fundamental democratic principle that the peoples should take part in the exercise of power through the intermediary of a representative assembly. Due consultation of the Parliament in the cases provided for by the Treaty therefore constitutes an essential formality disregard of which means that the measure concerned is void.

¹ See Report on the Activities of the EPP Group, July 1979 - July 1980, pp. 67 and 68.

In that respect it is pertinent to point out that observance of that requirement implies that the Parliament has expressed its opinion. It is impossible to take the view that the requirement is satisfied by the Council's simply asking for the opinion. The Council is, therefore, wrong to include in the references in the preamble to Regulation No. 1293/79 a statement to the effect that the Parliament has been consulted.

The Council has not denied that consultation of the Parliament was in the nature of an essential procedural requirement. It maintains, however, that in the circumstances of the present case the Parliament, by its own conduct, made observance of that requirement impossible and that it is therefore not proper to rely on the infringement thereof.

Without prejudice to the questions of principle raised by that argument of the Council it suffices to observe that in the present case on 25 June 1979 when the Council adopted Regulation No. 1293/79 amending Regulation No. 1111/77 without the opinion of the Assembly the Council had not exhausted all the possibilities of obtaining the preliminary opinion of the Parliament. In the first place the Council did not request the application of the emergency procedure provided for by the internal regulation of the Parliament although in other sectors and as regards other draft regulations it availed itself of that power at the same time. Further the Council could have made use of the possibility it had under Article 139 of the Treaty to ask for an extraordinary session of the Assembly especially as the Bureau of the Parliament on 1 March and 10 May 1979 drew its attention to that possibility.

It follows that in the absence of the opinion of the Parliament required by Article 43 of the Treaty Regulation No. 1293/79 amending Council Regulation No. 1111/77 must be declared void without prejudice to the Council's power following the present judgment to take all appropriate measures pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 176 of the Treaty'.¹

(6) What more needs to be said? Nothing, except that the above decision - insofar as it serves to check the authoritarian tendencies which characterize the portion of the Council in the current manner of running Community business - is fully in keeping with the political stance unflinchingly maintained by European Christian Democrats who, particularly since 1966 - the year of the 'Luxembourg compromise' - have been fighting for a return to the institutional system prescribed by the Rome Treaties, by ridding it of the abuses which have been introduced by the Council.

¹See Judgment of the Court of Justice of 29 October 1980 in Case 138/79 concerning isoglucose production quotas, pages 53 and 54.

It is also with this objective in mind that the EPP Group recently lent its support to the President of the European Parliament when - again at the suggestion of the Legal Affairs Committee - the question was raised of Parliament's intervention in another legal action pending before the Court of Justice, this time involving the Commission, whose primary concern is to defend last year's Community budget against the objections with which a Member State proposes to challenge it.

It should also be mentioned in this connection that Parliament's successful legal action against the Council and, more directly, the more precise definition of relations between Parliament and the Commission already referred to, have led to the inclusion in Parliament's new Rules of Procedure - drawn up by the committee responsible and adopted by the Assembly in April 1981 - of a number of detailed provisions (Rules 35 and 36) which are likely to ensure that, while continuing to fulfil an essentially consultative function, Parliament will become more influential and authoritative in institutional matters than in the past.¹

¹Rule 35

Rejection of a Commission proposal

1. If a Commission proposal fails to secure a majority of the votes cast, the President shall, before Parliament votes on the motion for a resolution, request the Commission to withdraw the proposal.
2. If the Commission does so, the President shall hold the consultation procedure on the proposal to be superfluous and shall inform the Council accordingly.
3. If the Commission does not withdraw its proposal, Parliament may decide not to vote on the motion for a resolution and to refer the matter back to the appropriate committee.

In this case, the committee shall report back to Parliament within one month or, in exceptional cases, any shorter period decided by Parliament.

Rule 36

Amendment of a Commission proposal

1. Where the Commission proposal as a whole is adopted, but on the basis of amendments which have also been adopted, Parliament may decide, on a proposal from the appropriate committee chairman or rapporteur, to postpone the vote on the motion for a resolution until the Commission has stated its position on Parliament's amendments.
2. Where the Commission announces that it does not intend to adopt Parliament's amendments, Parliament may decide, on a proposal from the appropriate committee chairman or rapporteur, to postpone the vote on the motion for a resolution. The matter shall be deemed to be referred back to the appropriate committee for renewed consideration. In this case, the committee shall report back to Parliament within one month or, in exceptional cases, any shorter period decided by Parliament.

(7) (a) Passing on now to an examination of those areas of the committee's activity over the past months, in which European Christian Democrats' contribution has been more personal and direct, we should first note the report drawn up by Marc Fischbach (EPP, L) on the proposal for a directive amending, as regards credit insurance, the first Directive 73/239/EEC on the coordination of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life insurance. The problem that most exercised the Legal Affairs Committee was whether it was desirable to support the Commission's proposal to exclude credit insurance operations transacted for the account or with the guarantee of the State from the field of application of this directive.

The solution adopted by the Legal Affairs Committee, on a proposal from the rapporteur, and subsequently endorsed by Parliament, is best explained in the following statement made by the rapporteur in plenary sitting: 'I should now like to move on to deal with the second major innovation in the Commission's proposal for a directive, namely, Article 2(2). Here, the Commission proposes the definitive exclusion from the scope of application of the first Directive of credit insurance operations transacted for the account of or with the guarantee of the State. The Legal Affairs Committee cannot go along with the Commission's proposal in its present form, firstly because it would have the effect of distorting conditions of competition between public and private sector undertakings as regards credit insurance in contravention of Article 92(1) of the EEC Treaty, and secondly because it would remove one of the mainstays of the common commercial policy, namely the harmonization of Member States' export policies. Indeed, the fact that an undertaking in the export credit insurance field and transacting operations for the account of or with the guarantee of the State does not need to comply with the present directive and, more particularly, with the supplementary guarantee requirements it contains, constitutes a clear case of discrimination against private sector undertakings, which fall clearly within the scope of the present proposal for a directive.

In this respect, the guarantee element provided by the State may be regarded as a form of direct aid enabling public sector undertakings to enjoy a monopoly on the credit insurance market. The committee feels that export transactions between Member States within the Community do not involve any appreciably greater risks than transactions within a single Member State. However, in order to avoid putting forward a proposal which would purely and simply ban export insurance credit with a State guarantee within the Community, the Legal Affairs Committee has opted for a compromise under which the scope of the present directive is to include export credit insurance transactions carried out with the guarantee of the State, insofar as these relate to trade between Member States. The committee fully realizes, however,

that cases where the customer of the insured party is a national of a third country must continue to be excluded from the scope of the directive on export credit insurance pending further coordination, since in such cases credit insurance involves not only a guarantee against economic risks but also against political risks, which are not a factor in trade between the Member States.¹

(b) Another document of key importance from the point of view of the compatibility of the laws of a Member State with the principles underpinning the Community legal system is the report drawn up by Kurt Malangré (EPP, D) on a number of motions for resolutions referred by Parliament to the Legal Affairs Committee. The purpose of these motions was to call the attention of the Commission - which, as we know, is the Institution responsible for keeping an eye, with the faculty of referring to the Court of Justice, on legislative trends and on specific legal situations within the individual States - to the proposals drawn up by the United Kingdom Government for immigration control: an area notoriously liable to infringements of the principles of non-discrimination and of the free movement of persons, both of them essential components of the Community system. In fulfilling his mandate, the rapporteur of the Legal Affairs Committee kept in close touch with the Commission, which in turn had already established contacts with the Government concerned in an effort to identify more closely those clauses in the proposed new regulations which would have to be struck out as being incompatible with the aforementioned principles. The Legal Affairs Committee discussed the matter at regular intervals over the space of several months until, in December 1980, it was felt that the time was ripe for the report to be debated in plenary sitting. The position adopted by Parliament, after a mature and careful assessment of the facts, is summed in the following statement by the rapporteur: '... after a thorough investigation the committee came to the conclusion that, although the area of immigration policy remains the responsibility of the individual States of our Community under an explicit agreement and that therefore we are not competent to judge on the matter, nevertheless these new provisions affect freedom of movement within the Community as well as essential provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights. Both the principle of freedom of movement enshrined in Community law and the European Convention on Human Rights are recognized by Great Britain as binding legal principles. This is why the new immigration rules could and had to be reworded in the meantime to produce the present version.

¹See Debates of the European Parliament, Report of Proceedings of the Sitting of 16 October 1980, pages 227 and 228.

The Legal Affairs Committee ... has come to the conclusion that, because of the differential treatment of men and women envisaged in the new rules and the limitation on entry envisaged for nationals from one Community country to another, namely the United Kingdom, the new United Kingdom immigration rules may contravene fundamental provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights and the principle of non-discrimination enshrined in our Community law.¹

(c) On the day it debated the abovementioned report Parliament also adopted another report by the Legal Affairs Committee, which had been drawn up by Vice-Chairman Rudolf Luster (EPP, D). This called on the Commission to submit a proposal for a directive aimed at strengthening, both in the individual Member States and at Community level, measures for compensating victims of acts of violence out of public funds.² The following points were made by the rapporteur in his statement to the House: 'Not even the best police force can totally eliminate crime. Since this is now the reality of our national existence, then it appears to be self-evident that the State should intervene to alleviate the damaging results of its inability to fulfil its constitutional obligations. Now what happens in practice? Outrage at a crime of violence usually finds expression in efforts to catch the offender, to prevent him from committing further crimes of a similar nature, possibly to rehabilitate him, but also to obtain atonement for what he has done. The victim, however, generally remains in the public awareness for only a short time, usually as an object of sensationalism. In the course of often time-consuming initial proceedings against the offender and in the subsequent trial the psychological agony of the victim is often intensified further. It is therefore no coincidence that since the mid-60s several western democracies have adopted laws designed to guarantee the victims of crimes of violence financial compensation for the injuries incurred.

However desirable such legislation may be, at the present time it is not yet satisfactory. In the first place, not all Member States of the European Community have adopted laws of this type. Secondly, the laws that have been adopted differ considerably from each other. The amount of protection offered to a victim of a crime of violence depends essentially on where he is at the time. Moreover, entitlement to financial aid frequently applies only to the nationals of a given State and only on that State territory. In some cases the individual laws admittedly contain reciprocity laws mitigating the effects of such restrictions, but the prospects for equal treatment for citizens of

¹ See Debates of the European Parliament, Report of Proceedings of the Sitting of 12 March 1981.

² See the West German television broadcast 'Weisser Ring', directed by E. Zimmermann.

the Community exercising their right to freedom of movement are still remote. The Member States must therefore enact legislation in accordance with the objectives of the EEC Treaty. The relevant resolution of the Council of Europe of 28 September 1977 would be one way of doing this. However, measures within the European Community should not be confined to non-binding resolutions or recommendations. In addition, therefore, an appropriate Community directive should be adopted.¹

(d) Yet another report was based on a motion for a resolution tabled in the House by a number of French Members with a view to obtaining Parliament's support for the abolition of capital punishment in the only Community country - France - which has, in recent times, applied the death penalty. Drawn up on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee by a Socialist Member, this report was debated in plenary sitting in June 1981. We note it at the conclusion of this brief survey, because of the vital political importance of the issue involved. The EPP Group's spokesman, James Janssen van Raay, succeeded in raising the debate out of its merely political context and made it the occasion for demonstrating before the House the constant and varied efforts of Christian Democrats to secure respect for human life and liberty throughout the world. Thus: '... We should like to shift the emphasis somewhat from what previous speakers have had to say on the grounds that, thanks to us, the preamble to the motion for a resolution now incorporates as its tenth indent the words: "... voicing the hope that this initiative will provide inspiration for all countries in the world which still enforce the death penalty." ... Of course, I appreciate that speakers from France place great value on the effect this resolution, if passed, will have in France. But I hope the French Members will not think ill of me for shifting the emphasis somewhat in the light of the extremely important documentation produced by Amnesty International, an organization which cannot be praised highly enough for its pioneering work and its documentation. What that documentation has to tell us is that, of the roughly 150 countries throughout the world, 130 still apply the death penalty. That, to our mind, is the most important point, and by rallying support for this motion for a resolution, we hope to address an urgent appeal to all these countries to take a serious look at this practice.'²

Giovanni Perissinotto

¹ See Debates of the European Parliament, Report of Proceedings of the Sitting of 12 March 1981

² See Debates of the European Parliament, Report of Proceedings of the Sitting of 17 June 1981.

- 1981 Budget

During the debate in the House Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (NL) stressed the need to strengthen the social budget and protested against the cuts made by the Council during the first reading, including the deletion of some items providing assistance for the most vulnerable groups in society.

Joris VERHAEGEN (B) drew attention to the problems of the handicapped and the need for permanent structures and a consistent policy to deal with them.

- European automobile industry¹

Giovanni BARBAGLI (I) was the draftsman of the Social Affairs Committee's opinion on this subject.

An exchange of views took place in the presence of a Commission official at the committee's meeting of 28 October 1980. The draftsman explained his approach to the matter and deplored the Commission's failure to supply adequate documentation.

At the December part-session he spoke on the importance of this sector, its multiplier effect on employment and the role it can play in the recovery of European industry.

Also speaking in the House, Fernand HERMAN (B) emphasized the need for a Community strategy to restore the competitiveness of the European car industry.

- Social Security for employed persons²

Alberto GHERGO (I) drew up the report on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment on the proposal from the Commission to the Council for a regulation modifying the basic regulation of 1971. He presented it to the House at the December part-session noting that its adoption would be one important step forward in the general process of revising social security provisions which was a necessary part of the European integration and he expressed the hope that it would at some time be possible to establish a statute for European workers.

- Workers in the shipbuilding industry³

Frans VAN DER GUN (NL) prepared a report on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment on the proposal from the Commission to the Council for a regulation on assistance from the ESF to provide income support for shipyard workers.

Joris VERHAEGEN (B) presented and commended the report to the House at the December part-session and expressed the hope that the Commission would consider amplifying the aid granted within this sector and extending it to others.

- Training for young people⁴

Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (I), speaking in the House in March, supported the idea of sandwich courses in view of their psychological and educational advantages and the fact that they stimulated inventiveness, initiative and enterprise and encouraged workers to take an interest in political issues and industrial affairs.

Nicolas ESTGEN (L) stressed the educational content of sandwich courses and the fact that they covered several disciplines. His views differed from those of the rapporteur who regarded them more pragmatically as a means to an end.

- The handicapped ⁵

The motion for a resolution was adopted by the House on 11 March 1981. Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I), Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (NL) and Alberto GHERGO (I) spoke in the debate.

- Social security systems for employed persons and their families ⁶

Alberto GHERGO (I) drew up the report on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities amending Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and No 574/72 which laid down its implementing provisions. The rapporteur made out a convincing case for his rejection of the amendment proposed by the Commission to Article 22 and his report was adopted by the House in May.

- Energy problems, technological development and employment ⁷

Some members of our group on the Social Affairs and Economic and Monetary committees (Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I), Philipp von BISMARCK (D), Fernand HERMAN (B), Bouke BEUMER (NL), Elmar BROK (D), Joris VERHAEGEN (B)) met in Strasbourg in April to discuss the amendments to be tabled to the motion for a resolution by the Socialist Group. Although it was adopted in committee, our members are still unhappy with the proposal and they have reserved the right to present amendments during the September part-session.

Elmar BROK (D) is the shadow rapporteur.

- Social policy priorities⁸

In September 1981 Maria-Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI tabled a motion for a resolution of behalf of the Group in plenary sitting on social policy priorities; the text of this motion had been drafted by the Group during its study meeting in Naples.

The document analyses the current economic and social situation in view of the profound changes to be expected in the years to come in the countries of the Community.

It also mentions the more important economic and monetary factors that affect unemployment and employment and, in view of the interdependence of economic and social sectors, proposes areas for priority action.

As regards employment, attention is given to efforts to combat unemployment and inflation and to control the extent and nature of work done, to the reduction of working hours and the distribution of labour.

As regards vocational training and education, emphasis is placed on the development of training programmes, particularly for young people, unemployed persons without specific qualifications and migrant workers and their children and recognition of diplomas and qualifications at Community level.

Emphasis is put on the need to coordinate the Community's financial instruments to help offset any imbalances. Greater support is requested for programmes in regions of absolute priority, particularly to help create jobs for young people, as part of the reform of the ESF. Emphasis is also placed on the financing of social measures for the restructuring of industries in crisis.

As regards social welfare and other social measures, priority is given to:

- completing the last directive on equal treatment for men and women in respect of social security;
- facilitating home ownership by the most underprivileged social categories;
- standardizing the system of payment of family allowances;
- drawing up an outline report on the problems of second-generation migrant workers;
- harmonizing the Member States' immigration policies;
- the adoption of the proposed directive on illegal immigration and employment.

- Family policy 9

The committee appointed Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I) to prepare a report on this subject.

Exchanges of views have already been held twice on working documents and a draft motion for a resolution has already been drawn up. Given the close relationship between these various topics, the committee decided that the resolution should incorporate the motion for a resolution

by Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (I) on the research programme on problems of motherhood and the motion for resolution by Marlene LENZ (D) on family policy in the EEC adopted in 1980 and 1979 respectively.

Work is continuing. Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (NL) is the shadow rapporteur.

- Commission memorandum on asset formation 10

The rapporteur, Elmar BROK (D), has begun work and he has already set out the principal topics which he intends to develop at the committee meeting in Dublin on 27 May.

Giovanni BARBAGLI (I) is the shadow rapporteur.

- 1982 draft budget 11

Giovanni BARBAGLI (I) is the draftman of the opinion nominated by our group on matters regarding social policy. A first exchange of views took place in Strasbourg on 17 June in the presence of the Commissioner with responsibility for social affairs and employment. Work is continuing.

- Employment and the adaptation of working time 12

This topic was allocated to the Communist Group. Jaak HENKENS (B), our shadow rapporteur, acting jointly with Joris VERHAEGEN (B), tabled amendments to the motion which was adopted in committee on 25 June.

- Children in the community 13

On 25 June the Social Affairs Committee appointed Nicolas ESTGEN (L), our Group's nominee, rapporteur on this motion for a resolution.

- Problems of the aged in the Community 14

The Social Affairs Committee held an initial exchange of views on the document on 27 May.

Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I) has been appointed shadow rapporteur.

- Development fund for Mediterranean countries¹⁵

Giovanni BARBAGLI (I) has been appointed draftsman of the opinion on this proposal. Work is in progress.

- Crisis in the car industry¹⁶

On 8 July Frans van der GUN (NL) tabled a motion for a resolution on behalf of the Group on the situation of the European car industry. He had received a letter on this subject from the Ford works council in Amsterdam.

- Closure of British coal mines¹⁷

The committee adopted the draft opinion for the Committee on Energy and Research on 13 May. Joris Verhaegen (B) and Elmar Brok (D) had tabled amendments to the text.

FOOTNOTES

Franco SESTITO

¹ Doc.1-630/80

⁹ Docs.1-443/79 and 1-261/80

² Doc.1-552/80

¹⁰ COM(79) 190 final

³ Doc.1-553/80

¹¹ PE 74.074 and PE 74.075/1

¹² Docs.1-337/79 and 1-168/79

⁴ Doc.1-460/80

¹³ Doc.1-648/80

⁵ Doc.1-771/80

¹⁴ Docs.1-394/80 and 1-320/80

⁶ Doc.1-150/81

¹⁵ Doc.1-620/80

⁷ Doc.1-164/81

⁸ PE 72.497/res/rev II

¹⁷ PE 72.909/fin

- (1) On 19 September 1980 the European Parliament adopted the own-initiative report on the regional development programmes submitted by Mr TRAVAGLINI (I) on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning.¹
- In the resolution the rapporteur emphasizes that 'all the common structural policies must be more effectively coordinated so as to ensure that they make a decisive contribution to the process of developing the less favoured regions'. As for the regional development programmes, the rapporteur makes the point that they 'must not only serve as an essential reference instrument for the participation of the European Regional Development Fund in regional development projects, but must also aim at providing a complete frame of reference for both national and Community regional policies'.
- As far as the implementation of projects is concerned, the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning calls for direct agreements between the Commission, the Member States and the regions 'with a view to promoting integrated measures for programme areas which on environmental and socio-economic grounds are likely to derive practical and constructive benefits for their regional development through the coordinated implementation of aid'. In his address to the House, the rapporteur therefore reaffirmed the committee's firm belief that 'the programmes must - and this is also the view of the Commission - be revised and extended so that they will be able to perform this coordinating function with regard to all the regional development measures which go far beyond the aid to which the Community contributes via the ERDF'.²
- In the ensuing debate, Tom O'DONNELL (IRL), speaking on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party, pointed out that 'there can be no real progress in tackling the problem of regional disparities in the present Community, and much less in the enlarged Community, unless the Council of Ministers and national governments are prepared to cooperate with Parliament and the Commission as well as with the regional and local authorities in formulating and implementing a genuine Community regional policy based on Community criteria of need and backed by adequate finance.'

¹ Doc. 1-347/80 of 31.7.1980

² Debates on the European Parliament, 18.9.1980, p. 228

'Secondly, there must be a far greater concentration of aid in the neediest regions, and less of the watering-can approach

We must create economic and social conditions in the regions which make it possible for everybody who wishes to do so to find in their own areas satisfactory employment and a decent standard of living. Compulsory emmigration and migration, which for so long have been characteristic of my country and of many countries in this Community, have no place in this Community, have no place in the Europe of the 80s and the Europe of the future'.³

Speaking on behalf of the EPP Group, Elise BOOT (NL) remarked that 'the regional development programmes are regarded as a framework within which money may be allocated from the Regional Fund, and also as an effective instrument for coordinating and improving regional policy'.⁴

She then went on to say that 'by the formulation of regional development programmes by the Member States and their coordination in a Community context, the Member States are forced to realize that an effective regional policy is only possible on the basis of prior economic coordination, although so long as regional policy accounts for such a small share of the Community budget, the Community can play only a very limited coordinating role'.⁵

Mr Roberto COSTANZO (I) told the House that 'Mr Travaglini's report has, in my view, the merit not only of having brought out the limits and contradictions which often characterize the regional development programmes of some Member States, but also and above all of having drawn the attention of all of us to the essential role of such programmes, which certainly represent the most suitable basis for a systematic coordination of the policies implemented by the local and regional authorities, the Member States and the Community'.⁶

In my view, the chief need is for a 'coordinator', i.e. the political power to coordinate. Then, it is necessary that, instead of a policy of Community aids or regional development, there should be a real common policy for developing the regions and improving the balance among them'.⁷

³ Debates of the European Parliament, 18.9.1980, p.230

⁴ " " " " " , p.238

⁵ " " " " " , p.238

⁶ " " " " " , p.241

⁷ " " " " " , p.241

Commission of the European Communities on the European Regional Fund (ERDF), again by Simone MARTIN¹², and the third on the problem of coastal erosion in the European Community, by John HUME¹³.

Addressing the House on behalf of the group of the European People's Party, André DILIGENT (F) called attention to the projects carried out under the non-quota section and to the specific types of projects supported by that section.

Having also tabled an oral question - discussed in connection with the debate - DILIGENT was concerned to stress to the House that the situation in the textile sector deserved a great deal of attention. As far as Giovanni TRAVAGLINI (I) was concerned, 'the funds of the non-quota section should definitely not be used to offset the negative impact of other Community policies. On the contrary, the funds earmarked for the policies in question should themselves be used for this purpose We are worried at the increasingly obvious tendency to use the Regional Fund as a prop for those sectors of industry which are in trouble. Even though the Community is well behind schedule in solving its structural and industrial problems, this cannot be remedied by having recourse to the financial instruments which have been created with other purposes in mind'.¹⁴

Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (D) drew attention to another oral question, which called for a European development agency to be set up with the task of promoting a balance between the regions of Europe. In this connection, he pointed out that since 1977 the Group of the European People's Party had supported the idea of setting up a revolving fund as the instrument of a plan for the Mediterranean countries, based on low-interest loans in order to foster the economic development of those Mediterranean countries which have applied to join the European Community.

- (4) In May 1981 a motion for a resolution¹⁵ was submitted by Roberto COSTANZO (I) and others on the extension to all the communes affected by the earthquake in Southern Italy of the aid provided for by Directive 268/75 which, together with another motion for a resolution¹⁶ on Community intervention in favour of the Naples metropolitan area, was adopted by Parliament on 7 May 1981 and will shortly be the subject of a report.

¹² Doc. 1-181/81

¹³ Doc. 1-830/80

¹⁴ Debates of the European Parliament, 18.6.1981, p.221

¹⁵ Doc. 1-197/81

¹⁶ Doc. 1-140/81

The Group of the European People's Party will have the opportunity of discussing the above topics - and, in particular, the problem of restoring regional balance within the European Community - during the study days to be held in Naples from 31 August to 3 September 1981, an event arranged with the assistance of Members of Parliament who come from the areas affected by the earthquake of 23 November 1980.

- (5) In the coming months - and, in particular, from the November part-session onwards - a number of own-initiative reports already at an advanced stage of preparation will be submitted, notably the report by Elise BOOT (NL) on the frontier regions of the Community and that by Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (D) on a plan to assist the Mediterranean countries.

Beatrice SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA

I. Introduction

In this the second year of its existence the Committee on Transport has adopted a position on almost all important aspects of the common transport policy i.e. it has either drawn up a report or an opinion.

II. List of the most important reports

The list of subjects covered by the Committee on Transport since July 1980 includes many politically important issues on which Christian-Democratic rapporteurs have put in a great deal of work. A few examples serve to illustrate this.

- On 10 July 1980 James JANSSEN van RAAJ (EPP - NL) presented a report in plenary sitting on the development of a coordinated European air traffic control system¹, which was adopted by a large majority. However, the Council of Transport Ministers took absolutely no account of the position of the European Parliament when it adopted the new Eurocontrol convention. The Committee on Transport has therefore already made plans for a new report on this subject which will be tackled after the summer recess.
- Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN (EPP - D) was appointed rapporteur on a Memorandum from the Commission concerning the European Community's contribution to the development of air transport services. His report² was debated in the House on 17 October 1980 and was approved by a large majority despite certain reservations on the part of members of the European Democratic Group. This showed that the European Parliament did not approve of market-distorting experiments in civil aviation. Freddy Laker and MEP Lord Bethell (UK) have now taken legal steps to achieve their objectives under the competition rules of the Common Market.
- An own-initiative report on relations between the Community and Greece in the field of transport³ by Richard J. Cottrell (UK) was adopted by the European Parliament on 19 December 1980 before the official accession of Greece to the Communities.

¹OJ No C 197 of 4.8.1980

²OJ No C 291, page 65, of 10.11.1980

³Doc. 1-684/80

- Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN made an important contribution with his report on priorities and the timetable for decisions in the transport sector during the period up to 1983¹ which was adopted unanimously by the European Parliament on 13 March 1981. Many other important reports were debated by the European Parliament on 7 May 1981 and approved by a large majority:
- Report on the Memorandum of the Commission on the rule of the Community in the development of transport infrastructure².
- Report on the proposal for a directive on weights and certain other characteristics (not including dimensions) of road vehicles used for the carriage of goods³. The proposed compromise submitted by the rapporteur on a total weight for vehicles of 40 tonnes gave rise to debate but was approved by a respectable majority. The Commission of the European Communities however voiced reservations and would prefer to retain the original proposal of 44 tonnes.
- Report on the building of a tunnel under the English Channel⁴.
Rapporteur: Paul Ph. M. H. DE KEERSMAEKER (EPP - B).

On 18 June 1981 four reports were debated in the House in a wide-ranging debate on transport and were approved without difficulty, viz:

- Report by Brian Key (UK) on the harmonization of social provisions in the transport sector⁵.
- Report by James JANSSEN van RAAJ (EPP - NL) on the amended proposal for a regulation on a system for observing the markets for the carriage of goods by rail, road and inland waterways between the Member States⁶.
- Report by Giovanni TRAVAGLINI (EPP - I) on the proposal for a decision setting up an examination and consultation procedure for relations and agreements with third countries in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterways⁷.

¹Doc. 1-951/80

²Doc. 1-601/80

³Doc. 1-865/80

⁴Doc. 1-98/81

⁵Doc. 1-89/81

⁶Doc. 1-187/81

⁷Doc. 1-183/71

- Report by Wilhelm HELMS (EPP - D) on relations with Austria in the transport sector, in particular: a Community financial contribution to the building of a motorway¹.

In addition the Committee on Transport has already discussed and voted on a number of important subjects. These include the own-initiative report on energy savings in the transport sector² by Willem Albers (NL), the report on summer-time arrangements³ by Pierre BAUDIS (EPP - F), the report on combined transport⁴ by Volkmar Gabert (D), the report by Maurice Ch. H. Doublet (F) on action by Member States concerning the obligations inherent in a concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway⁵, the report on the transport of dangerous substances⁶ by Vincenzo Gatto (I) and the report on the transport of radioactive substances⁷ by Maurice Ch. H. Doublet (F).

Finally there are a number of reports which are still being discussed in committee or were approved as subjects for reports at the committee meeting of 25-26 June.

- Carlo Ripa di Meana (I) will deal with the Commission proposal (Doc. 1-892/80) on the financial balance of railway undertakings⁸;
- James Moorhouse (UK) will draw up an opinion on the Commission report (COM(80) 323 final) on bottlenecks and possible modes of finance;
- Angelo Carossino (I) will submit an own-initiative report to the committee on Community transport policy on the basis of a motion for a resolution by Pierre Baudis⁹. This report will become a new seminal document for Community transport policy as suggested by Pierre Baudis;
- Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN will draw up a report on waterways in Europe based on a motion for a resolution by Mr Loo¹⁰.

¹Doc. 1-186/71

²PE 72.602

³PE 73.396

⁴PE 72.192

⁵Doc. 1-244/81

⁶PE 73.443

⁷PE 73.232

⁸PE 72.649

⁹Doc. 1-462/79 - PE 68.325

¹⁰Doc. 1-907/80

A further 5 draft reports have been submitted, which are to be discussed/approved by the committee during the course of the next six months.

- Motion for a resolution by John PURVIS (UK) on transport problems in remote regions of the European Community¹, Rapporteur: Umberto Cardia (I).
- Motion for a resolution by Richard J. COTTRELL (UK) on exemption of non-commercial vehicles from tachograph legislation².
- Motion for a resolution by Robert MORELAND (UK) on the use of transport from the COMECON countries³, Rapporteur: K.-H. Hoffmann.
- Motion for a resolution by Jochen van AERSSEN (EPP - D) on the supra-national rail policy in the Rhein-Maas-Nord region⁴, Rapporteur: EPP Group.
- Motion for a resolution by James JANSSEN van RAAJ on behalf of the EPP Group on improvement of the European system of air traffic control⁵.

III. General remarks on Community transport policy

Despite regular meetings with the President of the Council of Transport Ministers in the presence of the Commission, the European Parliament's Committee on Transport has not succeeded either under the Irish presidency (Faulkner) or under the Dutch presidency (Tuijnman) in speeding up the pace of the common transport policy. Despite a promising beginning in the first half of 1981, Council President Tuijnman was forced to cancel the second scheduled meeting of the Council of Transport Ministers at short notice as the other Ministers were not prepared to make concessions. The common transport policy is thus still in its initial stages as it was throughout the 60s and 70s. At a press conference in June 1981 the chairman of the Committee on Transport, Horst Seefeld, expressed his deep disappointment over the position of the Council on behalf of his colleagues in the committee and the committee expressed the view that it was time to investigate whether an action could be brought against the Council for failure to act pursuant to Article 175 of the EEC Treaty, as the Treaties of Paris and Rome provided unequivocally for the creation of a common transport policy.

¹Doc. 1-33/81

²Doc. 1-114/81

³Doc. 1-685/79 - PE 73.417

⁴Doc. 1-212/81

⁵Doc. 1-213/81

The Commission had already drawn up clear guidelines for such a transport policy in the 60s and 70s. The European Parliament had also clearly expressed its views as embodied in the seminal reports by Karl-Heinz Mursch (EPP - D)¹ and Horst Seefeld (D)², which both called for positive and early action from the Council in the area of transport policy. The common transport policy is one of the essential prerequisites for the smooth functioning of the Common Market and continuing integration of the European Community.

Wolf YORCK VON WARTENBURG

¹Doc. 215/74

²Doc. 512/78

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

In accordance with the decisions adopted at the Paris Summit of October 1972, Parliament's work throughout this second year had focussed to a greater extent on the fundamental aim of environmental policy, namely 'to harness expansion to the service of man by procuring for him an environment providing the best living conditions, and to reconcile this expansion with the imperative need to preserve the natural environment'.

1. Committed to the ceaseless battle to protect and conserve the environment, our members called for a renewal of this policy, with the emphasis on combating pollution. During the budget debate on 4 November 1980, the committee spokesman, Alberto GHERGO (EPP-I), pointed out that the problem of pollution extends beyond the confines of the Member States and beyond their means of dealing with it on their own.

This view was endorsed by Meinolf MERTENS (EPP-Ger), who, speaking on behalf of the group on 5 November¹, said: 'We are grateful that Parliament has some appreciation of the importance of environmental protection, as evidenced by the understanding shown by the Committee on Budgets It is our opinion that this share of the appropriations is not sufficient in the long term to keep alive and promote a forward-looking policy of environmental protection. By approving the budget we do not wish to give the impression here that we are totally complacent and satisfied with this result.... We must develop new technologies in all areas The progress already made as regards water purification - think of the problems of the Rhine and other rivers - groundwater, or air pollution is totally inadequate. The same is true of the problems of border regions and the question of waste'.

On Tuesday, 13 January, Parliament considered the four reports on the general problem of marine pollution, including that by Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (EPP-NL) on the action programme² establishing a Community information system for preventing and combating hydrocarbon pollution of the sea. According to the rapporteur, this system cannot be really effective unless all the Member States ratify a number of international and regional agreements and the third countries bordering the North Sea and the Mediterranean participate in it.

¹Debates 1-262

²Doc. 1-709/80 Debates Jan. 1-265

Presenting another report on the prevention of disasters during the extraction of oil and gas in the north-west European waters¹, Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN called for the setting-up of an international coordinating body 'to ensure coherent and responsible management' of the resources of the North Sea.

With regard to the sectoral research and development programme in the field of environmental protection², the rapporteur, Siegbert ALBER (EPP-Ger.), presenting his report on 15 January, endorsed the proposal to combine and incorporate the various programmes relating to environmental protection and climatology into a single multi-annual Community programme.

Whilst welcoming the new emphasis on preserving the environment rather than merely repairing damage once it had occurred, he nevertheless felt that direct actions were to be preferred to long-term research.

Ursula SCHLEICHER (EPP-Ger.), on the other hand, considered such an environmental research programme essential, because an inadequately informed public can block politically essential decisions. She stressed the need to ensure that the programmes are constantly coordinated.

On 26 May the committee adopted the own-initiative report by Siegbert ALBER on the state of the environment in the Community, by 17 votes to one, with 3 abstentions (ED).

The report by Mr JOHNSON on the motions for resolutions tabled by Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN and Meinolf MERTENS on the pollution of the Rhine is currently under consideration and will be adopted in October³.

On 12 May Joannes J. VERROKEN (EPP-B) presented in committee his report on the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals; it was adopted despite Socialist opposition⁴.

In the debate on the report on whale products and whaling⁵, Joannes J. VERROKEN questioned whether restrictions should be placed on the fishing of krill - on which whales live - when there is so much hunger in the world (October 1980).

The report on the assessment of the impact on the environment of certain public and private projects⁶ - under consideration for a year - will be adopted on 22 and 23 September.

¹Doc. 1-473/80 Debates Jan. 1-265

²Doc. 1-660/80 Debates 1-261

³PE 72.915

⁴PE 70.982

⁵Doc. 1-451/80 Debates 1-261

⁶PE 72.495

Taking a different view from that of the (Socialist) rapporteur, Ursula SCHLEICHER has tabled on behalf of the group 20 amendments - out of a total of 114 - the main object of which is to replace paragraph 1 of the motion for a resolution with the following text: 'Recommends the Commission to submit this proposal to the Council in the form not of a directive but of a Council recommendation to the Member States'.

Her amendments reflect the committee's doubts as to whether the existing proposal, the aim of which is merely the adoption of uniform procedures, will lead to genuine harmonization. The recommendation would cover a transitional period - e.g. five years - during which the Commission would at an early date submit proposals for harmonizing norms and criteria and only after the expiry of this transitional period would uniform procedures in respect of both regional planning and regional development programmes be adopted.

On 11 May the committee held an exchange of views with Mr Noé, who was made responsible for monitoring the de-contamination operations following the Seveso disaster in Italy on 16 July 1976.

2. On the field of public health, an oral question with debate was submitted by Ursula SCHLEICHER and others on aspects of Community public health policy (May 1981) in which she asks the Commission to report on the outcome of the work of the four working parties set up a year ago to study health-related problems (drugs, abuse of medicines, nicotine-poisoning, alcohol).

Our committee is also studying texts on measures to combat the effects of alcoholism and smoking and nicotine-poisoning¹, on which Antonio DEL DUCA (I) will present a report in October.

On 26 February, on the basis of a resolution tabled by Alberto GHERGO and others on the health passport and the European health card², the committee unanimously adopted a report which is due to be considered in the October part-session³.

At this point we should also mention the opinion drawn up by Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE (EPP-L) for the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions on experiments on animals (vivisection)⁴.

¹PE 72.583

²Doc. 1-184/80 Doc. 1-110/80

³PE 73.510

⁴Petition 24/79 by Mr Munch and others

On 14 October and 18 December the EP discussed the report on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to metallic lead¹. Ursula SCHLEICHER expressed the view of a section of the group as follows: 'The amendments I have tabled are to the effect that the values proposed by the Commission and the distinction between men and women should be maintained. There should certainly be special protection in the case of pregnancy, but, for the rest, the level proposed by the Commission should be adopted. We need regular monitoring, we must ascertain the danger area in good time, if we are to be able to draw conclusions and avoid damage to health'.

The group spokesman was Alberto GHERGO.

On 19 June Alberto GHERGO presented to Parliament his report on protection against the dangers of microwave radiation². He thought the permitted levels proposed were provisionally acceptable, but called for proposals for tighter monitoring measures and the setting-up of a multi-annual research programme.

3. In the third area too - consumer protection - we have seen a great deal of activity during the period under review. At the end of September the report on the Community consumer action programme³ was adopted in committee thanks to the 'holy alliance', as one Socialist member put it. On 14 October, in plenary sitting, Siegbert ALBER, the group spokesman, said: 'For good reason the second programme goes beyond the merely defensive nature of the first programme and sets out to make a genuine partner of the consumer by means of a positive dialogue. This is a step towards an ex ante consumer policy. This idea must be fully endorsed. But when it comes to the achievement of this objective, opinions differ as to whether consumer policy should be regarded more as part of economic policy or more as part of social policy. The best consumer policy is one in which the interests of the consumer, producer and trader correspond. That is partnership, while playing one off against the other is not. We feel that the amendments that were adopted come closer to this idea than the original version of the report and the amendments that have now been tabled by the Socialist Group. Consequently, the day on which the vote was taken in committee was not a black day for the consumer, as representatives of the Socialist Group felt, but at best a black day for the Socialists themselves, because they could not get their ideologically biased views accepted. And I hope they will not succeed in doing so at the next vote'.

¹Doc. 1-453/80 Debates 1-264

²Doc. 1-838/80 Debates June 1981

³Doc. 1-450/80 Debates 1-261

These views were endorsed by Ursula SCHLEICHER, who said, inter alia: 'Finally, we consider it important for thought to be given to how sections of the population who are unable to make as much use of consumer information as we would like can be better informed by means of own-initiative programmes.'

The committee's report requesting the Commission to withdraw its proposal introducing a Community system for exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products¹ was discussed in plenary sitting on 19 June. Unlike Socialist speakers, Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE expressed the view that the media inform the public far more quickly than a public body could do. When the subject of calves treated with hormones came to the attention of the media, for example, consumers stopped buying veal long before any official warnings were issued. In her view, what is needed is for measures to be introduced in all the Member States to make it possible to withdraw defective products.

4. To conclude this review we must mention the many opinions delivered in the course of the year, of which the most important are undoubtedly those on the common agricultural policy, the fixing of agricultural prices for 1981/82 and the proposals for regulations relating to substances having a hormonal action.

Aloyse SCHOLTES

¹Doc. 1-70/81 Debates June 1981

During the second year of its existence within the directly elected European Parliament the committee has drawn up reports in depth on practically all areas lying within its terms of reference. The disappointments of the 1981 budget spurred it to draw attention to the need for European cooperation in many areas in which the Community has yet to acquire powers but without which the building of Europe is inconceivable - for example, youth and education - and which, in the case of culture for example, can provide convincing evidence of European unity.

1. Education policy

Activities in this sector, defined the Council's 1976 action programme in the field of education, were sharply cut back under the 1981 budget; the Commission's proposed appropriations of 4,385,000 ECU for the implementation of this programme in 1981 were almost halved by the Council.

These cuts forced the postponement of additional activities under the action programme in important areas such as the training of migrant workers and the handicapped, and cooperation in university education. Moreover, action agreed by the 1980 Council of Education Ministers in four fields, viz. admissions policy and mobility in universities, European studies in schools, language teaching in the Community, equality of opportunity and the preparation of girls for working life could not be undertaken.

The committee chairman, Mario PEDINI (EPP/I) reacted at the beginning of the year with a resolution on the future of educational cooperation in the Community¹, reflecting the view of the EPP Group on budgetary parsimony over education. Describing its importance to the construction of Europe, he demanded that adequate budgetary resources be made available for the implementation of the long-agreed action programmes, to which the interdependence of educational activity and the development of common industrial and regional policies, and technical innovation, had lent greater importance than ever before.

¹ Doc. 1-958/80

This motion for a resolution was amplified in the own-initiative report drawn up by Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (EPP/I) on a Community programme in the field of education¹, for consideration by the committee this autumn. This, the first report in depth on education, contains an outline of the 1976 Community programme and a list of priority targets and schemes in the field of education and the campaign against unemployment (free movement of workers, mutual recognition of diplomas, adaptation to new technologies, permanent education and sandwich courses, an active role for education in regional policies) in view for the importance of education to a common development policy and its stabilizing role in society.

In adopting the own-initiative report on the European University Institute in Florence² the European Parliament reviewed activities there in the first five years of its existence.

On behalf of the EPP Group, the deputy-chairman Wilhelm HAHN (EPP/D) and Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE supported the proposal to convert the Institute from its present government sponsored-status into a Community body financed from the the Community's budget. They called for recognition of its degrees in all ten Member States, for long-term research funds and for a flexible approach to the terms of the contracts and grants for teachers and research workers. They favoured the establishment in Florence of historical archives of all the Community institutions, not merely of the Commission.

In September Parliament will be considering a report drawn up by the committee on the education of the children of migrant workers³. In 1977 a Council directive had required the Member States to integrate the children of migrant workers into their schools systems, while also providing them with education in their mother tongues. The report is addressed to those Member States which have delayed implementing the directive, which came into force in July this year, and calls on them to bring their statutory and administrative provisions into line with the Community rules as soon as possible.

This autumn the committee will be starting work on an own-initiative report on the European schools, during which a hearing of staff and pupil representatives is to be arranged.

¹ PE 73.156/A+B

² Doc. 1-148/81

³ Doc. 1-329/81

2. Youth policy

During the committee's deliberations on youth activities¹ in the Community (the activities of the European Youth Forum, Community policy on education and training, Community schemes to help the handicapped, youth exchanges and voluntary work by young people in developing countries), members of the EPP group put forward a number of specific demands on which Elmar BROK (EPP/D) and Mario PEDINI spoke in Parliament during the March part-session, including a call on the European Youth Forum to act as a forum of the European Communities and therefore to concentrate on the European idea in its selection of topics. The need for more emphasis on Europe in schools led the members of the EPP Group to advocate the foundation of a European school book commission. They also proposed the introduction of voluntary European social and cultural service in the form of a European Peace Corps - restated by Elmar BROK in a separate motion for a resolution² - and the formation of a European Youth Office similar to the Franco-German Youth Office.

On a previous occasion on behalf of the EPP Group, Reinhold BOCKLET (EPP/D) had proposed the promotion of European youth exchanges³, in particular by the establishment of a European Communities Youth Foundation. At this moment Reinhold BOCKLET is preparing a report on the subject, on the basis of a questionnaire on the activities of the individual Member States and the European youth organizations in the field of bilateral and multilateral youth contacts, for submission to the committee this autumn.

3. Cultural policy

Last November the European Parliament debated the 'possibility of designating 1985 "European Music Year"'⁴. Wilhelm HAHN, rapporteur, proposed a number of ways of strengthening European awareness of our shared cultural heritage on the occasion of the tercentenary of the birth of Bach, Handel and Scarlatti; to include tours by European orchestras, music festivals and workshops, exhibitions and special television and radio programmes and generally to further the cause of musicians and music teaching.

Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE, speaking on behalf of the Group of the EPP, wanted to see European music year used as an opportunity to examine the social situation of artists in this field. She regarded the rise in interest from music among young people as part of the current leisure revolution, the political implications of which had yet to be recognized.

¹ Doc. 1-826/80

² Doc. 1-155/81

³ Doc. 1-714/79/rev.

⁴ Doc. 1-345/80

Since the Council of Europe became overall sponsor of the European Music Year its appropriate committee has been dealing with the matter in collaboration with the rapporteur and chairman of the European Parliament committee concerned, and the initial arrangements have already been made.

In adopting the interim report on the social situation of cultural workers¹ in January, the European Parliament drew attention to the need for improvement in the living and working conditions of cultural workers in general. The Commission was again requested to provide the missing statistics on unemployment remuneration and social security benefits of cultural workers in the Community.

Mario PEDINI, Wilhelm HAHN und Nicolas ESTGEN (EPP/L) spoke in the debate, stressing the importance attached by the Group of the EPP to a joint action on the basis of Article 117 of the EEC Treaty (need to promote improved working conditions and an improved standard of living for workers) to help this 'neglected' class of workers. They resolutely opposed any narrow interpretation of the European Communities as an economic community excluding the arts, and any separation of the cultural and artistic from the commercial and industrial spheres, making creative artists the outsiders in our society. To assess and better their situation would not only accord with the dictates of social justice, but at the same time strengthen European creativity.

The first result on this report is to be a public hearing in November of representatives of European cultural workers arranged by the committee at the suggestion of its chairman, in order to learn at first hand about the economic and social situation of workers in the various artistic professions, and their most urgent problems.

The committee also drew up reports on:

- organizing an information exhibition on the contribution of the Community to the development of Europe prior to establishing a museum of the history of European unification². The purpose of this museum, in Strasbourg, would be to provide a centre for the systematic documentation, evaluation and display to the public of the process of European integration.

¹ Doc. 1-558/80

² Doc. 1-328/81

- a Community charter of regional languages and cultures and a charter of rights of ethnic minorities¹. This report, based in part on a motion for a resolution tabled by Joachim DALSSASS (EPP/I)², requests national governments and regional and local authorities to conduct policies in the fields of education, mass communications and public life and social affairs allowing ethnic minorities as far as possible to exercise their rights to their own languages and cultures.
- the Olympic Games³. Despite the opposition of the Socialist Group, the committee approved the proposal by the Greek Government to establish a permanent site for the Olympic games in Greece - a proposal tabled by Horst LANGES (EPP/D) on behalf of the EPP Group⁴ in the European Parliament.
- the use of European languages in air transport⁵. On the basis of a motion for a resolution by Otto HABSBURG (EPP/D).

Jaak HENCKENS (EPP/B) has drawn up an own-initiative report on the Community contribution to the conservation of architectural heritage⁶, for consideration by the committee this autumn. It includes a comprehensive review of the various ways in which the Community is helping preserve the architectural heritage, and makes proposals for the consolidation and expansion of its contribution.

4. Information policy

In Wolfgang SCHALL (EPP/D) the EPP Group provided the rapporteur on a subject of fundamental importance to the directly elected European Parliament, the involvement of the public in the work of the European institutions and in European integration. The SCHALL report on the information policy of the Commission of the European Communities and of the European Parliament⁷ was adopted by Parliament in January. The objective of this own-initiative report was, for the first time, to examine the entire information apparatus of the Community, from its inception to the present day, to evaluate it, to assess its present usefulness and to establish guidelines for starting afresh in creating an information policy worthy of Europe. On the principle that the best policy is doomed to failure if it cannot be successfully put over to the public, the report contains a wealth of proposals on policy, organizational and technical matters.

¹ Doc. 1-965/80

² Doc. 1-790/79

³ Doc. 1-149/81

⁴ Doc. 1-386/80

⁵ PE 73.411

⁶ PE 73.257

⁷ Doc. 1-596/80

Through amendments and speeches by Elmar BROK, Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE, Marlene LENZ (EPP/D) and Mario PEDINI, the EPP Groupe stressed, in addition to the significance of information policy as a matter of principle, the need for action in the following specific fields: better facilities for the press and the reception of visiting groups of opinion-multipliers, a review of the publicity aspect of parliamentary procedures, and better channels of communication to young people, women and the associate countries.

One important demand made by the SCHALL report, the establishment of a subcommittee for the continuous evaluation of the European Parliament's information policy in the light of its ever-changing needs and to propose changes, came to fruition in April. Mario PEDINI was appointed chairman, with Wilhelm HAHN, Jaak HENCKENS and Elmar BROK as members or substitutes. The Christian Democratic members of the sub-committee in particular were instrumental in ending the delay in recruiting staff for Parliament's own television studio, which may now become operational by the end of the year. The subcommittee has also drawn up guidelines for the production of up-to-date audio visual information material on the European Parliament.

At the end of last year the EPP Group tabled a motion for a resolution on radio and television broadcasting in the European Community¹, on the basis of which its author, Wilhelm HAHN has since drawn up a report², to be considered by the committee this autumn. The Group believes that the Community must be involved in the public debate on the reorganization of the mass media aroused recently by the development of new technologies. In a few years the use of satellites will transform broadcasting from its present nationally-compartmented forms to give it far wider geographical coverage. The most important proposal in this report is for the establishment of an autonomous European television company in the long term, with the medium term aim of a joint European television channel to be broadcast by satellite to all countries and regions of the Community.

A working party set up by the Group has been considering the possible ways in which this might be achieved. The rapporteur and the working party have made many contacts in the national television companies and they arranged a hearing of senior representatives of the media from the various Member States, which took place during a Group meeting in Rome this March.

Ute ZURMAHR

¹ Doc. 1-409/80

² PE 73.271

COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

The task of the Committee was to follow closely and monitor steps taken by the Community (Council and Commission) in the field of development and cooperation, and in addition it regularly initiated measures. In the period under consideration Christian-Democratic Members participated in the work of the Committee as follows:

- A considerable contribution was made by Willem VERGEER (NL) to the report and deliberations on 'Hunger in the World';
- A detailed report was drawn up by Victor MICHEL (B) containing an assessment of Community development policy (partly on the basis of a motion for a resolution tabled by Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI (I), who participates in the work of the Committee as a substitute.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation looked on a number of occasions at the role of the Community in the North-South Dialogue and received regular information on this subject from Commissioner Claude CHEYSSON (since his appointment as French Minister for Foreign Affairs his place has been taken by Mr Edgar PISANI). The Committee took the view that careful preparation of the dialogue was essential. In the period under consideration this Dialogue had not yet begun. However, it was possible to complete preparations for the UN Conference on the least developed countries, which was to be held soon after the review period (September). Mr NARDUCCI (I) was sent to this conference as an observer.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation also considered:

- the extension of the Multifibre Arrangement,
- guidelines for the implementation of the generalized system of preferences after 1981.

Much of the Committee's work was devoted to problems relating to 'Hunger in the World' (see abovementioned report, section by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, point 3). In September 1980 the European Parliament adopted a resolution on this subject. Subsequent to this, reference could be made to the criteria contained in the resolution for food-aid programmes: the need to enable and encourage developing countries to improve their own methods of food production and distribution was one of these criteria. This was referred to in the report by Renate RABBETGHE (D) on the proposal

for a regulation on food aid other than cereals. The Committee on Development and Cooperation also decided to follow closely action taken on the European Parliament's resolution and Mr Victor MICHEL (B) was appointed rapporteur for the follow-up report. It should be pointed out that the Council and Commission have already implemented important sections of the resolution (e.g. multiannual aid commitments). In connection with the 'hunger issue' the Committee on Development and Cooperation devoted great attention to deliberations in Parliament on the (review of the) Community's own agricultural policy.

The EPP members of the Committee on Development and Cooperation once more stressed the major importance of contributions by non-governmental organizations to Community aid and cooperation policy, taking the view that policy objectives could thereby be more effectively achieved than by contacts between government administrations alone. Contacts with MISERIOR, CEBEMO and EURONAIID proved to be of great value. In addition, a number of working visits to Third World countries demonstrated the major benefits derived from such (small-scale) forms of cooperation. It should be noted that the Commission regularly uses these channels, for example, to provide swift emergency aid where it is needed.

Meetings of the Committee on Development and Cooperation were regularly attended not only by the customary official representatives of the Commission and Council, but also by Commissioner CHEYSSON. President-in-Office of the Council, Jan DE KONING (NL), also discussed matters with committee members and meetings were also attended by the President of the European Investment Bank, Mr LE PORTZ and the Director-General of the International Labour Organization Mr BLANCHARD. These meetings proved to be very fruitful.

Policy implementation and the quality of aid and cooperation continued to arouse growing interest, and the report by Victor MICHEL was adopted by the Committee on Development and Cooperation. This concern for optimum use of the relatively limited resources was reflected in deliberations on food aid and non-associated countries, emphasis was placed on the corresponding items and in the budgetary discussions. Willem VERGEER (NL) was appointed draftsman of the opinion on the report of the European Court of Auditors on food aid.

While budgetary debates do not fall within the scope of this chapter, it should be pointed out that the severe budgetary restrictions facing the Community made it more than ever essential to establish priorities. Nevertheless, it was possible to give greater emphasis to development and cooperation in absolute and in relative terms. Community aid and cooperation policy was largely set out in the Second Lomé Convention. Against the wishes of Parliament the necessary financing was not included in the Community budget, although it has been established for the entire duration of the Convention.

9. The Second Lomé Convention

The Second Lomé Convention came into force during the period under review. On behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, Kurt WAWRZIK (Germany) drew up a major report on the Convention for the European Parliament.

By and large this Second Convention, which now embraces more than 60 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, covers a broader area of cooperation and provides for greater financial and institutional resources to carry out this cooperation.

On behalf of the EPP Group Mr BERSANI (I) said that: '..it is the institutional aspect of the Lomé Convention which is by far its most important element and also one of its most original'. (OJ I-263, p.238).

This broadening of the Convention has already made its mark in the meetings of the parliamentary organs of the Association (the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly met in Luxembourg in September and the Joint Committee met in Freetown (Sierra Leone) in February).

Mention must also be made of the hearing of employers' and workers' representatives from the ACP and EEC which was again held in Geneva.

Giovanni BERSANI (I) was again co-chairman of these bodies. The great interest aroused by the parliamentary activities may be gauged from the fact that an increasing number of working parties are meeting between the main six-monthly sessions in order to ensure continuity (e.g. working parties on energy, food, cultural relations). An active part in these working parties was played by Hanna WALZ (Germany), Willem

VERGEER (NL), Victor MICHEL (B) and Angelo NARDUCCI (I).

The STABEX system is of both financial and institutional importance. It was designed primarily to provide a degree of protection for ACP States against the immediate impact of any unexpected shortfall in commodity export earnings. In the course of a debate in the European Parliament on this system, Victor MICHEL (B) stated that the ACP-EEC Joint Committee which was pre-eminently suitable for dialogue, should carry out a detailed study of the socio-economic benefits of the system (OJ I-268, page 197).

The Committee on Development and Cooperation unanimously welcomed the new African State of Zimbabwe as a member of the Association.

Arthur HILDEBRANDT

COMMITTEE ON BUDGETARY CONTROL

On 10 July 1980 the interim report drawn up by Mr KELLETT-BOWMAN (ED) on the budgetary control aspects of the Computer Centre of the European Communities was debated in plenary session.

Harry NOTENBOOM (EPP/NL) pointed out that we found ourselves in a technological era in which it was essential to have a centralized Computer Centre for the Community for economic and hence budgetary reasons.

Current technical developments meant that in some cases it was possible and even financially advantageous for the different European Institutions to have certain administrative and operational tasks carried out by separate computers, instead of through the centralized Computer Centre. The European Commission itself was convinced that such methods could be more efficient.

On 18 September 1980 a debate was held on the representation expenditure of the Commission. The initiative for an investigation into the volume and use made of the representation expenses of the Members of the Commission was taken in 1979 by Heinrich AIGNER (EPP/D), the then chairman of the Control Subcommittee and the present chairman of the Committee on Budgetary Control. In 1979 he insisted that press reports on this expenditure should be fully investigated and the Court of Auditors was therefore asked to start an inquiry. The Court of Auditors' report was submitted to the Committee on Budgetary Control, which held an exhaustive hearing with the Commission on the contents. It was found that, contrary to the press reports, the major proportion of the expenditure was quite regular. The amounts that could not be justified were to be paid back by the Members of the Commission concerned and this has since been done.

The success of this inquiry has been that the European Commission has drawn up stricter rules for itself in the area of representation and travel expenses.

On 18 September 1980 the report by Richie RYAN (EPP/IRL) (Doc. 1-344/80) on the discharge to be granted to the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in Dublin was also discussed.

The rapporteur defined the task of the Committee on Budgetary Control as being to ensure that the funds were spent as intended by the budgetary authority, i.e. that there were no irregular procedures or infringements of proper accounting methods and that there was no inefficiency, extravagance or waste in the use of the Community taxpayer's money.

He noted that the inquiry had revealed no irregularities in the way in which budgetary funds had been spent and therefore proposed that the discharge should be granted, as was duly done by Parliament.

During this debate, Paola GAIOTTIE DE BIASE (EPP/I) emphasized the need for the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport to be consulted on matters relating to vocational training, since the latter was not only of a social nature but also involved general aspects of training and teaching.

On 21 November 1980 a debate was held in plenary sitting on butter sales to the Soviet Union.

Heinrich AIGNER pointed out that Parliament had for years been telling the Commission that it did not keep a close enough watch on the administration of the agricultural markets and that the suspicion existed that external factors played an important part. Important and manipulated information was provided which could not always be checked, giving rise to wrong decisions by the Commission.

He went on to say: 'I also feel that, above all, the Commission is supporting an export policy that is quite definitely in conflict with the express will of this Parliament. We have often stated that we consider the policy of heavily-subsidized sales to state-trading countries - and I am not naming any particular country - as basically wrong because the machinery is unsuitable. We have often enough asked the Commission to develop different machinery for trade with state-trading countries. Last week in Luxembourg during the first reading of the budget, we requested Mr Gundelach that there should be no licence or pre-fixed contract arrangements at all with state-trading countries and a direct tendering procedure used instead. It is simply inadmissible, and European taxpayers cannot be asked to accept, that we should send thousands of tonnes of heavily-subsidized butter to Soviet Russia, which that country can then sell at three or four times the price to its own population. That is not the purpose of subsidies.'

On 18 June 1981 there was a debate on the reports by the Committee on Budgetary Control on the discharge to be granted to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the budget for the 1979 financial year (Doc. 1-136/81) and on the 9th Financial Report of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for 1979 (Doc. 1-174/81).

During the debate, Heinrich AIGNER discussed the possibilities of control available to the European Parliament, stating that: 'no other Parliament anywhere in Europe has access to such a powerful instrument, taken in conjunction with the Community constitution and the Court of Auditors. No other Parliament has such a powerful right of control and such a strong

legal position as regards budgetary control as the European Parliament.'

On the control of agricultural expenditure, he expressed Parliament's view that the agricultural market organizations had been so badly managed in 1979 and 1980 that it had cost the European taxpayer several hundred million units of account more than was really necessary. This was the unanimous view reached by the Committee on Budgetary Control and as a result of this firm stance - and this is backed up by experts - the European taxpayer was already being saved hundreds of millions of EUA. He went on to say that he believed the common agricultural policy to be one of the European Community's major successes; however, there were two reasons for the mistakes in the management of the market organizations :

1. lack of information on market developments and the market situation for agricultural products;
2. the structure of the management committees; the delays brought about by bureaucracy in the Member States and the lackadaisical decisions taken by the Commission had resulted in mistaken and belated decisions which had cost the taxpayer hundreds of millions of EUA.

Harry NOTENBOOM criticized the Commission for simply not spending many millions that people had worked so hard to have included in the budget. When the budgetary authority finalized the budget after Parliament had added certain substantial amounts (e.g. for industrial policy and energy policy), it was naturally assumed that the resulting budget would be implemented. He did not accept the Commission's excuse that certain expenditure required an additional legal basis in the form of a Council regulation before it could be implemented. He urged the Commission not only to exempt 'actions ponctuelles' from an additional legal basis but also policies where the Council clearly refused to provide the additional legal basis. If not, the European Parliament would cease to have any meaningful budgetary powers.

Isidor FRÜH (EPP/D) disputed the fact that the common agricultural policy accounted for 75% of the budget. He stated that a great deal of expenditure in fact had nothing to do with the common agricultural policy but was the result of international obligations arising from foreign policy, development aid or monetary policy, for example the supply of butter from New Zealand, sugar from the ACP States or the monetary compensatory amounts.

Jan WESTENBROEK

During the period under review the committee held 19 meetings generally lasting more than a day; as in the preceding year its work centred on the revision of the Rules of Procedure, to which it devoted 17 days of meetings.

Revision of the Rules of Procedure

The new Rules of Procedure came into force on 4 May 1981. They comprise 116 rules instead of the previous 54. This revision was the result of one and a half year's work in the committee, the main burden of which devolved on the rapporteur, Rudolf LUSTER (EPP, Ger). This draft report¹ as a whole was adopted by roll call vote on 26 March 1981 by 271 to 11, with 1 abstention, after 629 amendments had been considered on 24 March, 22 of which were adopted², none of them relating to matters of substance. In the debate on 10 March³ the rapporteur, Rudolf LUSTER, referred to the difficulties of the work in committee, which had demanded a great deal of patience and willingness to compromise. The fact that the committee adopted the report unanimously and that Parliament in plenary sitting adopted it likewise, with merely the Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members and the Greek Socialists voting against, shows that the rapporteur's approach carried the necessary conviction.

The improvements introduced through the revision of the Rules of Procedure may be summarized as follows:

- procedure has been simplified and the powers of Parliament's executive bodies have been strengthened and clarified;
- loopholes in the old rules have been closed;
- the whole area of topical and urgent debates (i.e. the area of activity in which Parliament expresses views on its own initiative and outside the framework of consultation on Commission proposals) has been completely reorganized;
- the rules have been made clearer and more systematic, and therefore easier to apply.

On the other hand, a heavier workload and more responsibility now devolve on the group chairmen, whose opinions will be decisive in nearly all matters connected with the organization of parliamentary work; this will mean that the political dimension of Parliament's work will be strengthened, thus underlining the importance of the groups as the political limbs of Parliament.

¹ Doc. 1-926/80

² cf OJ No. C 90, 21.4.1981

³ OJ C Debates 1-268, p. 2 et seq.

In the debate⁴ the EPP group's spokesmen, Marc FISCHBACH (L), Fernand HERMAN (B) and Elise BOOT (NL) explained the main points of the revision. Of paramount importance, in the view of Marc FISCHBACH and Elise BOOT, are the new provisions governing the consultation procedure in respect of Commission proposals. Both stressed the fact that in future Parliament will vote on the Commission proposal first (with the possibility, of course, of rejecting it in toto) and concluded that through this improved procedure 'a consensus of opinion on the part of Parliament and the Commission can influence the decisions of the Council of Ministers in the direction of common progressive development'. The new arrangements for the consultation procedure take account of Parliament's ideas of how the relationship between the institutions should be evolving and should make the Commission more scrupulous in responding to the results of Parliament's deliberations. Furthermore, the new rules accord with Parliament's position in the Community's legislative process as explicitly recognized by the European Court of Justice in the isoglucose judgment.

The Members considered that the most effective improvement in regard to the smoother running of business is that relating to debates on topical and urgent matters (Rule 48), which means that Parliament will no longer be confronted daily with fresh requests for urgent debate and there will normally be no need for debates on such requests. Fernand HERMAN, however, did point out that it would have sufficed simply to have done away with discussions on urgency but it had not been possible to win over the other groups to this point of view.

Pressure on the agenda will also be eased by the procedure for entering motions for resolutions in a register (Rule 49); this device for expressing Parliament's views in writing requires that the motion for a resolution be signed by at least half the Members. Another time-saving provision is that in Rule 33, whereby the power of decision on matters of a purely technical nature is delegated to a committee.

Fernand HERMAN expressed regret that it had not been decided that explanations of vote (Rule 80) should be given after the vote. However, speaking-time has been reduced and explanations of vote on procedural motions are not allowed.

Only time will tell how effective the new Rules of Procedure are in practice. Meanwhile the rapporteur's view that the 'tight shoes' of the old rules were a handicap which has now been removed is widely shared.

⁴ OJ Debates of the EP 1-268, p.8 et seq.

Interpretation of the Rules of Procedure

Where there is some doubt about interpretation of the Rules of Procedure, the President may, under Rule 111, refer the matter to the committee and its opinion, if not contested by Parliament, becomes binding.

The President has had recourse to this procedure⁵ on several occasions. The aids to interpretation agreed on by the committee have been sufficient to remove uncertainty on particular questions (admissibility of amendments, referral back, criteria for determining whether a quorum is present, a committee on the verification of credentials, explanation of vote in the procedure without debate, postponement of motions in topical and urgent debates)⁶.

For the future Rule 111 provides the committee with an effective means of ensuring that the Rules of Procedure are applied and interpreted in a decisive and appropriate manner.

Opinions

- Rule 8 provides that Parliament may lay down a code of conduct for its Members, which, under the procedure for amendment of the Rules of Procedure, shall be adopted and attached to the Rules of Procedure as an annex.

The Bureau asked the committee for its opinion on the declaration of Members' financial interests; its opinion was adopted in committee on 17 February 1981⁷. It proposed that general facts about Members' financial interests should be entered in a register and that Members should be required to make an appropriate (and brief) declaration of financial interest when participating in a debate on a related matter.

- The committee is drawing up a report on the problems arising from the multilingualism of the Community⁸ (and its financial and technical implications). This subject is also being considered by the Quaestors⁹, whose report has not yet been finalized.

The committee's working document proceeds from the assumption that a Member's legitimation as parliamentary representative resides exclusively in the fact of his election and irrespective of other qualifications; consequently, any serious limitation on his active or passive use of his mother-tongue must be avoided. This principle does not obviate the need to make every effort within the framework of the Rules of Procedure and through administrative adjustments to find out how economies in regard to translation can be made without the Member's ability to discharge his responsibility being impaired.

⁵ PE 73.748, PE 73.789

⁶ PE 73.748, pp. 1-10; PE 73.789, pp 1-3

⁷ PE 67.491/fin.

⁸ PE 73.706

⁹ PE 71.149/Quaest. rev.

Petitions

In the period under review the committee considered 58 petitions and presented a report on them¹⁰ pursuant to Rule 109(5) of the Rules of Procedure.

It presented a report to Parliament in plenary sitting on one petition¹¹, the resolution contained therein being adopted in the sitting of 19 June 1981¹². Eight petitions were declared inadmissible.

The other petitions have been referred to the appropriate committees for their opinions; if the petitioners' requests seem well founded, they will be forwarded to the Commission or the Council so that they may take appropriate action for future Community policy.

All petitioners have the right to be informed of the decisions taken on their requests (Rules 109(6) and 90); petitions are entered in a register and decisions taken on them are announced in plenary sitting (Rules 108(3) and 110).

The committee's investigatory powers have been substantially widened (it may organize hearings, dispatch members to ascertain facts in situ, request documents or information from the Commission - Rule 109).

Friedrich FUGMANN

¹⁰ PE 73.457/fin.

¹¹ Doc. 1-184/81

¹² Minutes of the sitting of 19 June 1981, OJ No. C

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

In accordance with Parliament's decision of 26 October 1979 to set up a special committee on women's rights and the committee's own decision of 21 April 1980 (adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 1 abstention) to extend its mandate to the end of 1980, the committee met on 22 and 23 September, 2 and 3 October and 24 and 25 November, finally adopting the motion for a resolution on the position of women in the European Community¹ on 19 and 20 January 1981.

Having considered at length the motion for a resolution, already amended on 24 and 25 November, and after rejecting most of the 200 amendments and adopting our amendments - which modified substantially paragraphs 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the section 'Health Care' of the revised report - the committee adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole by 14 to 7, with 6 abstentions.

Apart from the formal address by President Sadat of Egypt on his official visit to Parliament in Luxembourg, Tuesday, 10 February³, was devoted exclusively to the debate on the position of women in the Community.

This debate did not signify an end to Parliament's work on this subject. As Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (EPP-I) put it: 'Though this debate concludes the work accomplished by the Committee on Women's Rights, it cannot and should not conclude the task of this Parliament, a task which, in some respects, is now only beginning, based on guidelines and options which constitute the first step in the development of an overall policy on the status of women.'

- The need for a redistribution of work

To enable women to play a fuller role socially and economically, Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (EPP-NL) proposed in her report a number of priorities, the most important being a redistribution of paid and unpaid work between men and women. In particular, working conditions must be improved (more flexible working hours, reduction of working hours), there must be adequate vocational training, especially in advanced technologies, and improvements in health standards. While calling for an intensification of preventive measures, she stressed the need to reduce differences in the laws on

¹ Doc. 1-829/80 I + II / OJ C 50 of 9 March 1981

² PE 70.990 - Minutes
Debates No. 1-266

abortion in the Member States. Furthermore, she called for the adoption at European level of special measures in favour of women employed in family businesses, farms or trades and the wives of immigrant workers. In the developing countries the impact of different forms of development on the position of the women of those countries needs to be studied.

Marlene LENZ (EPP-Ger), the group's spokesman in the committee, presented the group's opinion thus: 'My group sees no alternative to women, like men, being given every opportunity to develop fully and to enjoy complete freedom of decision so that they can combine paid work and work in the home. Employment and family duties are equally valuable spheres of activity for men and women. Women should and must be given an opportunity in the present-day working world, but women, like men, must be left more time to shape their family lives. The report therefore refers logically, as we see it, not only to the many labour policy measures, but also to a large number of measures which allow the combination of family life and employment.

On the other hand, she expressed the group's opposition to any amendment designed to make abortion easier. She considered this a matter of conscience, not merely of women's rights.

'The negative aspects of our work', said Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (EPP-I), 'were only those which we had foreseen and which were to a certain extent inevitable: the disproportionate number of women present; their monopoly in the discussion, the fact that the document, because of its breadth of scope, is midway between a philosophical manifesto and a practical proposal, but possesses neither the theoretical density necessary in the former case nor the precision necessary in the latter; the need to exclude questions for which the Community is not directly responsible, despite their fundamental nature - I am thinking in particular of political participation, which our group sacrificed in favour of the immediate effectiveness of our work. Beyond these limitations, which, I repeat, were unavoidable, the committee presents Parliament with a document whose basic strategy is sufficiently clear both on the points where general agreement was reached and on those formulated through compromise or majority vote. The latter represent an ongoing debate rather than a definitive conclusion.'

The legal aspect of this report was discussed by Elise BOOT (EPP-NL). 'The amendments I have tabled are intended to lend legal support to this report. On the whole, the report does after all give preference to the material problems connected with the objectives to be achieved as regards the position of women over the question of the institutional set-up. It thus succeeds in convincing us of the advisability of strengthening the

Community's institutional structure as we now know it. I should like to say to Commissioner Richard that the vote of confidence we hope to pass on the Commission on Thursday will for us also extend to the questions put to the Commission in this report. We are addressing not only the Commission but also the Member States, since it is their duty to take all the general or special measures likely to ensure that obligations stemming from the EEC Treaty or from acts of the Community institutions are honoured.'

- The need to change men's attitudes

Women, said Victor MICHEL (EPP-B) are progressively taking their rightful place in our societies, although they have not yet achieved their goal. Before that can happen, there must be 'a significant change of attitude among men'. Believing that the family still has an essential role to play, this speaker made a number of proposals for action to help the family to provide a place in which each member of the family shares and are able to mature. Among other things, it was important to ensure adequate family incomes by means of family allowances, adequate socio-cultural facilities must be developed, intervention by the Social Fund must be encouraged to help women who wish to work, part-time work must be provided for women as well as men, the increase in the numbers of abortions must be checked by preventing the tragic situations which led to them, for, he concluded abortion is a victory for no-one.

- The rights of mothers at home

According to Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE (L) the report was too one-sided. It reflected only the wishes of those women who pursue a professional activity. In her opinion, 'women's emancipation takes place also and especially in the family'. The mother's vital role at home must not be overlooked. By creating an emotional vacuum, the absence of the mother during children's early years was one of the causes of juvenile delinquency. There were three phases in a woman's life: the period preceding marriage, the time of professional training; the first part of her marriage, when she must devote herself to her children; lastly, resumption of her professional activity, which should be made easier by appropriate measures. Abortion 'is an individual and social failure'. Everything possible must be done to prevent it through, particularly, sexual education.

Unlike Mr Glinne, Ursula SCHLEICHER (Ger) spoke in favour of part-time work.

She concluded her remarks with these words: 'I thank the public for their interest, but I also hope the reports truly reflect what has been said here, because the women who have come are very interested and because

those who were unable to attend because our gallery is not large enough are at least as interested. I therefore hope that our debate has not been simply a debate amongst ourselves, but that it will be carried to the outside and steps will be taken to ensure that everyone knows how we are tackling this problem and what solutions we offer that as far as possible do equal justice to both men and women.'

The vote⁴

On Wednesday, 11 February, Parliament adopted the resolution contained in J. MAIJ-WEGGEN's report, with only a few minor modifications. It retained the original text of the most controversial paragraph concerning the voluntary termination of pregnancy (174 votes to 101, with 24 abstentions).

Parliament rejected the amendments tabled by Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (I) and others on behalf of the EPP, seeking to delete all references to termination of pregnancy.

Of the 29 explanations of vote by Members of all political hues, we would mention that given by the EPP Group spokesman, Marlene LENZ, who announced that the members of her group would be free to vote as his or her conscience dictated; a majority of the group was against the resolution, a minority for it, while some would abstain. She personally deplored the fact that there had been a debate of this kind on the passages relating to abortion. The position differed from country to country and it was not advisable to press for harmonization in this field.

On the basis of a suggestion by the Socialists and Liberals, a discussion is currently in progress among the political groups about setting up a committee of inquiry (Rule 95 of the Rules of Procedure) to follow progress in regard to matters referred to certain committees (Social Affairs, Youth, Health, etc.) for their opinions and to consider the follow-up.

Our point of view was illustrated by Marlene LENZ on 10 February when she said: '... The motion for a resolution setting up the committee states - and I believe many of us have forgotten this: "Instructs its relevant committees to draw up, on the basis of the results of that debate, proposals to achieve equality for women in all areas and to forward these proposals to the Council and Commission for their opinions." My group feels that this motion for a resolution provides the necessary basis, and we should therefore like to see it referred to the appropriate committees. We should also like the committees to join with the Commission in drawing up a list of priorities within a limited period of three months and to establish which proposals can be implemented first and most effectively.'

The decision was postponed until September.

A. SCHOLTES

⁴ OJ C of 9 March 1981

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE DELEGATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

I.) During the period under review, the Parliamentary Delegations had 13 meetings, 6 within the Community and 7 return visits outside the Community. Apart from those described below, the most important meetings were those concerned with Spain's accession and those with Yugoslavia, Israel, Morocco, the EFTA countries, Canada and Australia.

These Parliamentary meetings are essential for providing the European Parliament with first-hand information on the problems of trade, economy and foreign policy which it debates. At a time when every question of detail also has world-wide implications, it cannot merely be left to the experts in the Commission to discuss them.

II.) Relations with the Latin-American Parliament (Delegation to Bogota, 26-30 January 1981)

The preparations made by the Delegation under its chairman Mariano RUMOR (EPP/I) (see Doc. PE 66.088/BUR on the Vth European Community/Latin America Interparliamentary Conference) gave prior indication of the politically significant issues on which the work was to be concentrated:

- human rights, basic freedoms, parliamentary democracy (Political Affairs Committee - Doc. PE 70.625);
- state of/further outlook for economic, financial, technical and cultural cooperation between the European Community and Latin America (Committee on Cooperation between the European Community and Latin America);
- central EEC/Latin American issues: world hunger, North-South dialogue, shortages of energy and raw materials, environment protection, new world economic order (Committee on International Economic and Human Cooperation - Doc. PE 69.595, 69.594/fin., 69.918, 70.624);

The main results of the conference were achieved in the following areas:

- 'Man, freedom and democracy' (calling, as a matter of democratic principle, for the participation of the individual in the workings of state);
- 'Economic and trade relations between the European Community and Latin America' (the Community should show more interest in the least developed countries and areas of Latin America; the Community should take practical steps to ensure the transfer of technology to the countries of Latin America; the more developed Latin-American countries should gradually implement GATT rules; improvement of the climate for investment; efforts to conclude cooperation agreements with all Latin-American sub-regions and/or countries; more permanent Commission offices should be set up in Latin America.)

III.) Relations with the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization

After Günter RINSCHÉ (EPP/G), in his capacity as chairman of the Delegation for relations between the European Parliament and the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization, had held exploratory talks in Thailand and Indonesia and also during the Third General Meeting of the ASEAN Organization in 1980 (see PE 67.540), a special ASEAN session was held on 13 and 14 April 1981 on the occasion of the European Parliament/AIPO meeting in Jakarta. There were demands for the expansion of the dialogue between the two regions since, it was argued, 'we must let society participate, because in the final analysis it is the human relationship that serves as an essential key to world peace and tranquillity.' President Soeharto of Indonesia stressed the determination of ASEAN with its 250 million people to make South East Asia 'a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality' (see Doc. PE 72.972).

Günter RINSCHÉ conveyed the best wishes of the President of the European Parliament and underlined the importance attached to AIPO by the European Parliament. He noted that in the field of the interparliamentary cooperation AIPO had now turned to Europe. Through a free union among countries, balance and peace could be achieved and sustained. This was one of the major concerns of the European Parliament, which, in the same spirit, sought to uphold human rights and liberty.

The AIPO had invited the European Parliament to this second meeting to continue the dialogue begun at the first meeting which took place in Strasbourg in October 1979. Since that meeting the European Community and ASEAN had signed a Cooperation Agreement (7 March 1980) which was approved by the European Parliament on 14 March 1980 and came into force on 1 October 1980.

European Parliament Members showed understanding for ASEAN's request for wider access to EEC markets and for a reduction of the list of 'sensitive items' in the Generalized System of Preference (GSP), which provides for preferential access to the EEC market for manufactured, semi-manufactured and processed agricultural products from developing countries.

The delegations noted that the investment climate in the fast-growing ASEAN region had considerably improved and that European industrialists could make significant contributions to ASEAN through investment in the more advanced technology industries.

Both delegations stressed the need for close and permanent contacts between the two regions, in order to give both form and substance to the aspirations underlying the EEC-ASEAN Cooperation Agreement. In furtherance of this both delegations agreed to press their respective Parliaments for adequate budgetary provisions to facilitate such contacts and communications.

IV.) Relations with the Parliament of Japan

(Delegation from the European Parliament in Tokyo 16-20 February 1981,
Japanese delegation in Strasbourg 7-9 July 1981)

The results of the working sessions, the statements issued and conclusions reached in the fields of energy, disarmament and security, trade and economic problems, the promotion of cultural exchanges between the EEC and Japan, international monetary problems, trade with and investment in the newly industrialized countries, North-South problems and international relations, illustrate the efforts made to deal with the central world-wide problems in this coordinated dialogue between the regions within the framework of an Interparliamentary Conference.

The discussions focussed on two areas:

- energy problems;
- international trade and economic problems.

Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN (EPP/G) pointed out that the energy problem was of vital importance for the whole world. Japan was even more dependent on imported energy than was the Community, spending 50% of her export earnings on energy. He stressed that though the European Parliament was pressing for a Community energy policy, it was difficult to achieve. The EEC was currently dependent on oil imports for 55% of its energy consumption, but it was hoped to reduce this figure to 40% by 1990. Not enough was being done in the field of energy saving. The energy problem affected the developing countries even more than the industrialized countries, and one question which should be considered was what Japan, the EEC and the United States could do to help. It was clear that the OPEC would not use all its dollar surplus, which in 1980 amounted to about \$100 billion; one solution might be to set up a new financial agency to back up the World Bank in providing assistance to the developing countries.

Mr MÜLLER-HERMANN, summing up the discussion, said that among the points which had emerged was the need, both in Japan and the EEC, to reduce dependence on oil and to create a political base for stable relations with the Middle East countries, although this should not of course imply acceptance of anything that would compromise Israel's political existence. As far as the conservation of energy was concerned, he observed that Japan had made more progress than the Community, which should profit from Japanese experience. On the other hand, Japan could perhaps benefit from EEC experience in new coal technology and alternative energy sources. The problem of the storage and final disposal of nuclear waste remained unsolved. In conclusion, Mr MÜLLER-HERMANN stressed both the need to look at all alternative energy sources, whether from the Third World or on the sea bed, and also to conserve the oil resources of the OPEC countries for as long as possible.

V.) Relations with the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

The first meeting between the Delegation from the European Parliament and the representatives of the People's Republic of China (see Doc. PE 68.400/BUR., PE 69.881, 67.909) confirmed the view of Mr Gilles MARTINET, chairman, that the most productive areas of discussion were likely to be the real economic problems rather than the political.

Referring to the Community's political priorities, Ernst MAJONICA (G) and Hans KATZER (G) made the following statements on behalf of the EPP Group:

No power supported unification in Europe more. It was vital to have a strong European Community and a strong China if peace in the world was to be promoted. Peace and freedom without hegemony could be guaranteed when all countries were able to determine their own future. The EPP Group was for the independent evolution of the countries of the Third World. The invasion of Afghanistan by the USSR was an attack on the whole of the Third World. China and Europe should cooperate to guarantee independence. He called for the continued independence of ASEAN which was threatened by Vietnam's colonial tendencies. He expressed interest in what the Chinese Delegation had to say about the role of Vietnam in that area of the world. He concluded by emphasizing that Europe should be open to the industrial products of China, for without a strong China there would be wars and crises. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the Chinese four-point modernization plan would meet with success.

VI.) Relations with the United States Congress

The statements made by the Delegation from the European Parliament bring out the fundamental issues in relations with the American Congress for 1980/81:

- state of EEC/USA trade relations (including problems and unresolved issues) see Doc. PE 67.025;
- Soviet and American policies towards Africa;
- American and European relations with the Third World and the USA's view of policy towards the Third World (see Doc. PE 63.458).

Heinrich AIGNER (EPP/G) stressed that human rights were a most potent political weapon in the West's armoury. 'At the same time the West has to work on the regimes as they are, and has therefore to take a broad view'.

In 1981 in particular the delegations concentrated on the following areas:

- EEC and US views on East-West relations and multilateral resource matters;
- monetary matters;
- Europe/USA trade affairs;

- energy matters;
- the CSCE Conference in Madrid (see Doc. PE 72.645, 71.844);
- EEC and US foreign policy (developments in Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland; relations with the USSR; the export of advanced technology to Eastern Europe and measures to lift the grain embargo);
- bilateral and multilateral financing of development aid;
- protection of human rights and personal freedoms throughout the world, e.g. in Latin America;
- international efforts to solve the refugee problem - see Doc. PE 73.144.

The Delegation members from the European People's Party of the European Parliament put forward a number of postulates and suggestions in matters of basic rights:

- Louise MOREAU (F) pointed out that 'United States policy was still in flux' and that this had to be taken into account. She also referred to the view, as did Jean PENDERS (NL), that both sources of raw materials, particularly in Africa, and the West's oil supply had to be protected and safeguarded.

Heinrich AIGNER drew attention to the détente process, one example of which was Poland. In this area détente had achieved the opposite of what had originally been sought by the West. 'I should have preferred that Western loans to East European countries should have been given on strict conditions and Western aid given in the form of cereals, butter or beef, as credits had been used to buy arms'.

- Karl von WOGAU recalled the 'main objectives of the EEC, which were a European common market, a common currency, a common foreign policy and a role in defence coordination. The more difficult the economic situation became, the further away did European Union appear.'
- Heinrich AIGNER, referring to the role of world Communism, said that it 'poses a threat to the status of individuals'. He believed that Europe should work out new concepts and show the political will to adopt them in order to beat back the Communist threat.

In addition Louise MOREAU drew attention to the possibility of reducing the EEC's trade deficit with the USA, the implementation of the GATT agreements by the US Congress, measures by the US Congress to prevent protectionist tendencies, legislative steps to promote exports by the US Congress, the US position on an extension of the Multifibre Arrangement, and the nature and extent of parliamentary contacts between Japan and the USA.

The press communiqué of 11 June 1981 (Doc. PE 73.702) on the 18th Meeting of the Delegations from 18 to 22 May 1981 in Washington summarizes the central themes of their work both past and present:

- 1) The discussions on European and United States foreign policies concentrated upon East-West relations following the Afghanistan invasion, and in particular the current situation in Poland and likely developments there, the situation in the Near and Middle East, European political cooperation and its likely developments and finally American aid and development policies and US support for multilateral trade and aid institutions.
- 2) The European Parliament Delegation pleaded for greater consultation between Europe and the United States on matters concerning Europe.
- 3) The discussions on trade issues concentrated on the major and increasing trade deficit that the European Community had with the United States, and some of the reasons for it.

Jan BLOHM

V. VISITS BY GROUP DELEGATIONS TO THIRD COUNTRIES

In agreement with the People's Party, the group has always attached great importance to cooperation with countries of the Third and Fourth Worlds and to solidarity with Christian-Democrats outside Europe and has repeatedly taken appropriate initiatives in this area.

Willem VERGEER (NL), Vice-Chairman of the group, is in charge of external contacts.

In September 1980 delegations from the group attended the Congress of the Maltese Nationalist Party. Prior to Greek accession they established contacts with the Greek New Democracy Party. Most important, however, were their activities in Africa and Latin America.

AFRICA

The first colloquium organized by the Christian-Democratic World Union and supported by the EPP Group and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation took place from 23 to 28 November 1980 in Kigali, Rwanda, and was attended by 60 African politicians and representatives of trade unions, education, the women's movement and development aid organizations. The group was represented by its Vice-Chairman, Willem VERGEER (NL), the Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, Giovanni BERSANI (I), Kurt WAWRZIK (D) and Victor MICHEL (B).

This colloquium provided an opportunity to consider the state of cultural, social and workers' movements in Africa, to investigate the position of education and to examine the dissemination of knowledge and assess its practical impact on economic and social life - in addition to what was required by way of material aid, the scope and purpose of which were summed up by Willem VERGEER.

The most important issue in Africa is to define the intellectual foundations of tomorrow's society. This is why the EPP Group attached the greatest importance to exchanges of ideas with representatives from Africa.

The EPP Group set up the Africa Foundation, which is partly financed from the pockets of its members, for this purpose.

Following a meeting of the Joint Committee in Freetown, a group delegation comprising Pierre DESCHAMPS (B), Marcel VANDEWIELE (B) and Hanna WALZ (D) held a meeting with the 'Geadecis' (Association of christian politicians who favour co-existence in an atmosphere of tolerance and solidarity from 27 February to 3 March 1981 in Senegal. A second delegation consisting of Paolo BARBI (I), Isidor FRÜH (D) and Rudolf LUSTER (D) held talks in Togo and the Ivory Coast.

These meetings were concerned with the consequences of the Kigali colloquium for future activities in Africa. The Africans fully supported the objective of creating a stronger bond of solidarity on a common christian basis so as to end the isolation of christian politicians in Africa and give them strength for the confrontation with forms of society inspired by other principles.

The EPP Group is aware that it must show solidarity with the christian areas of Africa and will pursue its work of building a spiritual bridge between the continents.

LATIN AMERICA

In the period covered by this report two delegations visited Latin America. The first, in January 1981, was led by the group Chairman, Egon A. KLEPSCH, and the Vice-Chairman, Willem VERGEER. It visited Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and Uruguay. The group Vice-Chairman, Maria-Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI, and the Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, Mariano RUMOR, were also present. A second mission under the co-chairmanship of Willem VERGEER and including members of the Socialist Group, visited Mexico, El Salvador and Costa Rica in June 1981. Horst LANGES (D) and Giosué LIGIOS (I) were also present.

As well as the wider purpose of demonstrating the group's solidarity with other Christian-Democrats and widening existing contacts, the January visit had two main objectives:

- to explore the possibility of closer political, economic and cultural cooperation between the European Community and Andean Pact countries Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela in talks with government representatives. Christian-Democrats are in government in all three countries. The Presidents of Ecuador and Venezuela are also Christian-Democrats.
- in Chile and Uruguay the aim was to gain as accurate a picture as possible of the situation in these countries and to give the Christian-Democrat opponents of the military regimes assurances of the group's support in their struggle for democracy and fundamental rights.

The talks with representatives of the Andean Pact countries - including, in Peru, the President of the Senate, the President of the Lower House and PPC Chairman Bedoya; in Ecuador, the late President Roldós and his successor, the then Vice-President Hurtado (PDC); in Venezuela, the President, Herrera Cárpinis, ex-President Caldera, Foreign Minister Zambrano, President of the Congress, Gonzales (all COPEI); the Secretary-General of COPEI, Fernandez, and ODCA Secretary-General Calvani - revealed a unanimous

desire on their part for expansion of trade and economic relations with the Community. They disagreed, however, in their assessment of the Andean Pact's chances of achieving the same degree of integration as the European Community with a similar treaty structure. The main emphasis was on bilateral treaties, particularly in Peru.

The Christian-Democrats in Chile and Uruguay are in an extremely difficult situation. In Chile, for instance, a number of leading members of the PDC, including the chairman, Andrés Zaldivar, and recently the chairman of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, Jaime Castillo, have been banished.

The former President, Eduardo Frei, former ministers Aylwin, Reyes and Hamilton Cardinal Silva and representatives of the church and trade unions were unanimous in their condemnation of the repressive nature of the regime (ban on political parties, extension of habeus corpus from 48 hours to 20 days, banishment, the persistent use of torture). Eduardo Frei maintained that if the government did not allow more democracy, it would be playing into the hands of the left-wing radicals. The delegation was unsuccessful in its intercession with Chile's acting Foreign Minister Videla on behalf of Andrés Zaldivar. The overall impression was that, following the 1980 constitutional referendum, the regime had consolidated its position at the expense of the political opposition and could thus afford to allow extensive coverage of the delegation's press conferences and the programme for the visit.

In contrast, the situation in Uruguay following the failure of the Méndez Government's referendum was unclear. The delegation had no contacts with the Junta. In talks with Christian-Democrat representatives (including Terra, Vina, Sezcano) and the traditional majority parties, the Blancos (Pereira, Ortiz, Silveira) and the Colorados (including Baille and Tarigo) and with Archbishop Partelli, the main complaints were about arbitrary arrests and torture. It was hoped that the European Community could help promote moves towards democracy, which were a strong possibility.

Altogether different in character was the joint delegation which visited Mexico, El Salvador and Costa Rica on a fact-finding mission to assess the possibility of a peaceful political solution to the conflict in El Salvador. Talks were held in Mexico with official authorities, including the President and the Secretary-General of the government party the PRI, and Deputy Foreign Minister Rosenzweig. The delegation also met Ungo, Samoa and Oguelé, leaders of the Salvadorian opposition party, SDR, and representatives of the exiled Human Rights Commission and the (church-sponsored) legal aid service.

In El Salvador the delegation had talks with President Napoleón Duarte, Junta members Morales Ehrlich and Colonel Gutiérrez, Defence Minister Oberst Garcia, Reyes the Mayor of San Salvador, and other government and Christian Democratic

representatives and also had detailed discussions with the US Ambassador, representatives of the Catholic Church, the universities, the Red Cross and various groups in society. Among the places visited were an agricultural reform project, a refugee camp and the Santa Tecla prison.

The delegation ended its mission in Costa Rica, where it met President Carazo and Foreign Minister Niehaus (both Unidad Nacional), former Presidents Figueres and Oduber, members of the Social Democratic Liberación and the two presidential candidates.

Whereas Mexico tends to support the opposition party FDR and the FMNL guerillas, and - despite protests from 16 Latin American countries - has now, together with France, actually recognized them, the government and Social-Democratic opposition in Costa Rica unequivocally support the Duarte Government and reject the line adopted by the Socialist International. In support of this they pointed to anti-pluralist developments in Nicaragua under Sandinista rule and in Guatemala, and demanded a Central American political solution to the conflict without outside interference.

However, like Mexico, they welcomed European help in attempts to mediate between Central American States.

In a joint emergency resolution the EPP (CD) Group and the Socialist Group called for a political solution and an end to terror, violence and human rights infringements in El Salvador, regardless of which side was responsible, advocated mediation between all those involved in the conflict and called on the Community to provide more humanitarian aid.

On other points the EPP (CD) Group and the Socialist Group differ markedly in their analysis of the situation in El Salvador. The main points of disagreement - which are to be discussed in the Political Affairs Committee on the basis of two separate resolutions - concern Duarte's attempts to hold free elections under international supervision, the value of the Christian-Democrat policy of reform and the role of the United States in solving the conflict.

For further details please refer to the full reports of the delegations on both visits.

Hans Ulrich REH
Alain de BROUWER

VI. ORGANS OF THE GROUP AND REPRESENTATION OF THE GROUP
IN ORGANS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Alice DALVECCHIO

Mareile ALDINGER

Det europæiske folkepartis gruppe (den kristelig-demokratiske gruppe)
Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christlich-demokratische Fraktion)
 Ομάδα του Ευρωπαϊκού Λαϊκού Κόμματος (Χριστιανοδημοκράτες)
Group of the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group)
Groupe du parti populaire européen (Groupe démocrate-chrétien)
Gruppo del partito popolare europeo (Gruppo democratico cristiano)
Fractie van de Europese Volkspartij (Christen-democratische Fractie)

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Formand — Vorsitzender — Πρόεδρος — Chairman — Président — Presidente — Voorzitter

Klepsch

Næstformænd — Stellv. Vorsitzende — Αντιπρόεδροι — Vice-Chairmen
Vice-présidents — Vicepresidenti — Ondervoorzitters

Cassanmagnago Cerretti Vergeer

Medlemmer af den administrerende bestyrelse — Mitglieder des geschäftsführenden Vorstands
Μέλη του διοικητικού προεδρείου — Members of the administrative Bureau
Membres du bureau administratif — Membri dell'Ufficio di presidenza amministrativo
Leden van het administratief Bureau

Ligios Beumer Estgen Goppel Herman Ryan Simonnet

Medlemmer af den udvidede bestyrelse — Mitglieder des erweiterten Vorstands — Μέλη του διευρυνθέντος προεδρείου
Members of the enlarged Bureau — Membres du bureau élargi — Membri dell'Ufficio di presidenza ampliato
Leden van het Bureau in uitgebreide samenstelling

Gonella Katzer Pflimlin Vandewiele Tindemanns Aigner van der Gun Pedini Rumor Walz

Medlemmer — Mitglieder — Μέλη — Members — Membres — Membri — Leden

Adonnino	Giavazzi	d'Ormesson
van Aerssen	Giummarra	Penders
Alber	Habsburg	Pfennig
Antoniozzi	Hahn	Piccoli
Barbagli	von Hassel	Pöttering
Barbi	Helms	Rabbethge
Baudis	Hoffmann Karl-Heinz	Rinsche
Bersani	Jakobsen	Salzer
von Bismarck	Janssen van Raay	Sassano
Blumenfeld	Jonker	Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg
Bocklet	Langes	Schall
Boot	Lecanuet	Schleicher
Brok	Lega	Schnitker
Clinton	Lemmer	Schön Konrad
Colleselli	Lentz-Cornette	Seitlinger
Collomb	Lenz	Tolman
Costanzo	Lima	Travaglini
Croux	Lücker	Van Rompuy
Dalsass	Luster	Verroken
De Keersmaecker	Macario	Wawrzik
Del Duca	McCartin	Wedekind
Deschamps	Marck	von Wogau
Diana	Maij-Weggen	Zaccagnini
Diligent	Majonica	Zecchino
Filippi	Malangré
Fischbach	Mertens	
Franz	Michel	
Friedrich Ingo	Modiano	
Früh	Moreau Louise	
Fuchs	Müller-Hermann	
Gaiotti de Biase	Narducci	
Ghergo	Notenboom	
	O'Donnell	

Sekretariat — Sekretariat — Γραμματεία — Secretariat — Secrétariat — Segretariato — Secretariaat

Giampaolo Bettamio, segretario generale
 Friedrich Fugmann, stellvertretender Generalsekretär

} Centre européen, Plateau du Kirchberg, Luxembourg — Tél. 4300 1

COMPOSITION OF THE EPP GROUP BY NATIONALITIES

Germany - 42 members

Jochen van Aerssen
Heinrich Aigner
Siegbert Alber
Philipp von Bismarck
Erik Blumenfeld
Reinhold L. Bocklet
Elmar Brok
Otmar Franz
Ingo Friedrich
Isidor Früh
Karl Fuchs
Alfons Goppel
Otto Habsburg
Wilhelm Hahn
Kai-Uwe von Hassel
Wilhelm Helms
Karl-Heinz Hoffmann
Hans Katzer
Egon A. Klepsch
Horst Langes
Gerd Ludwig Lemmer
Marlene Lenz
Hans-August Lücker
Rudolf Luster
Ernst Majonika
Kurt Malangré
Meinolf Mertens
Ernst Müller-Hermann
Gero Pfennig
Hans-Gert Pöttering
Renate-Charlotte Rabbethge
Günter Rinsche
Bernhard Sälzer
Casimir Prinz zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg
Wolfgang Schall
Ursula Schleicher
Paul Schnitker
Konrad Schön
Hanna Walz.
Kurt Wawrzik
Rudolf Wedekind
Karl von Wogau

Italy - 30 members

Pietro Adonnino
Dario Antoniozzi
Giovanni Barbagli
Paolo Barbi
Giovanni Bersani
Maria-Luisa Cassanmagnago-Cerretti
Arnaldo Colleselli
Roberto Costanzo
Joachim Dalsass
Antonio Del Duca
Alfredo Diana
Renzo Eligio Filippi
Paola Gaiotti de Biase
Alberto Ghergo
Giovanni Giavazzi

Vincenzo Giummarra
Guido Gonella
Silvio Lega
Giosuè Ligios
Salvatore Lima
Luigi Macario
Marcello Modiano
Angelo Narducci
Flaminio Piccoli
Mario Pedini
Mariano Rumor
Mario Sassano
Giovanni Travaglini
Benigno Zaccagnini
Ortensio Zecchino

Belgium - 10 members

Lambert Croux
Paul de Keersmaeker
Pierre Deschamps
Jaak Henckens +, since 8 September 1981 Paul Marck
Fernand Herman
Victor Michel
Leo Tindemans
Marcel Vandewiele
Joris Verhaegen +, since 26.8.1981 Eric Rompuy
Joannes Verroken

Netherlands - 10 members

Bouke Beumer
Elise Boot
Frans van der Gun
James Janssen van Raay
Sjouke Jonker
Johanna Maij-Weggen
Harry Notenboom
Johannes Penders
Teun Tolman
Willem Vergeer

France - 9 members

Pierre Baudis
Francisque Collomb
André Diligent
Jean Lecanuet
Louise Moreau
Olivier d'Ormesson
Pierre Pflimlin
Jean Seitlinger
Maurice-René Simonnet

Ireland - 4 members

Mark Clinton
John Joseph McCartin
Tom O'Donnell
Richie Ryan

Luxembourg - 3 members

Nicolas Estgen
Marc Fischbach
Marcelle Lentz-Cornette

Denmark - 1 member

Erhard V. Jakobsen

**FORKORTELSER – ABKÜRZUNGEN – ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΕΣ – ABBREVIATIONS –
ABRÉVIATIONS – ABBREVIAZIONI – AFKORTINGEN**

België – Belgique

S.P.	Socialistische Partij
P.S.	Parti socialiste
C.V.P.-E.V.P.	Christelijke Volkspartij (Europese Volkspartij)
P.S.C.-P.P.E.	Parti social-chrétien (Parti Populaire Européen)
F.D.F.-R.W.	Front démocratique des Francophones (Rassemblement Wallon)
P.R.L.	Parti des reformes et de la liberté
P.V.V.-E.L.D.	Partij voor vrijheid en vooruitgang (Europese Liberalen en Demokraten)
V.U.	Volksunie

Danmark

CD	Centrum-Demokraterne
	Folkebevægelsen mod EF
FRP	Fremskridtspartiet
KF	Det konservative folkeparti
	Siumut
S	Socialdemokratiet
SF	Socialistisk folkeparti
V	Venstre, Danmarks liberale parti

Deutschland

CDU	Christlich Demokratische Union
CSU	Christlich-Soziale Union
F.D.P.	Freie Demokratische Partei
SPD	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands

Hellas

N.D.	Νέα Δημοκρατία (Nea Dimokratia)
PA.SO.K.	Πανελλήνιο Σοσιαλιστικό Κίνημα (Panellinio Socialistiko Kinima)
KO.DI.SO.	Κόμμα Δημοκρατικού Σοσιαλισμού (Komma Dimokratikou Socialismou)
E.DI.K.	Ένωση Δημοκρατικού Κέντρου (Enosi Dimokratikou Kentrou)
K.K.E.	Κομμουνιστικό Κόμμα Ελλάδος (Kommounistiko Komma Hellados)

France

D.I.F.E.	Défence des intérêts de la France en Europe
M.R.G.	Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche
P.C.F.	Parti communiste français
P.S.	Parti socialiste
U.F.E.	Union pour la France en Europe

Ireland

FF	Fianna Fail Party
FG	Fine Gael Party
Ind.	Independent
Lab.	Labour Party

Italia

D.C.	Democrazia cristiana
D.P.	Democrazia proletaria
Ind. Sin.	Indipendenti di Sinistra
M.S.I.-D.N.	Movimento sociale italiano – Destra nazionale
P.C.I.	Partito comunista italiano
P.d.U.P.	Partito di unità proletaria per il comunismo
P.L.I.	Partito liberale italiano
P.R.	Partito radicale
P.R.I.	Partito repubblicano italiano
P.S.D.I.	Partito socialista democratico italiano
P.S.I.	Partito socialista italiano
S.V.P.	Südtiroler Volkspartei (Partito popolare sudtirolese)

Luxembourg

P.C.S.	Parti chrétien social
D.P.	Demokratesch Partei
P.O.S.L.	Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois

Nederland

C.D.A.	Christen Democratisch Appèl
D'66	Democraten '66
P.v.d.A.	Partij van de Arbeid
V.V.D.	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie

United Kingdom

Cons.	Conservative and Unionist Party
DUP	Democratic Unionist Party
Lab.	Labour Party
SDLP	Social Democratic and Labour Party
SNP	Scottish National Party
UUP	Ulster Unionist Party

BREAKDOWN OF MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY NATIONALITY, EUROPEAN POLITICAL GROUP AND NATIONAL PARTY

Situation: 20 January 1981

Political Group	COM & allies			SOC			EPP (CD)			EP			EPP			LIB & DEM			CDI			NA			Totals	
	NP	S	%	NP	S	%	NP	S	%	NP	S	%	NP	S	%	NP	S	%	NP	S	%	NP	S	%	S	%
B	-	-	-	BSP PSB	3 4	1.6	CVP PSC	7 3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRL PVV	2 2	1.0	VU	1	0.2	FDF -RW	2	0.5	24	5.5
DK	SFP	1	0.2	SD SIU	3 1	1.0	-	1	0.2	KFP	2	0.5	FRP	1	0.2	V	3	0.6	FB	4	1.0				16	3.7
F	PCF	19	4.4	PSF MRG	20 2	5.0	UFE- -CDS	9	2.1	-	-	-	RPR	15	3.6	UFE	16	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	18.7
GR	KKE	1	0.2	PASOK	7	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EDIK KODISCO ND	1 1 14	3.6	24	5.5
IR	-	-	-	LAB	4	1.0	FG	4	1.0	-	-	-	FF	5	1.0	IND	1	0.2	IND	1	0.2	-	-	-	15	3.4
IT	PCI- Inds	19 5	5.5	PSI PSDI	9 4	3.0	DC SVP	29 1	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	PLI PRI	3 2	1.1	DP PR PDUP	1 3 1	1.1	MSI- -DN	4	1.0	81	18.7
L	-	-	-	POSL	1	0.2	PSC	3	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	PD	2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1.4
NL	-	-	-	PvdA	9	2.0	CDA	10	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	VVD	4	1.0	-	-	-	D'66	2	0.5	25	5.7
FRG	-	-	-	SPD	35	8.0	CDU CSU	34 8	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	FDP	4	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	18.7
UK	-	-	-	LAB SDLP	17 1	4.3	-	-	-	CON UUP	61	14.0	SNP	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	DUP	1	0.2	81	18.7
Total	45	10.3	120	27.8	109	25.1	63	14.5	22	5.0	39	9.0	11	2.5	25	5.8	434	100.0								

NP = National party

S = Number of seats

EPP-PRESENCE IN THE ORGANS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

BUREAU: Chairman and 12 Vice-chairmen

EPP : Marcel VANDEWIELE (B), 1st Vice-chairman
Guido GONELLA (I), 2nd Vice-chairman
Hans KATZER (D), 3rd Vice-chairman
Pierre PFLIMLIN (F), 4th Vice-chairman

Quaestor: Richie RYAN (IRL)

C O M M I T T E E S
=====

Statutory members

Alternates

1) POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

(11 members)

Chairman: Mariano RUMOR

Member responsible for committee:
Erik BLUMENFELD

- 1) Antoniozzi
- 2) Blumenfeld
- 3) Cassanmagnago-Cerretti
- 4) Diligent
- 5) Habsburg
- 6) von Hassel
- 7) Klepsch
- 8) Penders
- 9) Rumor
- 10) Seitlinger
- 11) Tindemans

- 1) Macario
- 2) Schall
- 3) Zaccagnini
- 4) Deschamps
- 5) Goppel
- 6) Katzer
- 7) Lenz
- 8) Fischbach
- 9) Vergeer
- 10) Piccoli
- 11) Aigner

2) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(10 members)

1st vice-chairman: Isidor FRÜH
2nd vice-chairman: Arnaldo COLLESELLI

Member responsible for committee
Teun TOLMAN

- 1) Bocklet
- 2) Clinton
- 3) Colleselli
- 4) d'Ormesson
- 5) Dalsass
- 6) Diana
- 7) Früh
- 8) Helms
- 9) Ligios
- 10) Tolman

- 1) Lücker
- 2) Giummarra
- 3) McCartin
- 4) Marck
- 5) de Keersmaeker
- 6) Costanzo
- 7) Deschamps
- 8) Mertens
- 9) Barbagli
- 10) Jakobson

3) COMMITTEE ON BUDGETS

(10 members)

1st Vice-chairman: Harry NOTENBOOM

Member responsible for committee:
Horst LANGES

- 1) Adonnino
- 2) Aigner
- 3) Barbi
- 4) Langes
- 5) Lega
- 6) Notenboom
- 7) Pfennig
- 8) Ryan
- 9) Schön
- 10) Simonnet

- 1) Giummarra
- 2) Habsburg
- 3) Colleselli
- 4) Klepsch
- 5) Ligios
- 6) Jonker
- 7)
- 8) van Rompuy
- 9) Brok
- 10) Pflimlin

4) ECONOMIC AND MONETARY COMMITTEE

(10 members)

2nd Vice-chairman: Luigi MACARIO

Member responsible for committee:
Philipp VON BISMARCK

- 1) Beumer
- 2) von Bismarck
- 3) Collomb
- 4) Friedrich
- 5) Franz
- 6) Giavazzi
- 7) Herman
- 8) Macario
- 9) Schnitker
- 10) von Wogau

- 1) Notenboom
- 2) Prinz zu Sayn Wittgenstein
- 3) Moreau
- 4) Bersani
- 5) Pfennig
- 6) Diana
- 7) Wedekind
- 8) Lima
- 9) Müller-Hermann
- 10) Malangré

5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND RESEARCH

(9 members)

Chairman: Hanna WALZ

Member responsible for committee:
Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN

- 1) Croux
- 2) Fuchs
- 3) Ghergo
- 4) Müller-Hermann
- 5) Rinsche
- 6) Sassano
- 7) Sälzer
- 8) van Rompuy
- 9) Walz

- 1) Tindemans
- 2) Schleicher
- 3) Pedini
- 4) Franz
- 5) Majonika
- 6) Zecchino
- 7) Herman
- 8) Beumer
- 9) Hoffmann

6) COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS (10 members)

2nd Vice-chairman: Jochen VAN AERSSEN

Member responsible for committee:
Renzo FILIPPI

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) van Aerssen | 1) Blumenfeld |
| 2) Deschamps | 2) Früh |
| 3) Filippi | 3) von Wogau |
| 4) Giummarra | 4) Modiano |
| 5) Jonker | 5) Rumor |
| 6) Lenz | 6) Tolman |
| 7) Lemmer | 7) Rabbethge |
| 8) Majonika | 8) Walz |
| 9) Moreau | 9) Antoniozzi |
| 10) Prinz zu Sayn-Wittgenstein | 10) Vandewiele |

7) LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

(7 members)

1st Vice-chairman: Rudolf LUSTER

Member responsible for committee:
James JANSSEN VAN RAAY

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1) Fischbach | 1) Ryan |
| 2) Gonella | 2) Zecchino |
| 3) Goppel | 3) Pöttering |
| 4) Janssen van Raay | 4) Boot |
| 5) Luster | 5) Croux |
| 6) Malangré | 6) Alber |
| 7) Modiano | 7) Adonnino |

8) COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (7 members)

Chairman: Frans VAN DER GUN

Member responsible for committee:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Barbagli | 1) Dalsass |
| 2) Brok | 2) Maij-Weggen |
| 3) Cassanmagnago-Cerretti | 3) Ghergo |
| 4) Estgen | 4) Katzer |
| 5) McCartin | 5) Wawrzik |
| 6) van der Gun | 6) von Bismarck |
| 7) Vandewiele | 7) |

9) COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL POLICY AND REGIONAL PLANNING (8 members)

2nd Vice-chairman : Roberto COSTANZO

Member responsible for committee:
Tom O'DONNELL

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) Brok | 1) Friedrich |
| 2) Boot | 2) van der Gun |
| 3) Costanzo | 3) Lega |
| 4) Lima | 4) Filippi |
| 5) O'Donnell | 5) Verroken |
| 6) Travaglini | 6) Diligent |
| 7) Pöttering | 7) von Hassel |
| 8) Zecchino | 8) Simonnet |
| | 9) Baudis |

10) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT

(5 members)

2nd Vice-chairman: Paul de' KEERSMAEKER

Member responsible for committee:
Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN

- 1) Baudis
- 2) Hoffmann
- 3) de Keersmaeker
- 4) Janssen van Raay
- 5) Travaglini

- 1) Fuchs
- 2) Pflimlin
- 3) O'Donnell
- 4) Schnitker
- 6) Helms

11) COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

(7 members)

1st Vice-chairman: Siegbert ALBER

Member responsible for committee:
Ursula SCHLEICHER

- 1) Alber
- 2) Ghergo
- 3) Lentz-Cornette
- 4) Maij-Weggen
- 5) Mertens
- 6) Schleicher
- 7) Verroken

- 1) Hahn
- 2) Sassano
- 3) Clinton
- 4) Gonella
- 5) Collomb
- 6) Del Duca
- 7) Michel
- 8) Jonker

12) COMMITTEE ON YOUTH, CULTURE, EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND SPORT

(7 members)

Chairman: Mario PEDINI

2nd Vice-chairman: Wilhelm HAHN

Member responsible for committee:
Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE

- 1) Del Duca
- 2) Gaiotti de Biase
- 3) Hahn
- 4) Marck
- 5) Pedini
- 6) Schall
- 7) Wedekind

- 1) Brok
- 2) Bocklet
- 3) Sälzer
- 4) Estgen
- 5) Narducci
- 6) Langes

13) COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(8 members)

1st Vice-chairman: Giovanni BERSANI

Member responsible for committee:
Kurt WAWRZIK

- 1) Bersani
- 2) Lecanuet
- 3) Lücker
- 4) Michel
- 5) Narducci
- 6) Rabbethge
- 7) Vergeer
- 8) Wawrzik

- 1) Cassanmagnago-Cerretti
- 2) Lemmer
- 3) Luster
- 4) Estgen
- 5) Barbi
- 6) Rinsche
- 7) Penders
- 8) Van Aerssen

14) COMMITTEE ON BUDGETARY CONTROL (8 members)

Chairman: Heinrich AIGNER

Member responsible for committee:
Maurice SIMONNET

- 1) Aigner
- 2) Alber
- 3) Antoniozzi
- 4) Filippi
- 5) Notenboom
- 6) Schön
- 7) Ryan
- 8) Simonnet

- 1) Wawrzik
- 2) Früh
- 3) Adonnino
- 4) Barbagli
- 5) Langes
- 6) Moreau
- 7) Costanzo
- 8) Seitlinger

15) COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PROCEDURES (7 members)

2nd Vice-chairman: Marc FISCHBACH
3rd Vice-chairman: Kurt MALANGRE

Member responsible for committee:
Pietro ADONNINO

- 1) Adonnino
- 2) Boot
- 3) Fischbach
- 4) Gaiotti de Biase
- 5) Luster
- 6) Malangré
- 7) Verroken

- 1)
- 2) Janssen van Raay
- 3) Klepsch
- 4) Bocklet
- 5) Pfennig
- 6) Alber
- 7) Herman

16) COMMITTEE ON THE VERIFICATION OF CREDENTIALS

1st Vice-chairman: Joannes VERROKEN

- 1) Malangré
- 2) Verroken

- 1) Fischbach
- 2) Gaiotti de Biase

MEMBERS OF THE EPP IN THE WORKING PARTIES OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS

WORKING PARTY ON HUMAN RIGHTS

- 1) Cassanmagnago-Cerretti
- 2) von Habsburg
- 3) Penders

SUB-COMMITTEE ON A UNIFORM ELECTORAL SYSTEM

- 1) von Hassel
- 2) Klepsch
- 3) Seitlinger

SUB-COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS

Chairman: Diligent

- 1) Antoniozzi
- 2) Blumenfeld
- 3) Diligent

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

WORKING PARTY ON FISHERIES

1. Vice-chairman: Giummarra

- 1) Clinton
- 2) Helms
- 3) Giummarra
- 4) Tolman

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

WORKING PARTY ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

- 1) Giavazzi
- 2) von Wogau

COMMITTEE ON BUDGETS

ad hoc committee on own resources,
which was dissolved on 3. December 1980 following the adoption
of the Spinelli report

- 1) Barbi

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH, CULTURE, EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND SPORT

SUB-COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

Chairman: Pedini

- 1) Hahn
- 2) Pedini

COMMITTEE ON BUDGETARY CONTROL

WORKING PARTY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- 1) Aigner
- 2) Simonnet

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN EUROPE

3. Vice-chairman: Marlene LENZ

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1) Estgen | 1) Boot |
| 2) Gaiotti de Biase | 2) Brok |
| 3) Lenz | 3) Del Duca |
| 4) Maij-Weggen | 4) O'Donnell |

Representations of the European People's Party in the Consultative Assembly
of the Convention (ACP-EEC) and in the Interparliamentary Delegations

ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly of Lomé

Vice-chairman: Marcel VANDEWIELE

(16 members)

- 1) van Aerssen
- 2) Beumer
- 3) Brok
- 4) Croux
- 5) Dalsass
- 6) Filippi
- 7) Klepsch
- 8) Lemmer
- 9) Lentz-Cornette
- 10) Ligios
- 11) Lücker
- 12) McCartin
- 13) Pedini
- 14) Rabbethge
- 15) Rinsche
- 16) Wedekind

and the members of the
Committee

INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

1) JOINT COMMITTEE LOMÉ

Co-chairman : Giovanni BERSANI

- 1) Barbi
- 2) Bersani
- 3) Cassanmagnago-Cerretti
- 4) Deschamps
- 5) Estgen
- 6) Früh
- 7) Jakobson
- 8) Luster
- 9) Michel
- 10) Narducci
- 11) d'Ormesson
- 12) Penders
- 13) Ryan
- 14) Schön
- 15) Vandewiele
- 15) Vergeer
- 17) Walz
- 18) Wawrzik

2) USA

1st Vice-chairman: Vincenzo GIUMMARRA

(6 members)

- 1) Aigner
- 2) Barbagli
- 3) Giummarra
- 4) Moreau
- 5) Notenboom
- 6) von Wogau

3) LATIN AMERICA

Chairman: Mariano RUMOR

(10 members)

- 1) van Aerssen
- 2) Clinton
- 3) Estgen
- 4) Fuchs
- 5) Friedrich
- 6) Giavazzi
- 7) de Keersmaecker
- 8) Mertens
- 9) Pfennig
- 10) Rumor

4) TURKEY

(5 members)

1. Vice-chairman: Gerd LEMMER

- 1) Costanzo
- 2) Langes
- 3) Lemmer
- 4) van der Gun
- 5)

5) SPAIN

(5 members)

./:-----

- 1) Diana
- 2) Ghergo
- 3) Habsburg
- 4) Lücker
- 5) Tolman

GREECE

Joined the EEC on 1 January 1981

6) PORTUGAL

1th Vice-chairman: Giosuè LIGIOS

(5 members)

- 1) von Bismarck
- 2) Colleselli
- 3) Ligios
- 4) O'Donnell
- 5) Rabbethge

7) JAPAN (5 members)

1st Vice-chairman: Jean SEITLINGER

- 1) Lega
- 2) Müller-Hermann
- 3) Seitlinger
- 4) Sälzer
- 5) Zecchino

8) ASEAN (5 members)

Chairman: : Günter RINSCHÉ

- 1) Baudis
- 2) Bocklet
- 3) Janssen van Raay
- 4) Jonker
- 5) Rinsche
- 6) Travaglini

9) CANADA (5 members)

1st Vice-chairman: Kai-Uwe von HASSEL

- 1) Antoniozzi
- 2) Diligent
- 3) von Hassel
- 4) Helms
- 5) Verroken

10) MAGHREB (5 members)

2nd Vice-chairman: Wolfgang SCHALL

- 1) Filippi
- 2) Lima
- 3) Schall
- 4) Simonnet
- 5) Wedekind

11) CHINA (5 members)

./: - - - -

- 1) Gonella
- 2) Katzer
- 3) Macario
- 4) Majonika
- 5) McCartin

12) COMECON

(4 members)

2nd Vice-chairman: Lambert CROUX

- 1) Croux
- 2) Hoffmann
- 3) Lecanuet
- 4) Brok

13) MASHREK

(4 members)

2nd Vice-chairman: Marc FISCHBACH

- 1) Alber
- 2) Fischbach
- 3) Pedini
- 4) d'Ormesson

14) ISRAEL

(3 members)

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- 1) Blumenfeld (reporter)
- 2) Sassano
- 3) d'Ormesson

15) MALTA

(3 members)

1st Vice-chairman: Ursula SCHLEICHER

- 1) Lima
- 2) Schleicher
- 3) Tindemans

16) INDIA

(2 members)

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- 1) Hahn
- 2) Marck

17) YUGOSLAVIA

(2 members)

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1. Gaiotti de Biase
- 2) Sayn-Wittgenstein

18) AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

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(3 members)

- 1) Adonnino
- 2) Pöttering
- 3) Sassano

20) NORDIC COUNCIL

(2 members)

1st Vice-chairman: Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN

- 1) Lenz
- 2) Maij-Weggen

20) CYPRUS

Chairman: Fernand HERMAN

(2 members)

- 1) Herman
- 2) Malangré

21) SWITZERLAND

(2 members)

Chairman: Elise BOOT

- 1) Boot
- 2) Zecchino

22) AUSTRIA

(3 members)

Chairman: Alfons GOPPEL

- 1) Dalsass
- 2) Goppel
- 3) Schnitker

VII.) REPORTS AND INITIATIVES OF THE EPP-GROUP AND ITS MEMBERS
FROM SEPTEMBER 1980 TO JULY 1981 (Situation as at 15 AUGUST 1981);
AUGUST 1981);
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON THE WORK OF THE PARLIAMENT, AND THE
EPP GROUP

Indications:

1.) REPORTS

- 1.1 All reports submitted by group members on behalf of the committees are covered (but not comments by committees asked for their opinions)
- 1.2 the reports are classified by committee and within the committees chronologically according to the time of their adoption in plenary sitting;
- 1.3 reports which have been completed but not yet debated in plenary sitting (with the exception of those which were covered by special procedures) are not listed.

Mareile ALDINGER

2.) INITIATIVES

- 2.1 All initiatives (except written questions and questions for question time) in which the Group was involved are listed;
- 2.2 All initiatives taken on behalf of the Group, on behalf of the Group in conjunction with other groups, and by individual members are listed.
- 2.3 The date of consideration in plenary sitting with no further comment means that the initiative was adopted on that date (usually urgent resolutions);
- 2.4 The new Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament have been in force since 4 May 1981; the new rule 47 corresponds to the former Rule 25, the new rule 48 corresponds to the former Rule 14, and Rule 49 contains the newly introduced procedure, for entering resolution in a register.
- 2.5 The term 'au fond' means referral to a committee as the committee responsible, the term 'pour avis' means the committee(s) asked for (their) opinion.
- 2.6 + EPP member means that the initiatives were proposed by individual members of the EPP Group and members of other groups.

Alice DALVECCHIO

1. Political Affairs Committee

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-219/80 1-445/80	On human rights in Poland Report on the meeting to be held in Madrid in November 1980 as provided for in the concluding document of the Belgrade meeting, within the framework of the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	J. Penders M. Rumor	18.9.1980 15.10.1980
1-697/80	Report on the surveillance and protection of shipping routes for supplies of energy and strategic materials for the countries of the European Community	A. Diligent	probably September
1/206/81	Report on relations between the European Parliament and the national parliaments	A Diligent	9.7.1981

2. Committee on Agriculture

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in Plenary sitting
1-443/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-329/80) for a regulation on the determination of import duties on mixtures and sets (agricultural products)	M. Clinton	17.10.1980
1-446/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-368/80) for a decision on financial aid from the Community for the eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia	G. Ligios	17.10.1980
1-524/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-426/80) for a decision on the restructuring of the system of agricultural surveys in Italy	A. Colleselli	21.11.1980
1-560/80	Report on the common fisheries policy	M. Clinton	21.11.1980
1-680/80	Report on the present situation in the Community wine-growing sector	A. Colleselli	9.4.1981
1-839/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of The European Communities to the Council (Doc. 1-471/80) for a regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar	R. Bocklet	rejected on 12.3.81
1-860/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council (Doc. 1-654/80) for a regulation concerning a common measure to stimulate the improvement of public facilities in certain less favoured areas of the Federal Republic of Germany	I. Früh	9.4.1981

2. Committee on Agriculture (continued)

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of Adoption in plenary sitting
1-57/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council (Doc. 1-471/80) for a regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar	R. Bocklet	26.3.1981
1-50/81	Report on the proposals from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-959/80) on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and on certain related measures (1981/82)	G. Ligios	26.3.1981
1-171/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-851/80) for a regulation amending Regulation No. 79/65/EEC setting up a network for the collection of accountancy data on the income and business operation of agricultural holdings in the European Economic Community	J. Dalsass	17.6.1981
1-263/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-878/80) for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2527/80 of 30 September 1980 laying down technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources	W. Helms	probably September
1-344/81	Report on the amendment of the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-242/81) for a regulation on monetary compensatory amounts	I. Früh	10.7.1981
1-392/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council (Doc. 1-340/81) for a regulation laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1980 harvest	R. Bocklet	10.7.1981

3. Committee on Budgets

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-540/80	Report on the draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1981 financial year (Doc. 1-465/80)	P. Adonnino	6.11.1980
1-600/80	Report on the draft amending and supplementary budget No. 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1980, established by the Council on 6 November 1980 (Doc. 1-569/80)	H. Notenboom	20.11.1980
1-705/80	Report on the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1981 Section III - Commission - modified by the Council (Doc. 1-670/80)	P. Adonnino	rejected on 18.12.1980
1-732/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-699/80) for a decision concerning special Community aid towards reconstruction of the areas devastated by the earthquake in Italy in November 1980	P. Adonnino	adopted on 18.12.1980 under Doc. No. 1-733/80
1-77/81	Report on the interinstitutional dialogue on certain budgetary questions	P. Adonnino V. Ansquer P. Dankert R. Jackson	10.4.1981

3. Committee on Budgets

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adopting in plenary sitting
1-87/81	<p>Report on the proposals from the Commission of the EC to the Council for</p> <p>I. a regulation introducing special and temporary measures applicable to the recruitment of officials of the European Communities in consequence of the accession of the Hellenic Republic (Doc. 1-369/80)</p> <p>II. a regulation introducing special and temporary measures to terminate the services of officials of the European Communities in consequence of the accession of new Member States (Doc.1-369/80)</p>	S. Lega	10.4.1981
1-264/81	Report on the future of the Community budget	G. Pfennig	17.6.1981

4. Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-343/80	<p>Report on the proposals from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-83/80) for</p> <p>I. a directive amending Council Directive 77/541/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to safety belts and restraint systems of motor vehicles</p> <p>II. a directive amending Council Directive 76/115/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to anchorages for motor vehicles' safety belts</p> <p>III. a directive amending Council Directive 74/408/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (strength of seats and of their anchorages)</p>	K. von Wogau	19.9.1980
1-440/80	Interim report on the removal of technical barriers to trade in the European Community	K. von Wogau	16.10.1980
1-554/80	Report on the fixing of book prices	B. Beumer	13.2.1981
1-667/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-649/80) for a directive amending Directive 72/464/EEC on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco (8th directive)	B. Beumer	19.12.1980
1-871/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-328/80) for a directive amending Directive 72/446/EEC on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco	B. Beumer	referred back to the committee responsible on 8.5.81 and on 18.6.81
1-73/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-514/80) for a directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on the indication of the origin of certain textile and clothing products	K. von Wogau	9.4.1981
1-138/81	Report on the recommendations from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1.434/80-II) on telecommunications	F. Herman	7.5.1981

4. Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (continuation)

Doc. No.	Title	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-666/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-46/81) for a directive amending Directive 79/695/EEC on the harmonization of procedures for the release of goods for free circulation as a result of Greek accession	K. von Wogau	5.5.1981
1-167/81	Report on restructuring policy for the steel industry	I. Friedrich	7.5.1981
1-241/81	Report on the 1981 programme for the achievement of the customs union	K. von Wogau	probably September
1-246/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-787/80) for a directive amending Directives 65/65/EEC, 75/318/EEC and 75/319/EEC on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products	K. von Wogau	Probably September
1-253/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-144/81) for a directive amending Directive 73/405/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the methods of testing the biodegradability of anionic substances	I. Friedrich	19.6.1981
1-256/81	Report on the restructuring of economic and monetary policies in connection with the Council decision of 30 May 1980	G. Giavazzi	17.6.1981
1-281/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-280/81) for a directive amending Directive 72/464/EEC on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco (9th directive)	B. Beumer	19.6.1981
1-290/81	Report on the creation of a European Stock exchange	F. Collomb	

5. Committee on Energy and Research

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-696/80	Report on the possibilities and limits of decentralized energy production (soft technologies)	H. Walz	16.1.1981
1-833/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-361/80) for a decision amending Decision 80/318/EURATOM of 13 March 1980 adopting a research and training programme (1979 to 1983) for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion	K. Fuchs	8.5.1981

5. Committee on External Economic Relations

Doc. No.	Title	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-678/80	Report on EEC-Romania relations with particular reference to - the agreement on the Joint EEC-Romania Committee and - the EEC-Romania agreement on trade in industrial products	M. Lenz	13.3.1981
1-683/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council (Doc. 1-650/80) for a regulation on the conclusion of an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese Republic concerning the implementation of pre-accession aid to Portugal	R. Filippi	19.12.1980
1-694/80	Report on the proposals from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-432/80) for I. a regulation amending Regulations (EEC) Nos. 1508/76, 1514/76 and 1521/76 on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco (1980/1981) II. a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1180/77 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey (1980/1981)	V. Giumarra	19.12.1980
1-233/81	Report on the proposal from the Council of the EC (Doc. 1-74/81) for a regulation on the conclusion of a protocol concerning the arrangements to be applied during 1981, in the framework of the decision adopted by the EEC-Cyprus Association Council on 24 November 1980, establishing the process into the second stage of the association agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Cyprus	P. Deschamps	19.6.1981
1-257/81	Report on the proposals from the Council of the EC (Doc. 1-81/81) for regulations concerning the conclusion of protocols to the agreements establishing an association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus and to the cooperation agreements between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Lebanese Republic consequent on the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Community	L. Lemmer	19.6.1981

7. Legal Affairs Committee

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-457/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-373/79) for a directive amending, as regards credit insurance first Directive 73/239/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life insurance	M. Fischbach	17.10.1980
1-464/80	Report on compensation for victims of acts of violence	R. Luster	13.3.1981
1-573/80	Report on the UK Government's proposals for immigration control	K. Malangré	13.3.1981
1-254/81	Report on the British Nationality Bill	K. Malangré	probably September
1-321/81	Report on a request for the parliamentary immunity of a member to be waived	M. Fischbach	7.7.1981

8. Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-552/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-310/80) for a regulation amending for the benefit of unemployed workers Regulation (EEC) No. 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community	A. Ghergo	19.12.1980
1-553/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-370/80) for a regulation on assistance from the European Social Fund to provide income support to workers in the shipbuilding industry	F. van der Gun	19.12.1980
1-150/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-652/80) for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community and Regulation (EEC) No. 574/72 fixing the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1408/71	A. Ghergo	8.5.1981

9. Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1.347/80	Report on the regional development programmes	G. Travaglini	19.9.1980

10. Committee on Transport

Doc. No.	Title	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-469/80	Report on the memorandum of the Commission of the EC on the contribution of the EC to the development of air transport services	K.-H. Hoffmann	17.10.1980
1-951/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-563/80) for a draft resolution concerning priorities and the timetable for decisions to be taken by the Council in the transport sector during the period up to the end of 1983	K.-H. Hoffmann	13.3.1981
1-93/81	Report on the construction of a Channel Tunnel	P. de Keersmaecker	8.5.1981
1-183/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-849/80) for a decision setting up an information and consultation procedure for relations and agreements with third countries in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway	G. Travaglini	19.6.1981
1-186/81	Report on relations with Austria in the transport sector, in particular a Community financial contribution to the building of a motorway	W. Helms	19.6.1981
1-187/81	Report on the amended proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-812/80) for a regulation on a system for observing the markets for the carriage of goods by rail, road and inland waterways between the Member States	J. Janssen van Raay	19.6.1981
1-356/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-163/81) for the second directive on summer time arrangements	P. Baudis	probably September

11. Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-473/80	Report on the prevention of disasters during the extraction of oil and gas in North-West European waters	J. Maij-Weggen	16.1.1981
1-660/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-330/80) for a decision adopting a sectoral research and development programme in the field of environment (environmental protection and climatology) (indirect and concerted actions) 1981-85	S. Alber	16.1.1981
1-709/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-333/80) for a decision establishing a Community information system for preventing and combating hydrocarbon pollution of the sea	J. Maij-Weggen	16.1.1981
1-838/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-323/80) for a directive laying down basic standards for the health protection of workers and the general public against the dangers of microwave radiation	A. Ghergo	19.6.1981
1-243/81	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-160/80) for a decision on the conclusion of the Convention on the Migratory Species of Wild Animals	J. Verroken	
1-276/81	Report on the state of the Community environment	S. Alber	

12. Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-345/80	Report on the possibility of designating 1985 'European Music Year'	W. Hahn	18.11.1980
1-596/80	Report on the information policy of the European Community, of the Commission of the European Communities and of the European Parliament	W. Schall	16.1.1981

13. Committee on Development and Cooperation

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-551/80	Report on the proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-364/80) for a regulation laying down general rules for the supply as food aid of products other than cereals, skimmed milk powder or butter oil to certain developing countries and specialized bodies	C. Rabbethge	21.11.1980
1-559/80	Report on I. a recommendation from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-97/80) for a regulation on the conclusion of the second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé II. a proposal from the Commission of the EC to the Council (Doc. 1-700/79) for a decision on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community	K. Wawrzik	21.11.1980
1-942/80	Report on the assessment of Community development policies and the role of the European Parliament	V. Michel	

14. Committee on Budgetary Control

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-334/80	Report on the discharge to be granted to the management board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in respect of the implementation of its appropriations for the financial years 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 and the comments accompanying this decision	R. Ryan	19.9.1980
1-672/80	Report on the measures taken in response to the comments contained in the resolution accompanying the decision granting a discharge in respect of the implementation of the 1977 budget	H. Aigner	13.1.1981

15. Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-926/80	Report on the general revision of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament	R. Luster	26.3.1981

Ad Hoc Committee on the Rights of Women

Doc. No.	T i t l e	Author	Date of adoption in plenary sitting
1-829/80-I	Report on the position of women in the European Community	J. Maij-Weggen	11.2.1981

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-377/80	Motion for a resolution on Community aid to the Departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe devastated by hurricane Allen (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other groups	19.9.80 forwarded Council and Commission	C 265/70+96
1-381/80 rev.	Motion for a resolution on the events in Bolivia (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other groups	19.9.80 referred Political Affairs	C 265/102
1-386/80	Motion for a resolution on the choice of Olympia as the permanent site of the Olympic Games (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	17.9.80 referred Political Aff. (resp.) Youth and Culture, Budgets (opinion)	C 265/20
1-388/80	Motion for a resolution on protecting the site of Tyre (Rule 14 RP)	Members of the EPP	19.9.80	C 265/103+21
1-390/80	Motion for a resolution on persecution of the Bahais in Iran (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group	17.9.80 withdrawn in favour of compromise resolution Doc. 1-397/80	C 265/21
1-395/80	Motion for a resolution on the termination of Mrs Maria Antonietta Macciocchi's appointment with the French University (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	19.9.80	C 265/104
1-396/80	Motion for a resolution on the events in Turkey (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other Groups	18.9.80	C 265/54+23
1-397/80 rev.	Motion for a resolution on the persecution of members of the Bahai religious community in Iran (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other Groups	19.9.80	C 265/100
1-402/80 rev.	Motion for a resolution on the urgent introduction of social aid measures for workers in the iron and steel industry (Rule 14 RP)	Members of the EPP Group	19.9.80	C 265/105
1-409/80	Motion for a resolution on radio and television broadcasting in the European Community (Rule 25 RP)	Members of the EPP Group	19.9.80 referred Youth and Culture (resp.) Legal Aff. (opinion)	C 265/67
1-412/80	Motion for a resolution on the use of European languages in air transport (Rule 25 RP)	+ members of the EPP	19.9.80 referred Youth and Culture (resp.) Transport (opinion)	

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-415/80	Motion for a resolution on organizing a 'Europe Lives' exhibition (Rule 25 RP)	EPP and other Groups	19.9.80 referred Youth, Culture, Education (resp.) Budgets (opinion)	C 265/68
1-421/80	Motion for a resolution on VAT on ships to be broken up (Rule 25 RP)	+ members of the EPP Group	19.9.80 referred Econ. and Mon. Aff.) (responsible) Social Affairs and Employment (opinion)	C 265/68
1-437/80	Motion for a resolution on the current crisis in the iron and steel industry of Europe and in particular in Wallonia (Rule 25 RP)	+ members of the EPP Group	13.10.80 referred Econ. and Mon. Aff.	C 291/6
1-438/80	Motion for a resolution on the crisis on the wine market (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	13.10.80 referred Committee on Agri.	C 291/6
1-461/80	Oral Question with debate: Implementation of the budget of the Communities for 1980 (Rule RP)	+ EPP Group	14.10.80	C 291/12+15
1-462/80	Motion for a resolution on the appointment of the new Commission (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group	15.10.80 O.J. (Debates) converted into a question for Question Time followed by a topical debate, October report of proceedings, PE 123/168/187	
1-478/80	Motion for a resolution on the situation of farmers in the Albenga Plane (Liguria) and the adjacent region hit by a natural disaster on 22 September 1980 (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group	17.10.80	C 291/84
1-481/80	Motion for a resolution on adjustment to the Common Agricultural Policy (Rule 25 RP)	Diana	13.10.80 referred Committee on Agriculture (resp.) Budgets (opinion)	C 291/6

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-483/80 Ann.	Motion for a resolution on the increase in the minimum exchange requirement for visits to the DDR (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	15.10.80 referred Political Affairs	C 291/19
1-484/80	Motion for a resolution on the use of oestrogens or anabolic steroids in the raising of livestock for butchery (Rule 25 RP)	EPP members	15.10.80 referred Agriculture (resp.) Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (opinion)	C 291/19
1-491/80 rev.	Motion for a resolution on the earthquake in Algeria (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other Groups	17.10.80	C 291/88
1-493/80 Corr.	Motion for a resolution on terrorist attacks in Europe (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other Groups	17.10.80	C 291/58
1-497/80	Motion for a resolution on the conflict between Iran and Iraq (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other Groups	17.10.80	C 291/93
1-498/80	Motion for a resolution on a European regulation for the profession of dental prosthesis (Rule 25 RP)	+ members of the EPP	16.10.80 referred Legal Affairs Committee	C 291/33
1-500/80	Motion for a resolution on the seat of the European Parliament (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other Groups	19.11.80	C 327/23
1-502/80	Motion for a resolution on the adjustment of the Common Agricultural Policy (Rule 25 RP)	d'Ormesson	17.10.80 referred Committee on Agriculture (responsible) Budgets, Economic and Monetary Affairs, External Economic Relations, Regional Policy and Regional Planning, Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (opinion)	C 291/56
1-504/80	Motion for a resolution on the representation of women on the next Commission of the EEC (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	17.10.80	C 291/94
1-507/81	Oral Question with debate on the situation in Turkey (Rule 47 RP)	EPP and other Groups	19.11.80 19.11.80	C 327/22

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-523/80	Motion for a resolution on the need to define common standards for the production and distribution of foodstuffs (Rule 25 RP)	+ members of the EPP	3.11.80	C 313/4
1-564/80 rev.	Motion for a resolution concerning the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize (Rule 25 RP)	+ members of the EPP	17.11.80 referred Political Affairs	C 327/4
1-567/80	Motion for a resolution on the Advisory Committee for Education (Rule 25 RP)	+ members of the EPP	17.11.80 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	C 327/4
1-575/80	Motion for a resolution for the release of Rudolf Hess from Spandau Prison (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	20.11.80 referred Political Affairs (no report)	C 327/27
1-578/80	Motion for a resolution on the treatment by the Soviet authorities of a number of activists seeking to abolish discrimination between men and women in the USSR (Rule 25 RP)	+ members of the EPP	21.11.80 referred Political Affairs	C 327/97
1-586/80	Oral Question with debate: Commercial transactions carried out with the help of the system of export refunds (Rule 47 RP)	EPP members	19.11.80 18.12.80 Report of Proceedings 264, p. 282	C 327/19 C 346/64
1-592/80 *	Oral Question with debate: Community oil supplies from the Middle East (Rule 47 RP)	EPP members	18.11.80	C 327/17
1-593/80	Motion for a resolution on Uganda (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	21.11.80	C 327/67+97
1-598/80 *	Motion for a resolution to wind up the debate on the Oral Question on oil supplies to the Community from the Middle East (Rule 47(5) RP)	EPP and other Groups	20.11.80	C 327/35+20
1-599/80	Motion for a resolution on the supply of oil to the Community from the Middle East (Rule 47(5) RP)	EPP and other Groups	20.11.80	C 327/20+26

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-602/80	Motion for a resolution on the treatment by the Soviet authorities of a number of activists seeking to abolish discrimination between men and women in the USSR (Rule 14 RP)	Members of the EPP	20.11.80	C 327/67
1-607/80	Motion for a resolution on the referendum in Uruguay (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other Groups	21.11.80	C 327/97
1-613/80	Motion for a resolution on trade relations with Taiwan (Rule 25 RP)	Members of the EPP Group	21.11.80 referred External Economic Relations (responsible) Political Affairs (opinion)	C 327/65
1-614/80	Motion for a resolution to wind up the debate on problems of fishing in the Mediterranean (Rule 47(5) RP)	+ members of the EPP	21.11.80	C 327/66
1-616/80	Motion for a resolution on the legal proceedings against 'LE MONDE' (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	21.11.80 referred Legal Affairs (resp.) Political Affairs (opinion)	C 327/66
1-620/80	Motion for a resolution on the creation of a 'revolving fund' for the benefit of Mediterranean countries belonging to the European Community, on the basis of a Council regulation (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group and Members of the European Parliament	15.12.80 referred Regional Policy, Regional Planning (responsible) Social Affairs and Employment, Budgets, External Economic Relations (opinion)	C 346/8
1-622/80	Motion for a resolution on Community aid to the regions of southern Italy stricken by earthquake (Rule 14 RP)	EPP members	18.12.80 withdrawn Doc. 1-738/80 tabled instead	C 346/56

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-652/80	Motion for a resolution on the protection of migratory birds in the Atlantic corridor (Rule 25 RP)	Herman	15.12.80 referred Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	C 346/8
1-668/80	Motion for a resolution on nuclear security policy (Rule 25 RP)	V. Michel	15.12.81 referred Energy and Research + Environment	C 346/8
1-669/80	Motion for a resolution on the harmonization of the instruments and rules relating to cooperatives in the EEC countries (Rule 25 RP)	EPP members	15.12.80 referred Econ. and Mon. Aff. (resp.), Soc. Aff. and Emp., and Legal Aff. (opinion) + Agriculture	C 346/8
1-681/80	Motion for a resolution on aid for the Italian regions hit by earthquake (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	18.12.80 withdrawn Doc. 1-738/80 tabled instead	C 346/56
1-687/80	Motion for a resolution on support for development and training and farming and rural life (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	19.12.80	C 346/34+38
1-718/80	Motion for a resolution on aid to Poland (Rule 14 RP)	Members of the EPP Group	17.12.80 adopted (Doc. 1-743/80/rev.)	C 346/38
1-723/80	Motion for a resolution on Commission aid to communities stricken by earthquakes (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group	18.12.80 withdrawn (Doc. 1-723/80 tabled instead)	C 346/56
1-724/80	Motion for a resolution on the earthquake in Italy (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	18.12.80 withdrawn (Doc. 1-723/80 tabled instead)	C 346/56
1-730/80 rev.	Motion for a resolution on the crisis in farming incomes in Ireland (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	19.12.80	C 346/96
1-737/80	Motion for a resolution on the drafting of a European plan at Community level for disaster aid (Rule 14 RP)	+ members of the EPP	18.12.80 withdrawn	C 346/43
1-738/80	Motion for a resolution on the earthquake in southern Italy (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other Groups	18.12.80 adopted	C 346/56

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-742/80	Motion for a resolution on diplomatic relations between Greece and Israel (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	17.12.80 referred Political Affairs	C 346/37
1-743/80 rev.	Motion for a resolution on aid to Poland (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other groups	18.12.80	C 346/57
1-760/80	Motion for a resolution on the situation in El Salvador (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	19.12.80 referred Political Affairs	C 346/93
1-766/80	Motion for a resolution on the situation in El Salvador (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	19.12.80 forwarded Political Affairs (no report)	C 346/94
1-770/80	Oral Question with debate on the Community's oil supplies from the Middle East (Rule 47 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	12.1.81 15.1.81 Rep. of Proc. 15.1.81.No.265/P.220	C 28/4 C 28/32
1-775/80	Motion for a resolution on the setting up of a committee on fisheries, maritime and fresh water fish farming and catches (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	12.1.81	C 28/3
1-776/80	Motion for a resolution on the situation in Central Africa (Rule 25 RP)	Members of the EPP	12.1.81 referred Political Affairs (no report)	
1-779/80	Motion for a resolution on the creation of a European financial instrument for recycling petrodollars to increase and diversify world energy supplies. (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	12.1.81 forwarded Econ. & Monet. Aff.	C 28/33
1-788/80	Motion for a resolution on membership of committees (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	15.1.81	C 28/33

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-794/80	Motion for a resolution on the arbitrary alteration of the school week at the European School in Luxembourg (Rule 14 RP)	+ EPP Members	13.1.1981 Urgency refused pursuant Rule 25 referred Comm. Budgetary Control	C 28/26
1-801/80	Motion for a resolution on the Irish Rugby Football Union's South African Tour (Rule 14 RP)	+ EPP Members	15.1.81 referred Polit. Aff.(no report, Bull.18 of 15.6.81)	
1-804/80	Motion for a resolution on measures to combat excessive urban concentration and to promote institutional polycentrism through regional planning at European level and the use of modern means of transport and communication (Rule 25 RP)	+ EPP Members	16.1.1981 referred Regional Policy and Regional Planning	C 28/44
1-808/80	Motion for a resolution on Community's cooperation with Chad in the framework of the Lomé Convention, following the 'merger' between Libya and Chad (Rule 14 RP)	EPP and other groups	16.1.1981 Replaced by Doc. 1-821/80	C 28/40+47
1-814/80	Motion for a resolution on fisheries policy (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	16.1.1981	C 28/46+48
1-818/80	Motion for a resolution on the use of the biomass as a source of energy (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	16.1.1981 referred Energy and Research, Agriculture (opinion) Minutes 4.5.81	
1-819	Motion for a resolution on Lebanon (Rule 25 RP)	+ EPP Members	16.1.1981 referred Political Affairs (Opinion) enlarged Bureau (responsible)	

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-821/80	Motion for a resolution on cooperation by the Community with Chad under the Lomé Convention, following the 'unification' of Libya and Chad (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	16.1.1981	C 28/49
1-822/80	Motion for a resolution on the rule and programme of the Commission (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	16.1.81 referred Political Affairs	C 28/45
1-861/80	Motion for a resolution on tax-free allowances for travellers within the Community (Rule 14 RP)	K. Wogau Committee on Econ. & Monet.	13.2.1981	C 50/97
1-863/80	Motion for a resolution on enquiry into the Eurpean Schools (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	19.2.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Information & Sport	C 50/7
1-873/80	Motion for a resolution on the serious situation on the Community wine market (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	9.2.1981 referred Committee on Budgets 15.6.81 withdrawn	C 50/7 C 172/9
1-883/80	Motion for a resolution on Community aid to Calabria for the damage caused by the recent floods (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	13.2.1981	C 50/83+99
1-885/80	Motion for a resolution on the British prisoners held in Iran (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	13.2.81 withdrawn	C 50/81
1-888/80/ rev.	Motion for a resolution on the investiture and programme of the Commission in 1981 (Rule 12)	EPP Group and other groups	12.2.81	C 50/68

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-889/80	Motion for a resolution on the setting up of an ad hoc committee to draw up proposals concerning the progress and development of the Community (Rule 91 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	9.7.81	C 50/25
1-894/80	Motion for a resolution the trial of Jian Qing and her co-accused in Peking (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	11.2.81 referred Political Affairs No report, Bull.18/15.6.81	C 50/24
1-902/80	Motion for a resolution on a coordinated approach to reception arrangements for gypsies resident in the Community (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group and Tech. Coord.Gr.	13.2.81 referred Legal Affairs	C 50/65
1-908/80	Motion for a resolution on the failure of the Commission to implement the instructions of the Council and the Parliament regarding sales of butter to the Soviet Union following the invasion of Afghanistan (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	13.2.81 rejected referred Budgetary Control	C 50/81
1-912/80	Motion for a resolution on safeguarding the historical and artistic centres of Orvieto and Todi (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	13.2.81 referred Culture, Education, Information & Sport	C 50/81
1-913/80	Motion for a resolution on the accident in the La Hague reprocessing centre (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	13.1.81 referred Energy	C 50/82
1-922/80	Motion for a resolution on the amendment of Rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure (Rule 54 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	13.2.81 referred Rules of Procedure and Petitions	C 50/109
1-923/80	Motion for a resolution on the European Poetry Festival (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	9.3.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Inform. and Sport.No report (Bull 22/6.7.81)	C 77/5
1-930/80	Motion for a resolution on the use of European languages within the Community (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	9.3.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Inform. and Sport	C 77/6

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-931/81	Motion for a resolution on European political cooperation on matters of security policy (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	9.3.81 referred Political Affairs	C 77/6
1-956/80	Motion for a resolution on educational facilities for the disabled (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	9.3.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	C 77/6
1-958/80	Motion for a resolution on the future of educational cooperation in the Community (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	9.3.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	C 77/6
1-966/80	Motion for a resolution on current EEC-Japan economic and trade relations (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	11.3.81 referred External Economic Relations urgency rejected	C 77/22
1-968/80	Motion for a resolution on Spain (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group	13.3.81 withdrawn	C 77/22+85
1-969/80	Motion for a resolution on food supplies to Poland (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group	9.4.81	C 101/41
1-973/80	Motion for a resolution on financial frauds against the Community caused by misuse of Community mechanisms (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	11.3.81 Urgency rejected ref. purs. Rule 25 to Com. Budgetary Control	C 77/23
1-974/80	Motion for a resolution on Uruguay (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	11.3.81 referred Political Affairs	C 77/21
1-975/80	Motion for a resolution on the Human Rights Commission in Nicaragua (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	11.3.81 referred Political Affairs	C 77/21
1-976/80	Motion for a resolution on the membership of committees (Rule 91 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	10.3.81 adopted	C 77/16
1-977/80	Motion for a resolution on the launching of European School Sports Competitions (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	11.3.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	C 77/21

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-1/81	Motion for a resolution on the creation of a parliamentary committee on the development of tourism (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	11.3.81 referred enlarged Bureau 15.6.81 to Legal Affairs Committee for opinion	C 77/21 C 127/2
1-6/81	Motion for a resolution on the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	9.4.81	C 101/48+64
1-7/81	Motion for a resolution on Community aid for Afghan refugees in Pakistan (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	12.3.81 9.4.81 adopted	C 77/42
1-8/81	Motion for a resolution on the attempted coup d'etat in Spain (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	13.3.81	C 77/85
1-9/81	Motion for a resolution on the use of languages in the European Parliament (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	12.3.81 Referred R.of P. and Pets. (responsible) Committee on Budgets (Opinion) no report (Bull.18 of 15.6.81)	C 77/41 C 172/2
1-10/81	Motion for a resolution on the adaptation of the cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia following the accession of Greece to the Community (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Members	9.4.81	C 101/47
1-14/81	Motion for a resolution on joint meeting of the Council (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	12.3.81 9.4.81 adopted	C 77/42
1-17/81	Motion for a resolution on priorities of parliamentary business (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	13.3.81 referred to the Bureau	C 77/68
1-19/81	Motion for a resolution on the death sentences in Luanda (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	13.3.81 withdrawn	C 77/70
1-21/81	Motion for a resolution on the violation of the human rights of Carsten LOBER (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	13.3.81 referred to Political Affairs no report (Bull.18/15.6.81)	C 77/68
1-22/81	Motion for a resolution on the two successive sentences passed on Steffen THOMAS (Rule 23 RP)	EPP Members	13.3.81 referred Political Affairs	C 77/68
1-23/81	Motion for a resolution on the measures to be taken to encourage the establishment of young farmers in Europe (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	13.3.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	C 77/68

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-26/81	Motion for a resolution on the fate of Rainer BAURICH (Rule 25 RP)	Penders	13.3.81 referred Political Affairs	C 77/69
1-27/81	Motion for a resolution on the severe measures taken against the Schreyer family in Dresden (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	13.3.81 referred Political Affairs	C 77/69
1-33/81	Motion for a resolution on transport problems in remote regions of the Community (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	25.3.81 15.6.81 referred Regional Policy and Regional Planning (responsible) Transport (Opinion)	C 172/9
1-52/81	Motion for a resolution on saving the cultural and architectural heritage of the Campania and Basilicata regions which were hit by the earthquake (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	25.3.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	
1-60/81	Motion for a resolution on Guatemala (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	6.4.81 referred Political Affairs	C 101/4
1-75/81	Motion for a resolution on the right of officials of the European Parliament to strike (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	6.4.81 withdrawn Purs. R.25 ref. to Legal Affairs Committee, and Com. Soc. Aff. and Empl. (Opinion)	C 101/10
1-83/81	Motion for a resolution on the development of a united European capital market (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	6.4.81 referred Econ. and Monet. Aff.	C 101/4
1-90/81	Motion for a resolution on the situation in Turkey (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	10.4.81 rejected	C 101/93
1-91/81	Motion for a resolution on the improvement of the formalities at Brussels International Airport (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	6.4.81 referred Comm. on Transport no report (Bull. 22/ 6.7.81)	C 101/5
1-109/81/ rev II	Motion for a resolution on the persecution of the Bahai community in Iran (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	10.4.81	C 101/111

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-111/81	Motion for a resolution on transport of horses for slaughter (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	8.4.81 referred Com. on Agriculture	C 101/39
1-112/81	Motion for a resolution on the crisis in Lebanon (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	10.4.81	C 101/112
1-115/81	Motion for a resolution on Community rules on transfrontier environmental pollution (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	8.4.81 referred Environment, Public Health etc.	C 101/39
1-116/81	Motion for a resolution on encouraging European inventors (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	8.4.81 referred Energy and Research, Legal Affairs (opinion) Minutes 6.7.81)	C 101/40
1-117/81	Motion for a resolution on the working and social conditions of the staff of the European Parliament(Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	8.4.81 referred Legal Affairs	C 101/40
1-124/81	Motion for a resolution on the recognition of diplomas from the Federal Republic of Germany in German-speaking eastern Belgium (Rule 24 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	10.4.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Inf., and Sport	C 101/90
1-125/81	Motion for a resolution on the persecution of the Kurdish people, particularly in Turkey (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	10.4.81 referred Political Affairs	C 101/90
1-126/81	Motion for a resolution on the reduction of motor vehicle exhaust and noise emission levels (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Members	10.4.81 referred Environment, Public Health, + Consumer Protection	C 101/90
1-127/81	Motion for a resolution on the teaching of human rights in the European Community (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	10.4.81 referred Youth, Culture, Education, Inf.+ Sport	C 101/90
1-129/81	Motion for a resolution on the situation in Poland (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	10.4.81	C 101/115
1-134/81	Motion for a resolution on the Maastricht European Council (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group	10.4.81	C 101/92+116

<u>Doc. No</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-135/81	Motion for a resolution on the Franco-German loan (Rule 14 RP)	EPP Group	10.4.81	C 101/91+113
1-140/81	Motion for a resolution on Community intervention in favour of the Naples metropolitan area (Rule 14 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	7.5.1981	C 144/88
1-153/81	Motion for a resolution on assisting Greece to overcome the serious damage caused by the recent earthquakes (Rule 25 RP)	EPP Group	4.5.81 referred Committee on Budgets	C 144/5
1-155/81	Motion for a resolution on a youth service scheme (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	4.5.81 referred Political Affairs	C 144/5
1-165/81	Motion for a resolution on the hunger strikes at Long Kesh (Rule 25 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	4.5.81 referred Legal Affairs	C 144/5
1-197/81	Motion for a resolution on the extension to all the communes affected by the earthquake in southern Italy of the aid provided for in Directive 268/75 (Rule 47 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	7.5.1981	C 144/89
1-200/81	Motion for a resolution on the hunger strikes in Long Kesh (Rule 48 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	6.5.81	C 144/40

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-201/81/ rev.	Motion for a resolution on the limitation of Japanese car imports into the United States (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Group	7.5.81 adopted	
1-202/81	Motion for a resolution on prisoners in Thailand (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Group	6.5.81 withdrawn	
1-212/81	Motion for a resolution on the supranational rail policy in the Rhine-Maas-North region (Rule 47 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	7.5.81 referred Committee on Transport	C 144/46
1-213/81	Motion for a resolution on the improvement of the European system of air traffic control (Rule 47 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	7.5.81 referred Committee on Transport	C 144/46
1-215/81	Motion for a resolution on political developments in Malta (Rule 49 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	7.5.81 19.6.81	C 144/46 C 172/131
1-217/81	Motion for a resolution on the the promotion of European film- making (Rule 47 RP)	EPP Members		
1-219/81	Oral question with debate	EPP Members	7.5.81	C 144/97

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-221/81	Motion for a resolution on a proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on common organization of the market in sugar with particular reference to the margin of manoeuvre (Rule 48 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	18.6.81 withdrawn	C 172/97
1-291/81	Motion for a resolution on the floods in lower Saxony (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Group	18.6.81	C 172/101
1-292/81	Motion for a resolution on the prevention of terrorism (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Group	17.6.81 cancelled	C 172/31
1-294/81	Motion for a resolution on distortions of horticultural markets (Rule 48 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	17.6.81 replaced by Doc. 1-318/81	C 172/31
1-295/81	Motion for a resolution on export credit subsidies (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Group	17.6.81 withdrawn	C 172/31
1-300//81	Motion for a resolution on preventive measures relating to disasters during the transport of dangerous substances	EPP Group	17.6.81 referred Com. on Environment etc.(responsible) Com. on Transport (opinion)	C 172/30
1-301/81	Motion for a resolution on the Council's agreement on export subsidies (Rule 47 RP)	EPP Members	17.6.81 referred Rex (responsible) Econ. and Mon. Aff., Polit. Aff. (opinion)	C 172/30
1-304/81	Oral question with debate: duty-free allowance of motor fuel at internal Community borders (Rule 42 RP)	EPP Group	18.6.81	C 172/68
1-305/81	Oral question without debate on border controls (Rule 43 RP)		18.6.81	C 172/68

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-307/81	Motion for a resolution on the liberation of Anatoly Shcharansky (Rule 47 RP)	Pflimlin	18.6.81 referred Political Affairs	C 172/68
1-310/81	Oral question with debate: action taken by the Commission of the European Communities on the resolution on the European automobile industry (Rule 42 RP)	EPP Members Com. on Soc. Aff., etc.	6.7.81 referred Com. on Soc. Aff., etc.	C 172/68
1-315/81	Motion for a resolution on the Rhein-Main-Danube waterway (Rule 47 RP)	EPP Group	18.6.81 referred Transport (resp.) Regional Policy, etc. (opinion)	C 172/69
1-318/81	Motion for a resolution on the distortion of horticultural markets (Rule 48 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	7.7.81 adopted 9.7.81 (see Doc. 1-294/81)	O.J. not yet available
1-323/81	Motion for a resolution on the right of members of the armed forces to form associations (Rule 47 RP)	EPP Group	6.7.81 (Legal Affairs)	" " "
1-339/81	Motion for a resolution on measures in favour of disabled people (Rule 47 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	6.7.81 referred Social Aff., etc.	" " "
1-366/81	Motion for a resolution on film-making in the Community countries (Rule 47 RP)	EPP Group	6.7.81 referred to the committee responsible (Youth, Culture etc.)	" " "
1-368/81	Motion for a resolution on the prevention of terrorism (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Group and other groups	7.7.81 8.7.81 debate 9.7.81 adopted	" " "
1-372/81	Motion for a resolution on the fulfilment by the Commission of the European Communities of its mandate of 30 May 1980 (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Group	7.7.81 not adopted 8.7.81 withdrawn	" " "
1-373/81	Motion for a resolution on the application of the Council's price decisions for agricultural products for 1981/82 (Rule 48 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	7.7.81 8.7.81 debate 9.7.81 adopted	" " "

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Plenary</u>	<u>O.J. No.</u>
1-381/81	Motion for a resolution on the deterioration of the situation in the car industry (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Members	9.7.81 adopted	O.J. not yet available
1-383/81	Motion for a resolution on the organization of an exhibition on the contribution of the Community to the development of Europe prior to the establishment of a Museum of the History of European Unification	+ Members of the EPP	7.7.81 not adopted	" " "
1-384/81	Motion for a resolution on major changes in the Staff Regulations (Rule 48 RP)	EPP Group	7.7.81 8.7.81 debate 9.7.81 adopted	" " "
1-385/81	On the petition by the Greek Dismissed Civil Servants Association submitted to the European Parliament and calling for the reinstatement and restitution of the pension rights of Greek civil servants and other employees who were dismissed on political grounds during the period 1940 to 1967 (Rule 49 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	8.7.81	" " "
1-386/81	Motion for a resolution on the situation in the European car industry (Rule 49 RP)	EPP Group	8.7.81 Register 8.7.81 Register	" " "
1-390/81	Motion for a resolution on the European Coastal Charter (Rule 47 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	8.7.81 referred Committee on Regional Policy, etc.	" " "
1-391/81	Motion for a resolution on the promotion of research into and the prevention of tumours in women (Rule 47 RP)	+ Members of the EPP	8.7.81 referred Committee on the Environment, etc.	" " "
1-396/81	Motion for a resolution on the development of the Community's transport infrastructure (Rule 47 RP)	+ EPP Members	9.7.81 referred Committee on Transport	" " "
1-400/81	Motion for a resolution on the laying of a submarine electric power cable linking Greece and Italy (Rule 48 RP)	+ EPP Members	...	
1-406/81	Motion for a resolution on economic and trade relations between the European Community and Latin America (Rule 47 RP)	+ EPP Members	10.7.81 referred REX	

Statistical informations on the work of the European Parliament and its organs during the period covered by the report

1.) PLENARY

During the period covered by the report the European Parliament held 13 part-sessions, giving a total of 63 days of sittings.

2.) COMMITTEES

16 Committees

3 Sub-Committees

6 Working parties

1 ad hoc-committee of "women's rights"

held 339 meetings on 583 days

there were 15 hearings of experts.

The committees drew up:

208 reports and 149 opinions

30 resolutions, adopted by simplified procedure

5 oral questions on behalf of a committee

314 reports and 136 opinions are still in preparation.

3.) DELEGATIONS

18 delegations held 60 meetings on 89 days.

Greece (since 1 January a full member of the Community) and Turkey met five times for a total of 7 days. The delegations for the new applicant countries (Spain and Portugal) must be added to this total.

Meetings of the EPP Group

74 full meetings of the EPP Group

12 meetings of permanent working party A

10 meetings of permanent working party B

12 meetings of permanent working party C

were held. There were also numerous meetings of ad hoc working parties, to prepare specific subjects and also working parties of members of the individual committees.

Study meetings took place from 3 - 6 September 1980 in Sicily
and from 1 - 4 June 1981 in Aachen

Members of the EPP Group submitted:

77 reports as listed in the annex (see page 191 - 209)

177 own-initiatives tabled individually or jointly (see page 210 - 228)

