

# **RESOLUTIONS**

**March – May 1979**

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## FOREWORD

This publication contains - in chronological order - all the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament from March to May 1979. The minutes of proceedings have been published in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The preamble to each resolution indicates the committee which drew up the motion. The name of the rapporteur of the committee responsible or the political group or the committee which tabled the motion is given after the title of each resolution in List A (pp. I-XI).

## NOTE

More detailed information concerning these resolutions and the action taken on them can be obtained from the Minutes, Action Taken on Resolutions, and Archives Division.

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(OJ No. C 93, 9.4.1979)

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Proposal for a regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain wines having a registered designation of origin, falling within subheading ex 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Morocco (1979/80) (10)

Proposal for a regulation amending Regulation No. 136/66/EEC on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats (6)

Sitting of 27 April 1979

(OJ No. C 127, 21.5.1979)

Proposal for a directive supplementing the Annex to Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (8)

Proposal for a regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain wines having a registered designation of origin, falling within subheading ex 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in Algeria (1979/80) (10)

Proposal for a directive amending for the second time the Annex to Directive 763769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (8)

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<sup>1</sup>

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Sitting of 11 May 1979  
(OJ No. C 140, 5.6.1979)

Proposals for :

- I. a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1418/76 on the common organization of the market in rice
- II. a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals (6)

Proposal for a directive prolonging, in respect of brucellosis, tuberculosis and swine fever, certain derogations granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom (6)

Proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 471/76 as regards the period of suspension of the application of the condition on prices governing the importation into the Community of fresh lemons originating in certain Mediterranean countries (10)

Proposal for a regulation temporarily and partially suspending the Common Custom Tariff duties for certain types of fish (10)

NUMERICAL ORDER OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT COMMITTEES

1. Political Affairs Committee
2. Legal Affairs Committee
3. Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
4. Committee on Budgets
5. Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education
6. Committee on Agriculture
7. Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport
8. Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection
9. Committee on Energy and Research
10. Committee on External Economic Relations
11. Committee on Development and Cooperation
12. Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions



Texts of Resolutions

RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the common position of the Council of the European Communities on the proposal for a Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its resolutions of 14 December 1976, 13 December 1977 and 10 October 1978 <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having regard to the reports of the Committee on Budgets dealing with the Financial Regulation (Doc. 305/75, Doc. 296/76, Doc. 469/76, Doc. 168/77, Doc. 434/77 and Doc. 353/78),
  - having regard to the outcome of the conciliation procedure on the Financial Regulation as described in the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 434/77),
  - having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having regard to the common position of the Council (Doc. 468/78 and Doc. 541/78),
  - having regard to the opinion of the Court of Auditors,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 642/78),
  - reiterating its belief that the Financial Regulation is of fundamental importance to the efficient management of Community finances, the implementing of the budget and the presenting and auditing of accounts,
  - recalling changes brought about by the Treaty of 22 July 1975, which came into force on 1 June 1977,
  - considering that the way is now clear for the adoption of the revised provisions relating to the arrangements for appropriations carried over and for the presentation of research and investment appropriations,
1. Approves the common position of the Council in so far as the research and investment part of the Financial Regulation is concerned;
  2. Endorses the common position of the Council in relation to the arrangements for the approval of carry-over requests subject to the following amendment being effected;
  3. Calls on the Council to commence the conciliation procedure on (a) the issue of the indicative nature of figures shown in programme decisions on research and investment matters and (b) the appropriate provisions in regard to the authorization of borrowing and lending operations, by 30 April at the latest.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 6, 10. 1. 1977, p. 18, OJ No C 6, 9. 1. 1978, p. 19 and OJ No C 261, 6. 11. 1978, p. 15.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 160, 6. 7. 1978, p. 11.

**Council Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable  
to the general budget of the European Communities**

Preamble and recitals unchanged

*Article 1*

The Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities is hereby amended as follows:

Article 6, paragraph 3, shall be replaced by the following:

In the case of the appropriations referred to in paragraph 1 (b), the Commission shall submit to the Council and shall forward to the European Parliament, by 25 April at the latest, the requests to carry over appropriations, duly substantiated, made by the European Parliament, the Council, the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors and the Commission itself.

Upon receipt of the request to carry over appropriations the Council shall consult the European Parliament which shall deliver its opinion in good time, *i.e. normally not more than four weeks as from the date on which the Council's request for an opinion is received.*

Unless the Council, acting by a qualified majority, decides otherwise *within six weeks from receipt of the request to carry over appropriations*, the carry-over of appropriations shall be deemed to have been approved.

*Article 1*

The Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities is hereby amended as follows:

Article 6, paragraph 3, shall be replaced by the following:

In the case of the appropriations referred to in paragraph 1 (b), the Commission shall submit to the Council and shall forward to the European Parliament, by 21 April at the latest, the requests to carry over appropriations, duly substantiated, made by the European Parliament, the Council, the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors and the Commission itself.

Upon receipt of the request to carry over appropriations the Council shall consult the European Parliament so that the latter may deliver its opinion in good time which shall normally be not more than four weeks after the receipt of the request from the Council for its opinion.

Unless the Council, acting by a qualified majority, decides otherwise by 31 May, the carry-over of appropriations shall be deemed to have been approved.

Rest of Article 1 and Article 2 unchanged

<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. 541/78: The addendum to the Council's common position.

## RESOLUTION

### on the application by Greece for accession to the Community

#### *The European Parliament.*

- welcoming the application by Greece for accession to the European Community,
- hoping that the current negotiations will be rapidly concluded so as to make it possible for the Treaty of Accession to be signed during the first half of 1979 and to enter into force on 1 January 1981 at the latest,
- reaffirming the general principles already laid down for accession by any new state to the European Community and in particular those set out in the resolution adopted at the sitting of 18 January 1979 <sup>(1)</sup>,
- whereas the Community and Greece are linked by an Association Agreement signed in Athens on 9 July 1961, the preamble of which pledges the Community to support the 'efforts of the Greek people to improve their standard of living' and thus to facilitate 'the accession of Greece to the Community at a later date'; whereas, moreover, the Agreement expressly provides for Greece's accession 'as soon as its (the Agreement's) operation has advanced far enough to justify envisaging full acceptance by Greece of the obligations arising out of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community',
- stressing the economic and social progress achieved by Greece in recent years and the compatibility of the Greek economy as a whole with that of the Community, which is in some measure attributable to the establishment under the Association Agreement of a partial customs union between the Community and Greece,
- realizing, however, that Greece's accession comes at a time when the economic climate is markedly different from that prevailing when the Community was first enlarged, not only as regards the shorter-term situation facing every country in the world, including those of the Community, but also as regards the level of economic development achieved by the applicant country,
- having regard to the bonds of friendship forged between the Greek people and the peoples of the Community through the contacts established by their representatives in the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Association,
- considering the special political and legal position of States associated with the European Community, like Greece and Turkey, whose association agreements already provide for accession as Member States at a later date,
- convinced of Greece's determination to share in the endeavours of the Member States of the enlarged Community to foster and strengthen mutual comprehension and friendly relations of good neighbourship with all countries, especially with those which have special links with the Community,
- confident that the prior accession of Greece will not prejudice the right of future candidates to be accepted as members of the Community,
- re-emphasizing that in the accession negotiations with Greece, the need for a broad approach to the conditions of principle governing the enlargement of the Community should be borne in mind,
- having regard to the specific economic problems raised by Greece's accession to the European Community,

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<sup>(1)</sup> See report on the prospects of enlargement of the Community — Part I (Doc. 479/78).

- having regard to the opinion delivered by the Commission on Greece's application for membership, pursuant to Article 237 of the Treaty <sup>(1)</sup>, and the other documents on enlargement drawn up by the Commission <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - recalling its previous reports <sup>(3)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 670/78),
1. Welcomes the fact that there is now a real prospect of Greece becoming the full member of the Community by 1 January 1981 at the latest;
  2. Is convinced of Greece's resolve to abide by and promote all the Community's achievements;
  3. Considers it necessary to provide for a transitional period of at least five years to allow the Greek economy to be integrated into the Community economy, progressively and to the advantage of both the present Member States and the applicant country;
  4. Is of the opinion that, for certain sensitive sectors or certain products, this transitional period could be longer; indeed, there should be enough flexibility for its final duration to be made contingent on the achievement of certain predetermined objectives, though it should not exceed a maximum of seven years;
  5. Believes that the Greek economy must undergo profound structural reforms, particularly in agriculture, to increase employment and ensure a fair return for producers and workers;
  6. Hopes that for this purpose immediate aid will be granted and that consideration will be given to new Community financial instruments to raise the allocations made to existing funds;
  7. Calls at the same time for the adoption of appropriate measures to assist the Mediterranean regions of the present Community so as to shield the producers of certain competitive agricultural products from the consequences of enlargement;
  8. Stresses the difficulties that enlargement may create for the other Mediterranean countries which export agricultural products to the Community and are linked to it by various agreements, unless detailed programmes of aid and financial compensation for these countries are drawn up;
  9. Stresses that the fundamental principle of the free movement of labour should be applied progressively to Greek workers during the transitional period, taking account of the problems experienced by some Member States as a result of the present difficulties on the Community labour market;
  10. Requests, however, that, when the accession treaty enters into force, Greek workers employed in the Member States should, as far as working conditions and social security are concerned, be accorded exactly the same treatment as nationals of the Community Member States;
  11. Hopes that the Greek and Community authorities and the authorities of the Member States will now cooperate closely together in evaluating the economic and monetary measures that would be needed if Greece were to join the European Monetary System;
  12. Is convinced that, once it has become a member of the Community, Greece will encourage the membership aspirations of other European countries;
  13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

<sup>(1)</sup> COM(76) 30 final.

<sup>(2)</sup> COM(78) 120 final: General considerations on the problems of enlargement; COM(78) 190 final: The transitional period and the institutional implications of enlargement; COM(78) 200 final: Economic and sectoral aspects.

<sup>(3)</sup> Doc. 546/76; Doc. 479/78 — Part I.



## RESOLUTION

on the recommendation adopted by the EEC—Turkey Joint Parliament Committee in London  
on 27 October 1978

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the recommendation adopted by the EEC—Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee at its 23rd meeting held from 25 to 28 October 1978 (Doc. 428/78),
  - referring to its resolution of 5 July 1978 on the reactivation and updating of the EEC—Turkey Association and the present state and future prospects of relations between Turkey and the European Community <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations and the opinion of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 644/78),
1. Welcomes the resumption, after an interruption of nearly two years, of the activities of the EEC—Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee and approves the recommendation it adopted;

### *regarding the review of the Association*

2. Refers to the proposals which Turkey submitted in October 1978 and hopes that the necessary review of the Association will be carried out as soon as possible on the basis of these proposals;
3. Calls on the Community institutions to take generous account of Turkish wishes, and appeals to the political will of the Member States of the Community to promote the development of the Association in a manner appropriate to Turkey's political importance;
4. Is concerned about the effects of the Community's restrictions on Turkish textile products, although they are equally applicable to other countries, and recommends the Commission to adopt a flexible approach at the present stage of negotiations;
5. Welcomes Turkish plans for a code to encourage foreign investment that will help to break down existing administrative barriers in the country and hence contribute to the development of the economy and the creation of new jobs;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 182, 31. 7. 1978, p. 26.

*regarding Turkey's current economic difficulties*

6. Refers to the extraordinarily difficult economic problems and especially to the balance of payments problems facing Turkey;
7. Strongly opposes the attitude of the Commission and the Council which refer requests for the assistance required to other international institutions but fail to act themselves in the spirit of the Association Agreement by taking appropriate action without delay;
8. Supports, therefore, the call made by the Joint Parliamentary Committee to the Community's institutions and the Member States to implement an emergency aid programme to help solve Turkey's foreign payments problems;
9. Relies on the Turkish Government to take the necessary economic policy measures in both the domestic and foreign sectors to ensure that the international aid programme is successful and makes a lasting contribution to the recovery of the Turkish economy;
10. Notes that the Turkish Grand National Assembly has concluded the ratification procedure for the Third Financial Protocol which provides for a sum of 310 million EUA, and hopes that its early implementation and its medium-term effects on the country's economic development may be consolidated by the preparation and implementation of a further Financial Protocol;

*regarding political questions of common interest*

11. Calls for Turkey to be kept fully informed on the negotiations for the accession of Greece to the Community pursuant to the provisions of the Additional Protocol and as recently requested by Turkey;
12. Notes the statements made by the Commission and the Council that the accession of Greece to the Communities will in no way compromise the development of relations with Turkey under the Association;
13. Hopes that a negotiated settlement will soon be found to the outstanding problems in the Aegean Sea and Cyprus;
14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission, the Turkish Government, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the parliaments of the Member States of the Community.

## RESOLUTION

on the draft supplementary estimates No 1 of revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for the 1979 financial year

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the need for the directly elected European Parliament to develop its activities and to carry out its duties properly immediately upon its election by direct universal suffrage in its usual meeting places,
- recalling that it had already stressed, and consequently announced, the need for supplementary estimates for the European Parliament for 1979 relating both to adjustments to the establishment plan of the Secretariat and to appropriations, with particular regard to the demands linked with the increase in the number of Members from 198 to 410,
- having regard to the decisions of the enlarged Bureau and the report and draft supplementary estimates submitted to it by the Committee on Budgets,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 641/78),

1. Adopts the supplementary estimates No 1 of revenue and expenditure of Parliament for 1979 at 30 630 995 EUA (expenditure: 31 326 995 EUA — revenue: 696 000 EUA) and allocates the increased appropriations as shown below;

2. Adds to the establishment plan of its Secretariat 107 supplementary permanent posts and two temporary posts, together with 188 blocked posts which may be released by the elected Parliament according to its requirements, the distribution of these posts to be as shown below; also makes the additions shown below to the reserve list of posts authorized to replace officials seconded to the political groups;

3. Notes that, in view of the new composition of the Parliament and the increase in the duties of its Secretariat, a certain number of changes to the latter's structure will probably prove necessary; considers, however, that it will fall to the elected Parliament to determine the extent of such changes, having particular regard to the proposals put forward at the time of the formulation of these draft estimates;

4. Instructs its President to forward the supplementary estimates No 1 for 1979 hereby adopted and the report of its committee to the Commission, to enable the latter to incorporate them at once into the preliminary draft of the first supplementary and amending budget of the Communities for 1979, and to the Council for information;

5. Requests the Commission to ensure that this preliminary draft budget is submitted to the budgetary authority (Council and Parliament) in time for the authority to be able to conclude its deliberations at Parliament's April part-session.

### I. BREAKDOWN OF POSTS

(a) *Non-blocked posts*

- Secretariat: 0;
- Financial control: 2 B 5/4, 1 C 3/2, i.e. 3 posts;

- College of Quaestors: 0;
- Directorate-General for Sessional and General Services: 28 LA 5/4, 2 A 5/4, 1 B 1, 14 B 5/4, 6 B 3/2, 10 C 1, 17 C 3/2, 2 D 3/2, i.e. 80 posts;
- Directorate-General for Committees and Interparliamentary Delegations: 2 B 3/2, 2 B 5/4, i.e. 4 posts;
- Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations: 1 A 7/6, 1 C 3/2, 1 C 5/4, i.e. 3 posts;
- Directorate-General for Administration, Personnel and Finance: 2 A 7/6, 1 A 5/4 T, 1 B 3/2, 3 B 5/4, 1 C 1, 7 C 3/2, 3 D 3/2, i.e. 17 plus 1 T;
- Directorate-General for Research and Documentation: 0;
- Staff Committee: 1 A 3 T, i.e. 1 T.

*Grand Total: 107 + 2 T posts.*

(b) *Reserve posts to be released by the elected Parliament*

- Secretariat: 0;
- Financial control: 1 B 5/4, 1 C 1, i.e. 2 posts;
- College of Quaestors: 0;
- Directorate-General for Sessional and General Services: 1 A 1 (deputy Director-General), 10 LA 3, i.e. 11 posts;
- Directorate-General for Committee and Interparliamentary Delegations: 1 A 1 (deputy Director-General), 7 A 5/4, 7 A 7/6, 4 C 1, 10 C 3/2, i.e. 29 posts;
- Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations: 0;
- Directorate-General for Administration, Personnel and Finance: 1 A 1 (deputy Director-General), 1 A 3, 1 A 5/4, 7 A 7/6, 2 B 1, 8 B 3/2, 13 B 5/4, 6 C 1, 24 C 3/2, 2 C 5/4, 14 D 1, 35 D 3/2, i.e. 114 posts;
- Directorate-General for Research and Documentation: 3 A 5/4, 8 A 7/6, 6 B 1, 3 B 3/2, 1 B 5/4, 3 C 1, 7 C 3/2, 1 C 5/4, i.e. 32 posts.

*Grand Total: 188 posts.*

(c) *Reserve list for the political groups*

- 2 A 4, 2 A 6, 1 B 2, 1 B 4, 2 C 2, i.e. 8 posts.

## II. BREAKDOWN OF INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE

	Appropriations 1979	Supplementary budget No 1	New total
<i>Article 100</i> 'Salaries, allowances and payments related to salaries' (Members)	4 945 000	3 765 000	8 710 000
<i>Article 101</i> 'Accident and sickness insurance and other social welfare expenditure'	194 000	139 300	333 300
<i>Article 105</i> 'Language courses for Members'	39 000	30 000	69 000
<i>Article 106</i> 'Members' secretarial expenses'	2 215 400	1 654 400	3 869 800
<i>Article 109</i> 'Provisional appropriations for changes in the remuneration and allowances payable to Members of the European Parliament'	101 900	79 500	181 400
<i>Article 110</i> 'Officials and temporary staff holding a post provided for in the list of posts'	51 867 700	2 951 000	54 818 700
<i>Article 111</i> 'Other staff'	2 413 300	131 500	2 544 800
<i>Article 113</i> 'Sickness and accident insurance and occupational diseases'	1 641 800	104 000	1 745 800
<i>Article 114</i> 'Miscellaneous allowances and grants'	495 427	60 700	556 127
<i>Article 115</i> 'Overtime'	558 700	55 800	614 500
<i>Article 117</i> 'Supplementary services'	1 664 900	218 500	1 883 400
<i>Article 119</i> 'Provisional appropriations for changes in the remuneration payable to officials and other servants'	2 535 000	220 000	2 755 000
<i>Article 120</i> 'Miscellaneous expenditure on staff recruitment'	200 000	250 000	450 000
<i>Article 121</i> 'Travel expenses (including members of the family)'	18 200	36 500	54 700
<i>Article 122</i> 'Installation, resettlement and transfer allowances'	730 000	524 000	1 254 000
<i>Article 123</i> 'Removal expenses'	455 000	343 500	798 500
<i>Article 124</i> 'Temporary daily subsistence allowances'	259 100	26 000	285 100
<i>Article 129</i> 'Provisional appropriations for changes in the remuneration and allowances payable to officials and other servants'	66 700	70 000	136 700
<i>Article 130</i> 'Mission expenses, duty travel expenses and other ancillary expenditure'	2 803 500	280 000	3 083 500
<i>Article 142</i> 'Restaurants and canteens'	38 900	37 500	76 400
<i>Article 143</i> 'Medical service'	100 000	20 000	120 000
<i>Article 210</i> 'Rent'	5 683 800	750 000	6 433 800
<i>Article 212</i> 'Water, gas, electricity and heating'	722 000	172 000	894 000
<i>Article 213</i> 'Cleaning and maintenance'	1 093 650	200 000	1 293 650
<i>Article 214</i> 'Fitting out of premises'	252 000	200 000	452 000
<i>Article 219</i> 'Other expenditure'	190 500	90 000	280 500
<i>Article 220</i> 'Office machinery'	325 200	179 000	504 200
<i>Article 221</i> 'Furniture'	195 200	500 000	695 200
<i>Article 222</i> 'Technical equipment and installation'	2 530 150	468 000	2 998 150

	Appropriations 1979	Supplementary budget No 1	New total
<i>Article 223</i> 'Transport equipment'	562 700	260 000	822 700
<i>Article 225</i> 'Documentation and library expenses'	237 548	37 600	275 148
<i>Article 230</i> 'Stationery and office supplies'	904 500	300 000	1 204 500
<i>Article 231</i> 'Postal charges and telecommunications'	1 006 950	447 500	1 454 450
<i>Article 232</i> 'Financial charges'	3 600	500	4 100
<i>Article 235</i> 'Other operating expenditure'	286 050	87 800	373 850
<i>Article 240</i> 'Entertainment and representation expenses'	176 640	160 000	336 640
<i>Article 250</i> 'Formal and informal meetings'	19 000	11 000	30 000
<i>Article 255</i> 'Miscellaneous expenditure on organization of and participation in conferences and congresses and in meetings organized outside the places of work of the institution'		100 000	100 000
<i>Article 260</i> 'Limited consultations, studies and surveys'	11 500	100 000	111 500
<i>Article 271</i> 'Publications'	2 111 250	224 500	2 335 750
<i>Article 272</i> 'Expenditure on information and participation in public events'	434 100	7 000	441 100
<i>Article 294</i> 'Scholarships'	228 500	15 000	243 500
<i>Article 299</i> 'Other subsidies and financial contribution towards inspection costs'	1 050 000	125 000	1 175 000
<i>Article 370</i> 'Expenditure relating to the European Parliament'	2 499 140	921 295	3 420 435
<i>Article 1000</i> 'Provisional appropriations'	5 000 000	12 000 000	17 000 000
<i>Article 1010</i> 'Contingency reserve'	726 400	2 973 600	3 700 000
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>99 593 905</b>	<b>31 326 995</b>	<b>130 920 900</b>

### Revenue

<i>Chapter 40</i> 'Taxes'	536 000
<i>Chapter 41</i> 'Pension scheme'	160 000
	<u>696 000</u>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>696 000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30 630 995</b>

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and on certain related measures for the 1979/80 marketing year

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 10 final — Volumes I to IV),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 613/78),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinions of the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 675/78),
- having regard to the repeated postponement since 29 November 1978 of the announcement by the Commission of its proposals for farm prices for the 1979/80 marketing year.
- whereas the aims of Article 39 of the EEC Treaty must continue to guide Community action in the matter of agricultural price and market policy,
- whereas agricultural incomes have increased more slowly than non-agricultural incomes and the difference between them has therefore been aggravated,
- whereas the main principles of the common agricultural policy should be preserved while keeping it flexible enough to take account of the fundamental characteristics of European agriculture and the need to ensure that the Community retains a high level of self-sufficiency in food;
- whereas the common agricultural policy cannot progress without a minimum of monetary stability and that in the absence of such stability there is a danger that it will disintegrate,
- whereas, with this in mind, it is important to find within the context of the European Monetary System (EMS) a way of dismantling the MCAs, which distort competition between the Member States and disrupt agricultural trade within the Community,
- whereas, moreover, to preserve the credibility of the common agricultural policy it is important to solve the problem of surplus production and that for this purpose solutions must be found to the problem of dairy surpluses, bearing in mind the social importance of this area of production and the geographical origin of these surpluses,
- whereas, furthermore, the common agricultural policy must not favour one particular type of agricultural production but, on the contrary, must tend to strengthen the complementary nature of the different types of agricultural production within the Community, as this is a distinguishing mark of European agriculture giving it a more human face and contributing to the diversity of the European countryside,
- whereas farmers' incomes are on average somewhat lower than average earnings for other members of society,

- whereas the common agricultural policy has made a valuable contribution in securing stable supplies of healthy foodstuffs for consumers; whereas, to this end, it is necessary to maintain certain reserve stocks, although excessive fluctuations in the size of the stocks should be avoided,
1. Deplores the Commission's delay in submitting its price proposals for the 1979/80 marketing year;
  2. Invites it to state its medium and long-term aims for the future development of the common agricultural policy, so that public opinion may know whether the Community is geared towards an agriculture producing its own agricultural raw materials and processing them itself, or whether it is moving towards a processing agriculture based on imports — for the time being at low prices — of agricultural raw materials from third countries;
  3. Recalls that in the past the common agricultural policy has protected Community consumers from sudden increases in world market prices of agricultural products;
  4. Expresses its concern about the rapid growth in imports of substitute products — soya, tapioca, manioc — which is disturbing the balance of the agricultural markets in the Community, entailing increasingly high intervention costs and compromising in the long term the security of the Community's food supplies by creating a situation of dependence;
  5. Considers that it is vital to review the system for trade in these substitute products and to look into the possibility of imposing a levy on them, since the voluntary restraint agreements which the Community could conclude with third countries do not provide all the necessary guarantees;
  6. Calls for the introduction of the EMS which, by restoring monetary stability within the Community, would create the conditions for a dismantling of MCAs and restore each region fully to its natural farming role, with long-term benefits for Community consumers, as regards both prices and the quality of products;
  7. Supports the Commission in its efforts to dismantle the MCAs;
  8. Believes that four years is a reasonable period for bringing about the dismantling of existing MCAs;
  9. Requests, however, that the Member States with weak currencies should be allowed to reduce this period by devaluing their green currencies whenever this is made necessary by the state of their agriculture or of their economy;
  10. Calls for an immediate review of the method of calculating the rate of MCAs, in particular for pigmeat and processed products;
  11. Believes, on the other hand, that new MCAs should be created solely by a decision of the Council, which should at the same time fix a time limit for their removal which should not exceed 12 months; is consequently opposed to the automatic introduction of new MCAs without a special Council decision as proposed by the Commission; affirms that the removal of new and existing MCAs should not have a negative effect on the incomes of the farmers concerned;
  12. Believes that the unit of account price freeze recommended by the Commission is unjustified in view of the situation of agricultural incomes, could aggravate unemployment and prevents the dismantling of positive MCAs;
  13. Asserts, with this in mind, that the mean increase in farm prices for the 1979/80 marketing year must at least compensate for the consequences of the removal of MCAs in positive-MCA countries so as to restore the unity of the common agricultural market;



14. Is of the opinion that the price increase expressed in EUA should be at least 3 % in view of the supplementary measures to be taken to reduce MCAs and adjust the value of the green currencies;
15. Urges that, in order to restore the price mechanism to its original function of acting as an incentive or disincentive for agricultural production, the prices of products of which there is a structural surplus should not be increased;
16. Disputes the validity of the criterion of gross added value per person employed in agriculture used by the Commission to determine the evolution of agricultural incomes;
17. Stresses, furthermore, that the price freeze proposed by the Commission for the 1979/80 marketing year will not permit prices to play their role of directing production of the different types of agricultural product; affirms that account should have been taken of the differing trends for each product over the past few years; believes, therefore, that there should be a greater increase in the beef and veal and oil seeds sectors to encourage production; points out that as regards beef and veal an increase would facilitate the conversion of dairy herds to meat production, thus helping to solve in part the problem of dairy surpluses;
18. Requests the Commission to come forward with proposals to encourage suckler beef herds, in particular by payment of an incentive sufficient — net of tax — to induce dairy farmers to allow dairy cattle to suckle calves;
19. Stresses once more that solutions must be found to the problem of dairy surpluses, particularly of milk powder and butter, bearing in mind the social importance of this type of production for a large number of family farms in the Community and the geographical origin of these surpluses;
20. Approves the co-responsibility levy in principle provided that:
- (a) it is a temporary measure aimed at restoring balance on the dairy market,
  - (b) it is applied only to structural production surpluses,
  - (c) it is not variable but determined in conjunction with the annual price fixing,
  - (d) it is applied at the same rate throughout the Community,
  - (e) priority is given to using the yield to eliminate dairy surpluses,
  - (f) an effective selective criterion is introduced for penalizing industrial production which is based solely on substitute products imported from third countries,
  - (g) it is not applied to small producers, mountain areas and the less-favoured regions of the Community,
  - (h) together with this levy, a premium is introduced for farmers who voluntarily limit production,
  - (i) a comparable levy or compensatory measure is introduced for substitute products;
- points out, however, the undemocratic nature of a tax decided by one arm of the budgetary authority alone;
21. Calls on the Council and the Commission to consult Parliament in due course on the use of the resources generated by the co-responsibility levy;
22. Considers it desirable that, in addition to the co-responsibility levy, a subsidy for slaughtering heifers should be introduced so that equilibrium can be restored on the dairy products market much more quickly;
23. Points out that milk production is artificially encouraged by cheap imports of agricultural raw materials from third countries;

24. Stresses that the imbalance on the dairy products market is further aggravated by imports of butter;
25. Requests that a tax be imposed on the production of margarine to create equal competition between butter and this substitute product; requests that the measure form part of a general policy for oils and fats;
26. Rejects the reduction of the B quota for sugar; stresses that Community producers should not be penalized when the Community is importing 1.2 million tonnes of sugar from the ACP states and when the production of isoglucose is growing, leading to marketing difficulties for Community sugar production on the domestic market and entailing increasing expenditure on selling this sugar on export markets;
27. Calls for reinforcement of research efforts currently under way in the Community, aimed at the efficient use of agriculture-based alcohol as a fuel, fruit and particularly sugar being suitable raw materials;
28. Recommends that the Community should encourage the ACP countries progressively to diversify their production by protein crops needed by the Community in order to reduce its dependence on its traditional sources of supply;
29. Insists that the Commission pay more attention to products in the southern regions of the Community (fruit, vegetables, wine) to give them the same guarantees received by products in the Community's northern regions; stresses that such a step would help to solve in part the problems facing the Mediterranean regions of the Community; therefore regrets the reduction of the guarantees given to producers of long-grain rice and tobacco;
30. Asserts that the common agricultural policy must promote the modernization of the family farm, which has a vital role to play in the social, economic and ecological equilibrium of the rural regions;
31. Welcomes in principle the Commission's guidelines for structural policy which will make it possible for aid from the EAGGF to be concentrated on the particularly less-favoured regions with a large number of small farms and considers that an agricultural and rural structural policy can only be devised as part of a regional and social economic policy that is integrated, binding and selective;
32. Regrets the lack of both an overall Community structural policy and the means to implement it; an agricultural and rural structural policy can only be devised as part of a regional, social and economic policy that is integrated, selective and based on solidarity;
33. Draws the Commission's attention to the increasing average age of the farming population, particularly in the Mediterranean regions, and affirms that measures should be taken to stop the drift from the land which is affecting young people in particular;
34. Invites the Commission and the national governments to draw up a land policy since, in view of the excessive fragmentation of land in many regions of the Community and in the Mediterranean regions in particular, most of the structural reform measures so commendably undertaken by the Community will be virtually impossible to apply;
35. Points out the inestimable value in agricultural, rural and environmental planning of a Community land-use survey, and asks the Commission to undertake such a survey as soon as possible;
36. Stresses the social role played by agriculture in maintaining employment since it is essential in the present economic situation to encourage the rural populations to stay on the land and so avoid a further increase in the Community's 6 million unemployed;

37. Believes therefore that the Commission and Parliament should study the suitability of introducing a Community Rural Policy, financed by a Rural Fund, to promote integrated and coordinated development of farming and non-agricultural activities in rural areas; such a rural policy would be ideally suited to the needs of the three applicant countries, and would also lessen the impact of their accession on the agricultural sectors of the present Member States;
38. Doubts the usefulness of the proposal on rye and takes the view that, if there are to be changes in intervention policy for rye, this should be done by placing greater emphasis on quality when calculating the price;
39. Requests that the common agricultural policy be supplemented by the introduction of market organizations for potatoes, sheepmeat and ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin;
40. Recalls in this connection its earlier opinions on the proposals from the Commission to the Council on market organization in the potato<sup>(1)</sup> and the sheepmeat<sup>(2)</sup> sectors and invites the Commission to present without further delay a new proposal on ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin which takes into account the suggestions put forward<sup>(3)</sup> by its Committee on Agriculture;
41. Recommends, in view of the dangers threatening the common agricultural policy, that it be supplemented by a common policy on proteins, which should restore a certain degree of coherence to agricultural policy and solve some of the problems of surpluses;
42. Requests that the reduction of the import levy on maize be maintained for Italy in view of the higher port charges it has to pay;
43. Requests that the difference in the threshold price for long-grain rice and round-grain rice should not be abolished, since this would be ruinous to Community production;
44. Requests that the difference in the price of common wheat and durum wheat should not be modified;
45. Calls upon the Commission to provide clear, detailed information in the form of a 'green paper' to Parliament and European public opinion on all existing forms of national aid in the agricultural sector in general and in the milk sector in particular and to make energetic representations to the Council and the Member States to persuade them to dismantle national aids that conflict with Community measures;
46. Requests that, in order to help dispose of the present surpluses in certain products such as butter, milk powder, fodder grain and beef and veal, more should be done with appropriate aid from the EAGGF to transfer these products from the intervention centres in areas of surplus to those in areas of shortage in the Community;
47. While approving the principle of avoiding the creation of surpluses, rejects the idea of setting quantitative limits for fruit and vegetables which benefit from processing aid pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1152/78 of 30 May 1978, in the light of the excellent results obtained during the past marketing year;
48. Calls upon the Commission to review its proposals in the light of this opinion.

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(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 238, 11. 10. 1976, p. 31 — Doc. 289/76 — rapporteur: Mr Bourdellès.

(<sup>2</sup>) OJ No C 239, 9. 10. 1978, p. 44 — Doc. 249/78 — rapporteur: Mr Herbert.

(<sup>3</sup>) Doc. 472/77 — rapporteur: Mr Liogier.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for:

- I. a Regulation laying down for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Norway
- II. a Regulation establishing catch quotas for 1979 for fishing vessels flying the flag of Member States of the Community for certain stocks occurring both in the maritime waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Member States of the Community and in those under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Canada
- III. a Regulation establishing catch quotas for 1979 for fishing by vessels flying the flag of Member States of the Community for certain stocks occurring both in the waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Member States of the Community and in those under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Norway
- IV. a Regulation establishing catch quotas for 1979 for fishing by vessels flying the flag of Member States of the Community in Kattegat for certain stocks occurring both in the maritime waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Member States of the Community and in those under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Sweden
- V. a Regulation laying down certain measures for 1979 for the conservation of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Member States of the Community in Skagerrak and Kattegat for certain stocks occurring both in the maritime waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Member States of the Community and in those under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Norway or Sweden
- VI. a Regulation laying down for 1979 certain measures for conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Sweden

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 40, 74, 75, 76, 77 and 66 final),
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 634/78 and 643/78),
  - having regard to its opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the conclusion of the Agreement on fisheries between the EEC and the Kingdom of Norway <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 7/79),
1. Stresses the importance to Community fishermen of a Council Decision to sign the Framework Agreement with Norway, together with agreements drawn up with Spain and Canada, and to conclude the agreements already signed with the Faroe Islands and Sweden; points out that Canadian waters have been closed to Community fishermen since 1 January 1979;
  2. Reminds the Council and Commission of the importance of consulting the European Parliament in good time on quota allocations to third countries and on the Community's quota allocations in third country waters;
  3. Regrets the fact that, once again, it has been required to examine proposals in the fisheries sector under the urgency procedure, thus precluding a proper examination and the necessary exchange of information between the Parliament and those Community fishermen most directly concerned;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 182, 31. 7. 1978, p. 56 (Lemp report — Doc. 231/78).

4. Regrets the increasing tendency for negotiations for a common fisheries policy to be the almost exclusive reserve of the bureaucracies, such as the Commission and Coreper, to the exclusion of an adequate public debate; considers that the adoption of Regulations under Article 103 of the Treaty, to be incorporated at a later point, under Article 43, into the Common Fisheries Policy, removes all meaning whatsoever from the opinion given by the European Parliament;
5. Recognizes, at the same time, that the difficult nature of certain issues and the complex relationship between internal and external policies, may lead, at times, to practical difficulties concerning the timetable for the adoption of proposals;
6. Calls, therefore, upon the Commission to provide more long-term information on issues under examination so as to improve the working relationship between the Commission and the Parliament and so establish the basis for a true dialogue between the Parliament and the Council;
7. Asks to be regularly informed on the decisions within the Joint Working Groups on joint stocks provided for in the Annex to the proposal concerning joint EEC/Norwegian stocks;
8. Considers that the licensing of Norwegian vessels should be extended to all Community fishing zones and not be limited to ICES division XIV and ICNAF zones 0 + 1;
9. Expresses concern that quota allocations of herring should be granted in the Skagerrak since those stocks can be considered as part of the North Sea stock; welcomes the fact, therefore, that herring fishing is to be suspended during six months in order to minimize the impact on North Sea stocks;
10. Notes that, as a result of the Norwegian quota for shrimp off Greenland being reduced from 10 000 to 5 000 tonnes, the Norwegian quota for mackerel in the North Sea has been increased from 65 000 to 80 000 tonnes; expresses concern at the increased pressure on mackerel stocks;
11. Considers that the fishing for Norway pout by Norwegian and other vessels in the vicinity of Shetland should be forbidden since serious damage to haddock and whiting stocks will result;
12. Believes that no provision should be included in the proposed Regulation which might prejudice an eventual decision on the extent and nature of an inshore belt reserved to littoral fishermen;
13. Stresses the importance of reaching an agreement on joint stocks and also of joint management of, and free movement of fishermen across, banks lying on the median line, so as to allow for the continuation of traditional patterns of fishing;
14. Requests that the Commission draw up a report on the minke whale fisheries before any decision be taken on the request of the Norwegian government to catch minke whale in the EEC zone in 1979.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 on a common interim measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 98 final),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 665/78),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 8/79),
- having regard to the extension of fishing limits by third countries and the reduction in fishing effort within the Community that has been necessary in order to conserve fish stocks,
- having regard to the draft Council resolution on the common structural policy (COM(78) 10 final),

1. Emphasizes the importance of the inshore fishing industry and fish farming to the more peripheral regions of the Community, and, in particular, Ireland, Scotland and the Mezzogiorno;
2. Welcomes, therefore, the extension, for a further year, of measures to encourage the development of the inshore fishing fleet and fish farming in these regions, and in particular, the fact that appropriations foreseen are to be increased from 5 million EUA to 15 million EUA;
3. Notes that the French overseas departments are to be included amongst the regions to benefit from the derogations granting more favourable financing terms;

Warns, at the same time, against an excessive dispersion of the limited appropriations available;

4. Emphasizes that changes in the international and Community context, and, in particular, the need to conserve fish stocks, require measures:

- to restructure the Community's fishing fleet, particularly in the North Sea, Baltic and the Atlantic, so as to encourage a more rational use of available resources,
- to overcome the social problems which have arisen as a result of the new geography of fishing;

5. Considers that smaller inshore vessels are more economic in running costs, more flexible in operation and more apt to fulfil the needs of conservation measures; and that, therefore, the Community must restructure its fishing fleet towards smaller inshore vessels as well as modernizing the existing fleet of motor inshore vessels;

6. Condemns the Council for failing to consider favourably any measure (apart from retraining schemes) to deal with the social problems facing the fishing industry, and, in particular, the Council's failure to adopt the proposal on certain immediate measures for adjustment in the fisheries sector<sup>(1)</sup>; points out that the previous proposal for a programme for restructuring the inshore fishing industry was amended after the European Parliament had given its opinion so as to remove from it social objectives;

7. Urges, therefore, that measures be adopted to restructure the fishing fleet of those regions most severely affected by the readjustment to new limits on fishing effort;

8. Underlines, once more, the important contribution that fish farming can make to the economies of the peripheral regions of the Community; and calls upon the Commission to draw up a concerted programme of measures for this sector including:

- (a) investment aids,
- (b) research programmes, and
- (c) prevention and control of diseases.

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<sup>(1)</sup> COM(78) 247 final.

## RESOLUTION

### on relations between the People's Republic of China and the European Community

#### *The European Parliament,*

- conscious of the possibilities which exist for cooperation between China and the European Community,
  - aware of the Chinese Government's intention to modernize the country's economy,
  - convinced that the European Community can play an important part in this task,
  - noting the trade agreement signed by the European Community and the People's Republic of China on 3 April 1978,
- 
- noting the visit by the President of the Commission to the People's Republic of China from 21 February to 1 March 1979,
1. Calls on the European Community to develop with the People's Republic of China a mutually beneficial system for long-term cooperation on the basis of appropriate technologies and other measures;
  2. Proposes the establishment of a Standing Conference of representatives of the People's Republic of China and of the European Community as a forum for regular dialogue on subjects of mutual interest;
  3. Calls on the Commission to set up, in addition, a joint committee of experts with representatives of the People's Republic of China as a forum in which to tackle economic problems;
  4. Calls on the leaders of the various industrial sectors in the European Community to seek opportunities to associate with Chinese undertakings in the development of projects in China and calls on the European Community and the People's Republic of China to agree a patent convention for the transfer of technology;
  5. Calls on the European Community to establish working parties and advisory groups to encourage small and medium-sized firms and State undertakings to associate with Chinese enterprises in fulfilling their commercial objectives;
  6. Requests the Commission to take account of the growing need of Community firms for energy and raw materials in the context of China's potential capacity to supply energy carriers and raw materials;
  7. Requests the Commission to appoint a European Community delegation to the People's Republic of China responsible for diplomatic representation of the European Community;
  8. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to explore all possibilities for the realization of these proposals;
  9. Instructs the appropriate committees to review and report annually on the action called for in this resolution;
  10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission and to the Governments of the Member States.

## RESOLUTION

on the European Parliament's guidelines for the budgetary policy of the Community for the 1980 financial year

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 672/78),

1. Reaffirms its belief that the Community budget must be substantially restructured in order to play an effective role in the fight against unemployment and regional inequality;
2. Reaffirms that the Community must play a more substantial role in contributing towards economic development in the Community and the developing countries and that the Community budget should reflect this responsibility;
3. Emphasizes that the expansion of the Community budget must take place in a way which responds to the real priorities of the current economic situation and does not involve wasteful duplication of national efforts;
4. Considers unacceptable the present situation whereby nearly three quarters of the Community budget is pre-empted by the common agricultural policy;
5. Calls for the establishment of better links between budgetary and agricultural policy with proper parliamentary control;
6. Is of the opinion that a debate on the Community's budgetary policy guidelines for the coming financial year, conducted between the institutions and within each of them, is likely to lend greater coherence to the decisions taken within the framework of the budgetary procedure and to their effects on the overall volume of the budget;

### *I. General problems of budgetary and financial policy*

7. Reaffirms its desire to see, not later than in the 1980 financial year, the Community's borrowing and lending operations entered in the general budget in the form of a capital account budget;
8. Asks the Council to take a clear stand on the principle of the budgetization of the EDF and proposes that, before the presentation of the preliminary draft budget, informal contacts should take place between the institutions so that the arrangements for this budgetization can be discussed; emphasizes also that in the field of development aid the Commission's responsibility as regards the implementation of the budget must not be impaired particularly through the assignment of excessive powers to the management committees;
9. Is in favour of greater permeability between the finances of the ECSC and the general budget as a means of resolving the difficulties due to the ECSC's inability to increase its resources;
10. Considers that the use of the European unit of account should become more comprehensive and widespread so that, with a view to the introduction of the European Monetary System, the EUA can perform the functions of an accounting unit, a unit of transaction and a monetary unit;
11. Believes that the Community's financial autonomy should be strengthened:
  - (a) by completing the introduction of the Community VAT system — those Member States which have still failed to do so being required to fulfil their obligations — and by improving this system,
  - (b) by the creation of new own resources;



## II. Institutional questions

12. Considers that observance of the spirit as well as the letter of the provisions contained in Article 203 of the EEC Treaty is essential for the establishment of a constructive dialogue within the budgetary authority and that any difficulties in the application of these provisions should be resolved jointly by the institutions;

13. Recommends greater clarity in the separation of budgetary and legislative powers and recalls its proposal that a conciliation procedure be opened on the question of the indicative nature of the orders of magnitude and percentages appearing in the texts of Regulations;

14. Believes that the problem of the implementation of the budget and of the utilization of appropriations is of fundamental importance for the Community, and suggests that the institutions should give thought to reforming the principles of Community financing on the basis of an analysis of the existing systems and of the blockages which occur at the level of the Community, of the Member States, of national administrations and of the beneficiaries;

15. Takes the view that, before the opening of the budgetary procedure, the institutions should seek an informal agreement on the problem of the division of powers in respect of the classification of appropriations and of changes in the nomenclature and on the question of when and under what conditions the appropriations can be utilized directly;

## III. Sectoral guidelines

16. Considers that the priority objective of the 1980 budget should be to strengthen Community action for improving regional, social and production structures and correcting the imbalances in them; emphasizes the urgent need for the following measures, not necessarily in this order:

(a) at the social level:

- measures for the readaptation of workers in industrial sectors undergoing a crisis, aid for employment of particularly underprivileged categories: young people, women, the handicapped;
- improved utilization of payment appropriations from the Social Fund;

(b) at the regional level:

- greater strengthening and coordination of the Community's financial instruments to facilitate more specifically Community actions in the area of regional policy, taking special account of aspects relating to rural development;

(c) in the industrial sector:

- the financial side of Community action for the restructuring of sectors suffering a crisis particularly in connection with measures to prevent mass dismissals,
- Community policies of support for certain advanced technology industries;

(d) energy:

- the financing of Community measures in this sector should be accompanied by the institution of a genuine common energy policy;

(e) Community policies for the next few years:

- preparation for enlargement,
- policy of cooperation with the non-associated developing countries,
- a policy on research, science and technology,
- a policy on the environment;

(f) a better balance between agricultural expenditure and other budget appropriations and, within the agricultural expenditure, a better balance between appropriations for market support and those earmarked for structural policy;

#### IV. Pending questions

17. Asks the appointing authorities to submit to it as a matter of urgency proposals for dealing with the problem of staff mobility, promotion and adjustment of staff to the changes within the institutions so as to enable it to make a sounder assessment of requests for new staff;
18. Suggests that the institutions should undertake an examination of the advisability of maintaining existing decentralized bodies and/or creating new ones;
19. Formally requests the Council and Commission to state their views on the budgetary policy guidelines for 1980 and to take part in a discussion in which a common position can be established;
20. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

#### RESOLUTION

on the application of Article 203 of the EEC Treaty (Article 12 of the Treaty of 22 July 1975)

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Article 203 of the EEC Treaty,
  - having regard to the letters of 13 February 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on Budgets to the President of Parliament, and 15 February 1979 from the President of Parliament to the President-in-Office of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
1. Has no objections to internal rules for one part of the budgetary authority on the application of Article 203 of the EEC Treaty;
  2. Cannot, however, agree to any unilateral fixing of procedures under Article 203 of the EEC Treaty which, through its external repercussions, undermines the powers of the other part of the budgetary authority as laid down
    - by Treaty and other relevant legal acts,
    - by the conciliation agreement of 4 March 1975 <sup>(2)</sup>;
  3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and its annex to the Council with the request that a discussion take place between the two parts of the budgetary authority before the Council takes a decision.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Annexes I and II to Doc. 682/78.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 89, 22. 4. 1975, p. 1.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a decision adopting a research and training programme (1979 to 1983) for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 508/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy and Research and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 581/78),
  - conscious of the gravity of the long-term energy supplies problem and the limited number of means available to resolve it (breeder reactors, thermonuclear fusion, solar energy),
  - aware of the potential advantages which thermonuclear fusion might present for the Community, having regard to the high level of energy consumption per unit area, the latitude and the climate,
  - aware of the constant progress being made in research into thermonuclear fusion and the significant results recently obtained with Tokamak devices,
  - conscious of the difficulty of the scientific and technological problems which have to be solved in order to develop a new energy source based on thermonuclear fusion and the scale of the financial and human resources necessary for this development,
1. Welcomes the high degree of Community integration achieved in this field by the Commission in conjunction with the institutions associated with it;
  2. While deploring the unjustifiable delay brought about by the Council, causing the Community to lose the lead which it had in this field in spite of repeated exhortations by Parliament, welcomes the fact that an agreement on the site and a decision to go ahead with the JET programme have been reached;
  3. Stresses the value of the 'sliding programme' principle (adoption of a new five-year programme after three years' implementation of the preceding one) making it possible to adapt the programme to take account of scientific and technical progress in this field, and recognizes the need, in the present situation, to adopt a new five-year programme;
  4. Notes with satisfaction that the general programme proposed by the Commission is being coordinated with the JET project, to which very high priority is being given, and is oriented towards preparing for the next stage;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 299, 13. 12. 1978, p. 2.

5. Welcomes the intensification of research into the Tokamak line and auxiliary heating systems and recommends that activities should be concentrated as far as alternative lines are concerned;
6. Recommends that particular attention be given to high-field Tokamak devices as they may provide a short cut to ignition;
7. Welcomes the setting up of a more substantial fusion technology programme in the five sectors proposed: superconducting coils, tritium, materials, environmental impact and reactor design, in which sectors the JCR intends to make a greater contribution; approves, with respect to reactor design, the continuation of studies into the possible applications of fusion not directly connected with generating electricity (hybrid fusion-fission reactors);
8. Finds that in the field of inertial confinement, in which the Commission has so far been unable to undertake any Community coordination or integration for reasons outside its control, research in the Member States is lagging behind that in the field of magnetic confinement, whilst outside the Community significant technological progress is being made which may lead to a scientific breakthrough;
9. Hopes, therefore, that the Commission's efforts to set up a substantial programme in this field will meet with success;
10. Stressing the fundamental importance of international cooperation in this field, particularly in view of the scale of the financial and human resources necessary to attain the final objective:
  - welcomes the fact that two European non-member States have associated themselves with the fusion project and that various international initiatives within the framework of the IEA and the IAEA are under way,
  - recommends that the maximum effort be made to increase international cooperation in this field, with a view to achieving the final objective with the utmost speed and efficiency;
11. Finds it impossible to describe as anything other than irresponsible, after the delays in taking decisions on the JET project, any attempt under any pretext to delay further the implementation of the proposed general programme on which the success of JET depends;
12. Urges the Council to approve the Commission's proposal forthwith, subject to the Commission's adopting the following amendments pursuant to Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty.

**Council Decision adopting a research and training programme (1979 to 1983) for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion**

Preamble and recitals unchanged

*Article 1*

A research and training programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion as defined in the Annex is hereby adopted for a *five-year period beginning 1 January 1979*.

*Article 2*

The global needs for the entire duration of the programme without JET are estimated at 217 m EUA and 113 Community employees.

The global needs for the construction phase of JET during the duration of the programme are estimated at 131.7 m EUA and 150 temporary staff within the meaning of Article 2 (a) of the conditions of employment of other servants of the European Communities.

These figures are only indicative.

The European unit of account is defined in Article 10 of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities (2).

*Article 3*

The Commission shall submit to the Council *in 1981* a review proposal designed to replace the present programme with a new five-year programme with effect from 1 January 1982.

*Article 4*

Decisions 76/345/Euratom and 78/470/Euratom are repealed. This Decision shall enter into force *on 1 January 1979*.

*Article 1*

A research and training programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion as defined in the Annex is hereby adopted for the period ending on 31 December 1983.

*Article 2*

The global needs for the entire duration of the programme without JET are estimated at 220 m EUA and 113 Community employees.

The global needs for the construction phase of JET during the duration of the programme are estimated at 145 m EUA and 150 temporary staff within the meaning of Article 2 (a) of the conditions of employment of other servants of the European Communities.

These figures are of an indicative nature only.

u n c h a n g e d

*Article 3*

The Commission shall submit to the **European Parliament and the Council, not later than 1 July 1981**, review proposal designed to replace the present programme with a new five-year programme with effect from 1 January 1982.

*Article 4*

Decisions 76/345/Euratom and 78/470/Euratom are repealed. This Decision shall enter into force **immediately**.

Annex: consequential changes to be effected

(1) For full text see OJ No C 299, 13. 12. 1978, p. 2.

(2) OJ No L 356, 31. 12. 1977, p. 1.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for

- I. a Directive on the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances
- II. a Directive applying to electric ovens the Council Directive on the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 274/78),
  - having regard to its previous resolutions concerning energy policy, and in particular that on the rational utilization of energy <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy and Research (Doc. 671/78),
1. Recognizes, in the context of the Community's policy on the rational utilization of energy, that the Directives proposed by the Commission may help to encourage the use of more efficient domestic appliances;
  2. Fears, however, that the labelling proposed is inadequate, and that an indication of consumption in kWh will probably be insufficiently comprehensible to the ordinary consumer;
  3. Calls on the Commission therefore to consider some other, ampler and clearer form of consumer information for future implementing Directives concerning other domestic appliances;
  4. Expresses its disappointment that the Commission did not choose to deal first with domestic appliances that consume much larger amounts of power;
  5. Approves nevertheless the Commission's proposals, but urges that surveys be carried out to determine the effectiveness of the form of labelling proposed here, and the comprehensibility to the ordinary consumer of the information shown;
  6. Approves the Commission's proposals, subject to the latter's adoption of the following amendments, pursuant to Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 212, 6. 9. 1978, p. 2.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 259, 4. 11. 1976, p. 45.

I

**Council Directive on the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances**

Preamble, recitals and Article 1 unchanged

*Article 2*

The information on the energy consumption of household appliances shall be prepared in accordance with standards and methods laid down by Directives relating to each type of appliance referred to in Article 1 adopted in implementation of this Directive. This information shall be supplied by the manufacturers, who shall be responsible for its accuracy.

*Article 2*

The information on the energy consumption of household appliances shall be prepared in accordance with standards and methods laid down by Directives relating to each type of appliance referred to in Article 1 adopted in implementation of this Directive. This information shall be supplied by the manufacturers, who shall be responsible for its accuracy.

All Member States shall introduce the standards and methods described in the above Directives within a period of two years.

*Article 3*

1. The Member States *may* oblige all manufacturers marketing in their territory the household appliances specified in the implementing Directives to attach a label in accordance with this Directive.

*Article 3*

1. The Member States shall oblige all manufacturers marketing in their territory the household appliances specified in the implementing Directives to attach a label in accordance with this Directive.

Paragraph 2 unchanged

Articles 4 to 11 unchanged

Annexes unchanged

(1) For full text, see OJ No C 212, 6. 9. 1978, p. 2.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for

I. a Regulation on the management of food aid

II. a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2052/69, (EEC) No 1703/72 and (EEC) No 2681/74 on Community financing of expenditure incurred in respect of the supply of agricultural products as food aid, and repealing Decision 72/335/EEC

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 583/78),
- having regard to its resolution of 14 November 1978 <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 669/78),

1. Acknowledges that the Commission's new proposals contain improvements in substance and of a legal nature in comparison with those put forward in June 1978;
2. Considers the new proposals to be an entirely suitable means of simplifying, improving and above all accelerating the Community's decision-making and implementing procedures for the management of food aid;
3. Welcomes in particular the inclusion of Title I, Articles 1 to 3, in the new proposals because the application of these guidelines will enable and initiate a qualitative improvement in the food aid granted by the Community;
4. Fully endorses the Commission's intention of developing the Community's food aid into one of the essential elements of Community development policy on the basis of multiannual programmes;
5. Calls on the Commission to consider how greater account can be taken, in the allocation of food aid, of countries whose development projects provide in the short or long term for the improvement of agricultural structures;
6. Welcomes the fact that the Commission bases its new proposals on Article 235 of the EEC Treaty as well as Article 43, since this underlines the difference of the concepts on which the agricultural policy and food aid policy are based and the voluntary aspect of food aid which, in its view, means that its financing must come from non-compulsory expenditure and therefore be of a non-automatic nature;
7. Reiterates in this context its view that it is the responsibility of the budgetary authority, and not only of the Council, to decide on the financial contribution to be made by the Community and to translate it into annual or multiannual global quantities on the basis of the food-aid products defined by the Council;
8. Considers that the new content of the food aid should also be reflected in the budgetary sphere and consequently endorses the Commission's intention to group together all food-aid appropriations under Title 9 of the general budget of the Communities; approves, therefore, the proposal for a Regulation amending Regu-

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 26, 30. 1. 1979, pp. 2 and 5.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 296, 11. 12. 1978, p. 16.



lations (EEC) No 2052/69, (EEC) No 1703/72 and (EEC) No 2681/74 on Community financing of expenditure incurred in respect of the supply of agricultural products as food aid, and repealing Decision 72/335/EEC;

9. Has in principle no objection to the setting up of a Committee on Food Aid as provided for in Article 7 of the proposal for Regulation (I), but objects to the wording of Article 8 (3), according to which the Council may, if the Commission and committee do not agree, take a different decision within two months, because responsibility for the management of food aid would then automatically revert to the Council;

10. Hopes, therefore, that the Commission, which is directly responsible to Parliament, will retain the last word, i.e. assume the political responsibility for activities in the field of food aid;

11. Deeply regrets in this connection that the Commission's new proposals do not take account of Parliament's views on this subject and calls on it, therefore, to adopt the following amendments, pursuant to Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty;

12. Calls for the initiation of the conciliation procedure with the Council and Commission should the Council depart from the opinion of the European Parliament;

13. Calls on the Commission to initiate the decision-making procedure in good time so that food aid may be provided within the scheduled period, having regard to the budgetary provisions in force;

14. Regards the Commission's proposals, taken as a whole, as progressive and calculated to place the whole food-aid procedure on a sound and permanent legal footing and to improve radically the implementation of food aid.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (1)

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

I

**Council Regulation on the management of food aid**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular *Articles 43 and 235* thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and in particular: *Article 235* thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

u n c h a n g e d

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

u n c h a n g e d

Whereas food aid is provided on humanitarian grounds and constitutes one of the essential aspects of the Community's policy of cooperation with the developing countries;

u n c h a n g e d

Whereas food aid should be made into a real instrument of the Community's policy of cooperation with the developing countries, thereby enabling the Community to participate fully in multiannual development projects;

u n c h a n g e d

(1) For full text, see OJ No C 26, 30. 1. 1979, p. 2.

Whereas it is necessary, to that end, that the Community should be able to provide steady flows of aid and be in a position to undertake to supply to the developing countries minimum quantities of products under a multiannual programme;

Whereas, in order to ensure that food aid is managed more efficiently and in greater conformity with the interests and requirements of the recipient countries, the decision-making and implementing procedures should be improved;

Whereas, in order to facilitate the application of certain of the measures envisaged, provision should be made for close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission within a committee on food aid;

Whereas these procedures and the subsequent decisions take account of the division of responsibilities between the institutions as laid down in the Treaty, and in particular Article 205 thereof;

Whereas this Regulation does not affect the procedures provided for in the context of the common market organizations or Council Regulation (EEC) No 2681/74 of 21 October 1974 on Community financing of expenditure incurred in respect of the supply of agricultural products as food aid <sup>(1)</sup>,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Articles 1 to 3 unchanged

*Article 4*

In the field of food aid, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, and after obtaining the opinion of the European Parliament, shall

- define the basic products to be supplied as aid;
- determine by 31 October each year, within the framework laid down by Article 2, the general guidelines which will govern the aid for the following year;
- decide on the total quantities of each product on an annual and multiannual basis and fix the percentage of the total that can be channelled through international organizations;
- apportion the cereals aid provided for under the Food Aid Convention as between Community and national operations and fix the total amount of Community cereals aid not covered by the Convention.

unchanged

unchanged

Whereas, in order to facilitate the application of certain of the measures envisaged, provision should be made for close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission within an advisory committee on food aid;

unchanged

unchanged

Whereas the Treaty does not provide for the powers of action required for this purpose,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 4*

In the field of food aid, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, and after obtaining the opinion of the European Parliament, shall

- unchanged
- unchanged
- decide, in the light of the budgetary decisions taken pursuant to Article 6, on the distribution of cereal aid between Community and national operations;
- apportion, in the light of budgetary decisions, the cereals aid provided for under the Food Aid Convention as between Community and national operations and fix, in the light of budgetary decisions, the total amount of Community cereals aid not covered by the Convention.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 288, 25. 10. 1974, p. 1.

*Article 5*

The Commission, following consultations with the committee provided for in Article 7, shall take decisions *in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 8* on:

- the annual or multiannual distribution of the quantities available among countries and organizations, and the volume of the reserve;
- the derived products to be supplied as food aid;
- the application of Article 2 (3), (4) and (5);
- transportation of the products;

*Article 6*

*The Commission, in accordance with the Council Decisions referred to in Article 4 and of the decisions taken under Article 5, shall decide on:*

- (a) *emergency action for countries facing serious difficulties as a result of natural disasters or comparable abnormal circumstances;*
- (b) *the conditions governing the supply of aid and, in particular, on the general conditions applicable to recipients.*

*For the purposes of (a) 'emergency' shall mean an unforeseeable situation in which famine or a danger of famine poses a serious threat to the lives and health of the population. The volume of aid which it*

**Article 5**

The budget shall lay down the total annual or multiannual quantities of the products defined by the Council pursuant to Article 4, first indent.

**Article 6**

The Commission, with reference to the decisions and general guidelines of the Council, following consultations with the committee foreseen in Article 7, shall take decisions on:

- **unchanged**
- **unchanged**
- **unchanged**
- **emergency action for countries facing serious difficulties as a result of natural disasters or comparable abnormal circumstances;**
- **the conditions governing the supply of aid and, in particular, on the general conditions applicable to recipients.**

For the purposes of the fifth indent, 'emergency' shall mean an unforeseeable situation in which famine or a danger of famine poses a serious threat to the lives and health of the population. The volume of aid which it shall be decided to supply in each particular case shall be limited to the quantities that the people affected require in order to cope with the situation for a period not exceeding three months.

deleted

*shall be decided to supply in each particular case shall be limited to the quantities that the people affected require in order to cope with the situation for a period not exceeding three months.*

Article 7

1. There is hereby established a Committee on Food Aid, chaired by a representative of the Commission and composed of representatives of the Member States. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Commission.

2. *Where recourse is had to the procedure defined in Article 8, the votes of the Member States shall be weighted as set out in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The chairman shall not vote.*

3. *The Committee shall draw up its rules of procedure.*

Article 8

1. *Where recourse is had to the procedure defined in this Article, the Committee shall be duly informed by its chairman, either on the latter's own initiative or at the request of a representative of a Member State.*

2. *The Commission representative shall submit drafts of decisions to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on these drafts within a time limit which may be fixed by the chairman according to the urgency of the matters under examination. It shall act by a majority of 41 votes.*

3. *The Commission shall take decisions which are immediately applicable. If, however, such decisions are not in accordance with the opinion delivered by the Committee, they shall be communicated to the Council by the Commission forthwith. In that event, the Commission shall postpone, for not more than two months following the date of the said communication, the application of the decisions taken by it. The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within two months.*

Articles 9 and 10 unchanged

Article 11

The European Parliament shall be informed of the management of food aid by the communication of

Article 7

1. There is hereby established an Advisory Committee on Food Aid, chaired by a representative of the Commission and composed of representatives of the Member States. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Commission.

2. Save in emergencies the Commission shall consult the Committee before taking the decisions referred to in Article 6.

3. deleted

Article 8

1. deleted

2. deleted

3. deleted

Article 11

The European Parliament shall be informed of the management of food aid by the communication of

the decisions referred to in *Articles 4 to 6* immediately upon their adoption and by the annual presentation of progress reports on the implementation of the various operations for the relevant financial years.

The decisions referred to in *Articles 5 and 6* and the reports mentioned above shall be communicated to the Council at the same time.

the decisions referred to in *Article 6* immediately upon their adoption and by the annual presentation of progress reports on the implementation of the various operations for the relevant financial years.

The decisions referred to in *Article 6* and the reports mentioned above shall be communicated to the Council at the same time.

Article 12 unchanged

## RESOLUTION

### on hijacking

#### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the statement of July 1978 in Bonn on hijacking, in which the heads of State and government of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America declared that their governments would 'intensify their joint effort to combat international terrorism' and jointly resolved to adopt practical measures to deal with hijacking,
- recalling the statement on terrorism by the European Council of 7 and 8 April 1978 in Copenhagen calling on the ministers responsible to create as soon as possible a 'European judicial area',
- considering that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) conventions of Tokyo in 1963 <sup>(1)</sup>, the Hague in 1970 <sup>(2)</sup> and Montreal in 1971 <sup>(3)</sup> do not provide sufficient instruments for combating hijacking, in particular as they have not been ratified by all the signatory States,

<sup>(1)</sup> Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft.

<sup>(2)</sup> Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft.

<sup>(3)</sup> Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation.

- calling once more on the governments and parliaments of the Member States of the European Community to ratify without delay the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism drawn up by the Council of Europe,
  - recalling its resolutions of:
    - 14 January 1977 on the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism (Doc. 513/76/corr.) <sup>(1)</sup>,
    - 16 November 1977 on terrorist acts in the Community (Doc. 372/77) <sup>(2)</sup>,
    - of 12 April 1978 on terrorism (Doc. 50/78) <sup>(3)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report by the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 663/78),
1. Repeats its condemnation of all forms of terrorism and of hijacking in particular;
  2. Asks the governments of the Member States, in the framework of political cooperation, to agree on the most suitable methods of combating hijacking, making it their first aim that all the Member States should subscribe to the commitments entered into by the 'Seven' in Bonn, and urges the governments of the Member States to persuade governments of other States to adhere to the same agreement;
  3. Therefore expects the Member States to introduce harmonized provisions in their legislation to implement the commitments of that declaration as soon as possible;
  4. Believes that in order to combat hijacking more effectively, immediate provision should be made, when concluding Community association, cooperation and trade agreements and renegotiating the Lomé Convention, for the extradition or punishment of those responsible for such acts;
  5. Asks the Ministers of Foreign Affairs meeting in political cooperation to keep it informed at regular intervals of the progress in this matter;
  6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, to the Council and the Commission and the parliaments of the Member States.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 30, 7. 2. 1977, p. 34.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 299, 12. 12. 1977, p. 24.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 108, 8. 5. 1978, p. 36.

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**RESOLUTION**  
on human rights in Iran

*The European Parliament,*

- recalling the declarations it has repeatedly made against the abuse of fundamental human rights in many parts of the world,
1. Expresses its grave concern about the summary trials and executions which are taking place in Iran;
  2. Calls attention to the statements of the International Commission of Jurists on this matter;
  3. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to make clear to the Iranian authorities the grave harm to the international standing of the new Iranian Government if these excesses continue, bearing in mind that the Iranian revolution was in theory directed against the violation of human rights practised by the previous regime;
  4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

**RESOLUTION**

**embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the draft submitted by the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a recommendation on the ratification of the International Convention for safe containers (CSC)**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the draft submitted by the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 627/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 640/78),
- approves the Commission's draft.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 44, 17. 2. 1979, p. 9.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Decision on setting up a second joint programme of exchanges of young workers within the Community

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (<sup>(1)</sup>),
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 50 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 21/79),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 91/79),
1. Welcomes the Commission's proposal for an improved and extended second programme of exchanges of young workers within the Community;
  2. Endorses the view that so far insufficient attention has been given to the 'human aspects' of the Community and that, especially in view of direct elections to the European Parliament, determined efforts should be made to bring home the European ideal to young people in particular;
  3. Recalls that it has repeatedly found fault with the content of such programmes, which are provided for in the Treaties, and criticized their financial provisions as unsatisfactory during the budget debates;
  4. Hopes therefore that the structural flaws in the 1964 first programme — the small number and inadequate preparation of participants — will be remedied;
  5. Is, however, concerned about the feasibility of achieving the more extensive objective of the second programme with the reduced appropriations in the current budget (650 000 EUA compared with 1 000 000 EUA);
  6. Points out that the somewhat alarming economic and employment situation of young people to whom this programme applies might well incline them to the view that a period spent on an exchange will jeopardize their future prospects and thus create the risk that yet again only the already well-informed 'professional Europeans' will benefit;
  7. Would welcome the extension of the programme to allow young workers from the associated and ACP States to participate;
  8. Feels that the Youth Forum should be consulted during the implementation of the programme.

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(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 81, 28. 3. 1979, p. 16.



**RESOLUTION**  
**on the Second European Social Budget (1976 to 1980)**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the Second European Social Budget (1976 to 1980) (COM(78) 318 final),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 25/79),
1. Welcomes the Second European Social Budget and notes with satisfaction that the changes called for by the committee in the report on the First European Social Budget have been taken into account in the Second European Social Budget;
  2. Expresses its satisfaction that in addition to meeting these demands the new Social Budget does not merely record the situation obtaining over a given period in the past, but contains projections for developments up to 1980;
  3. Notes with satisfaction that the First Budget has not only been updated and expanded but that detailed data on expenditure and receipts have been supplied;
  4. Considers it desirable that in future the volume of social benefits should be considered in relation to the economic situation in each individual Member State;
  5. Notes that the level of expenditure in the area of social security is not an absolutely reliable indicator of the social situation in the Community Member States;
  6. Urges that in future all social benefits should be covered in the social budget; these include:
    - social security,
    - tax concessions,
    - housing and house-building allowances,
    - vocational training,
    - benefits for war victims and the mentally and physically handicapped, especially children,
    - measures to promote asset formation,
    - family benefits;
  7. Considers it desirable that future social budgets should deal with all aspects of social security, including those not discussed in detail here;
  8. Considers it useful to improve the clarity of the report by including graphs, diagrams and statistics, if possible in colour;
  9. Feels that the Social Budget should be drawn up for a period of three years at a time and calls for an annual updating of forecasts for the interim period;
  10. Hopes that future Social Budgets will include a concise summary of their contents;

11. Draws from the present Social Budget the following political conclusions, of which it asks the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education to take account in future work;
12. Hopes that conditions will be created for a policy of individual asset formation for workers, including a share in production capital — not necessarily in the same undertaking;
13. Considers it necessary for housing policy to facilitate home ownership;
14. Calls for the progressive removal of all administrative obstacles to the sale of residential property to guarantee the free movement and mobility of workers;
15. Desires a family policy which guarantees even large families an adequate income for the education of the children and facilitates participation in cultural life;
16. Insists that the Social Budget should provide data demonstrating the unequal treatment of men and women in all areas of social security so that equality can be attained by eliminating irregularities;
17. Stresses that the formulation of harmonized European legislation protecting the interests of war victims and war widows and the physically and mentally handicapped, particularly children, is urgently necessary;
18. Considers it indispensable that, in addition to the information provided by the Social Budget, particularly as regards the social security of the elderly, the policies pursued under the Social Fund, the Regional Fund and other Community mechanisms should be directed through the achievement of full employment, towards ensuring an old-age pension sufficient for the individual to maintain his accustomed standard of living;
19. Considers it essential that social security benefits should be administered in such a way that no one can regard the procedure for obtaining them as degrading;
20. Calls moreover for the implementation of a long-term general European policy designed to enable as many citizens as possible to earn their own living *inter alia* through the creation of additional jobs;
21. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

## RESOLUTION

on draft amending and supplementary budget No 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1979, drawn up by the Council

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to preliminary draft amending and supplementary budget No 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1979 (COM(79) 16),
  - having regard to draft amending and supplementary budget No 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1979, drawn up by the Council (Doc. 67/79),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets and the opinions of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 119/79),
  - recalling its standpoint that a supplementary budget should be introduced only in circumstances that are exceptional, inevitable and unforeseen,
1. Takes the view that an amending and supplementary budget is necessary in order to permit the financing of interest subsidies in respect of lending activities connected with the EMS, and also of measures for the payment of compensation to the United Kingdom;
  2. Regards the appropriations earmarked for the financing of these two categories of measures as non-compulsory expenditure;
  3. Considers that any reference to a specific appropriation or percentage in acts of a legislative nature is without prejudice to the budgetary authority's decision concerning such an appropriation, or to the classification of the expenditure in question.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation concerning interest rebates for certain loans with a structural objective

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 633/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 84/79),
1. Welcomes the principle of creating a subsidized loan mechanism for the 'less prosperous' Member States actively participating in the European monetary system;
  2. Recalls that the Community decision-making process applies in full to the European Council and that its 'resolution' of 4 and 5 December 1978 must therefore be considered as a guideline which the institutions will take as a basis in deciding freely in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Treaties;
  3. Expresses the following reservations, however, about the proposed mechanism:
    - (a) the appropriations earmarked for the interest rebates should be non-compulsory and fixed annually in the budget;
    - (b) financial compensation of the Member States not participating in the European monetary system from the budget should be an exceptional and interim measure and should be reconsidered each year as part of the budgetary procedure;
    - (c) Parliament should be consulted on the Member States which are to receive these rebates; the agreement between the Commission and the European Investment Bank should be officially forwarded to Parliament;
  4. Therefore invites the Commission to adopt the following amendments pursuant to Article 149 of the EEC Treaty;
  5. Once again requests the Commission to ensure that the Community's general financial policy is consistent and coordinated and to submit to Parliament a report on the subject;
  6. Instructs the Committee on Budgets to keep under review the financial transactions involved in this new mechanism;
  7. Reserves the right to open the conciliation procedure should the Council depart from this opinion.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 65, 9. 3. 1979, p. 3.

**Council Regulation concerning interest rebates for certain loans with a structural objective**

Preamble and first recital unchanged

Whereas the European Council, at its meeting of 4 and 5 December 1978, *provided that this system should include* measures to strengthen the economies of the less prosperous Member States taking part in it;

Whereas the European Council, at its meeting of 4 and 5 December 1978 **indicated certain guidelines** for measures to strengthen the economies of the less prosperous Member States taking part in **this system**;

Third to fifth recitals unchanged

Whereas *the European Council requested* the Community institutions and the European Investment Bank to put at the disposal of these States for a five-year period loans of 1 000 million EUA a year on special terms, those made by the Community institutions being within the framework of Council Decision 78/870/EEC;

Whereas the Community institutions and the European Investment Bank **should** put at the disposal of these States for a five-year period loans of **an indicative total** of 1 000 million EUA a year on special terms, those made by the Community institutions being within the framework of Council Decision 78/870/EEC;

Whereas the Community should, during this five-year period, participate in this action by granting interest rebates on these loans of 3 % a year, *totalling* 1 000 million EUA in five annual instalments of 200 million EUA each;

Whereas the Community should, during this five-year period, participate in this action by granting interest rebates on these loans of 3 % a year, **for an indicative total** of 1 000 million EUA in five annual instalments **estimated** at 200 million EUA each;

Eighth and ninth recitals and Article 1 unchanged

*Article 2*

The Council shall decide, on a proposal from the Commission and acting by a qualified majority, which Member State or States shall be eligible for the subsidies described at Article 1.

*Article 2*

The Council shall decide, on a proposal from the Commission and acting by a qualified majority **after consulting the European Parliament** which of the **less-prosperous Community** Member States shall be eligible for the subsidies described at Article 1.

*Article 3*

The interest rate subsidies provided for in this Regulation shall be granted only for loans primarily devoted to financing projects and programmes relating to *the* infrastructure, provided such loans are consistent with the Community's priority objectives, especially those of regional policy, provided they do not distort conditions of competition in any way that is inconsistent with the principles of the relevant provisions of the Treaty, and provided that the investment contributes to increasing gross fixed asset formation in the Member States concerned.

*Article 3*

The interest rate subsidies provided for in this Regulation shall be granted only for loans primarily devoted to financing projects and programmes relating to **technical, economic and social** infrastructure, provided such loans are consistent with the Community's priority objectives, especially those of regional policy, provided they do not distort conditions of competition in any way that is inconsistent with the principles of the relevant provisions of the Treaty, and provided that the investment contributes to increasing gross fixed asset formation **and creating productive jobs** in the Member States concerned.

Articles 4 to 7 unchanged

(\*) For complete text, see OJ No C 65, 9. 3. 1979, p. 3.

*Article 8*

The amount of loans to be subsidized pursuant to this Regulation *shall be* 5 000 million EUA over five years, divided into five annual instalments of 1 000 million EUA each. Over the same period, the amount of interest rate subsidies financed by the budget *shall be* 1 000 million EUA divided into five annual instalments of 200 million EUA each.

*Article 8*

The amount of loans to be subsidized pursuant to this Regulation **is estimated to be** 5 000 million EUA over five years, divided into five annual instalments of 1 000 million EUA each. Over the same period, the amount of interest rate subsidies financed by the budget **is estimated to be** 1 000 million EUA divided into five annual instalments of 200 million EUA each.

Articles 9 and 10 unchanged

*Article 11*

No later than *two years* after this Regulation enters into force, the Commission shall present the Council and the European Parliament with a report on the application of the Regulation, and shall make any proposals for adjustments it may consider necessary.

*Article 11*

No later than **one year** after this Regulation enters into force, the Commission shall present the Council and the European Parliament with a report on the application of the Regulation, and shall make any proposals for adjustments it may consider necessary.

Article 12 unchanged

RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Decision applying Decision 78/870/EEC of 16 October 1978 empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 129 final),
- having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 20/79),
- having regard to its resolution of 12 April 1978 on the Decision empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 14 March 1979 on the amendment of the Financial Regulation and in particular the opening of the conciliation procedure with regard to the budgetization of loans <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets and the opinions of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 45/79),

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 108, 8. 5. 1978, p. 32.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 93, 9. 4. 1979, p. 30.

1. Approves the Commission's proposal to raise an initial loan of 500 million EUA to finance projects in accordance with the general guidelines set out by the Council;
2. Recalls that the extent of the budgetary authority's powers over borrowing and lending operations will have to be established during the conciliation procedure on the amended version of the Financial Regulation, which is due to open before 30 April 1979;
3. Instructs the Committee on Budgets to keep under review the implementation of the investment projects to be financed from the initial loan raised;
4. Reserves the right to initiate the conciliation procedure should the Council depart from this opinion.

#### RESOLUTION

**embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation amending the Staff Regulations of officials and conditions of employment of other servants of the European Communities and establishing an Administrative Tribunal of the European Communities**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (<sup>(1)</sup>),
- having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 276/78),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets and the opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs (Doc. 37/79),
- aware of the growing work-load of cases before the Court of Justice,
- aware of the need to simplify administrative appeals and grievance procedures,
- noting the further information provided by the Commission to its Committee on Budgets as regards the financial implications,
- aware of the need to provide guarantees as regards the right of appeal,
- aware of the vital importance of the full independence of the Tribunal,

1. Approves the Commission's proposal establishing an Administrative Tribunal of the European Communities as being an appropriate means of diminishing the number of purely administrative cases examined by the Court of Justice, subject to the amendments formulated hereafter;
2. Believes that, in order to ensure the independence of the Tribunal, the same conditions, as regards their appointment, should apply to its members as apply to members of the Court of Justice;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 225, 22. 9. 1978, p. 6.

3. Cannot accept the limitation of the right of appeal to questions of law and insists that the rights available to all citizens under Article 173 of the Treaty apply, by analogy, in this case;
4. Insists that the Parliament be consulted on the rules of procedure for the Tribunal, before a decision is taken by Council;
5. Invites the Commission to adopt the following amendments and will convoke the conciliation procedure should Council intend departing, in any significant way, from the views expressed by Parliament.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (\*)

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

**Council Regulation amending the Staff Regulations of officials and conditions of employment of other servants of the European Communities and establishing an Administrative Tribunal of the European Communities**

Preamble and recitals unchanged

*Article 1*

*Article 1*

The Staff Regulations of officials of the European Community are amended as follows:

The Staff Regulations of officials of the European Community are amended as follows:

Paragraphs 1 to 3 unchanged

Paragraph 4 unchanged up to and including Article 91

*'Article 91a*

*'Article 91a*

1. The Court of Justice of the European Communities shall have jurisdiction to hear any appeal to have a decision of the Administrative Tribunal set aside *on grounds of a substantial formal defect, for violation of the Treaties establishing the European Communities, for violation of these Staff Regulations or of the conditions of employment of other servants, or for violation of any other material rule or principle of law.*

1. The Court of Justice of the European Communities shall have jurisdiction to hear any appeal to have a decision of the Administrative Tribunal set aside **by extension of the principles laid down in Article 173 of the EEC Treaty, from which the provisions relating to the setting up of the Tribunal cannot constitute an exception.**

2. Appeals under paragraph 1 shall be filed within two months from notification of the decision to the appellant; appeals filed out of time shall be inadmissible.

2. unchanged

3. An appeal shall have no suspensory effect. However, the Court of Justice may at the appellant's request order a stay of execution of the decision made in the principal action or interim measures where such execution is likely to have harmful consequences which are difficult to redress.

3. unchanged

(\*) For complete text, see OJ No C 225, 22. 9. 1978, p. 6.



4. Where a decision of the Tribunal is set aside in whole or in part by the Court of Justice, the Court may either:

— remit the case to the Tribunal, which shall then apply the law as found by the Court of Justice; or

— give final judgment on the merits; in such event the Court of Justice shall have unlimited jurisdiction in disputes of a financial character.

5. Appeals under this Article shall be investigated and heard as provided in the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice.

5. The following Annex X is added to the Staff Regulations:

4. unchanged

5. unchanged

5. The following Annex X is added to the Staff Regulations:

ANNEX X

ORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES AND RULES GOVERNING ITS MEMBERS

CHAPTER I

Organization of the Administrative Tribunal

Section 1

*Membership of the Tribunal*

*Article 1*

*Article 1*

1. The Administrative Tribunal shall consist of:  
— a President and a Vice-President selected and appointed by the Court of Justice from a list of at least four names presented by the judges appointed as hereinafter prescribed; should no such list be presented within two months following the appointment of the judges, the Court shall select and appoint the President and Vice-President directly; the same procedure shall apply in the event that such a list not be presented within the two months following the termination of this function of the President or Vice-President;

1. The Administrative Tribunal shall consist of:  
— unchanged

- a judge and an alternate judge selected and appointed by the Court of Justice from a list of at least four names presented by the institutions and by other bodies treated as such by virtue of the second paragraph of Article 1 of the Staff Regulations, with the exception of the Court of Justice;
- a judge and an alternate judge selected and appointed by the Court of Justice from a list of at least six names presented by common agreement between the Staff Committees of all the institutions and like bodies.

To establish and publish the lists referred to in the second and third paragraphs above the institutions and like bodies on the one hand and the Staff Committees on the other then shall have a maximum delay period of four months commencing from the date of the request which is simultaneously addressed to them by the President of the Court of Justice.

In the event of failure to designate one of the judges of alternate judges in the manner prescribed above, the Court shall make the appointment directly. The judge thus appointed shall act in that capacity until such time as an appointment is made in the manner prescribed above.

2. If the President or one of the judges is unable to discharge his duties, whether temporarily or permanently, notably by reasons of resignation, compulsory resignation, retirement or death, he shall be replaced by the Vice-President or the alternate judge appointed with him, as the case may be. If the President or one of the judges is permanently unable to discharge his duties, he shall be replaced by the Vice-President or the appropriate alternate judge until a new President or judge is appointed as provided in paragraph 1.

#### *Article 2*

1. The *President and the Vice-President* shall be selected from persons whose independence is beyond doubt and who are jurisconsults of recognized competence, particularly in the field of the rights and obligations of public servants; such persons shall not be officials or other servants of the Communities.

- a judge and an alternate judge selected and appointed by the Court of Justice from a list of at least four names presented by the institutions and by other bodies treated as such by virtue of the second paragraph of Article 1 of the Staff Regulations, with the exception of the Court of Justice; **these persons shall not be or have been officials or other servants of the institutions of the European Communities;**
- a judge and an alternate judge selected and appointed by the Court of Justice from a list of at least four names presented by common agreement between the Staff Committees of all the institutions and like bodies. **These persons shall not be or have been officials or other servants of the institutions of the European Communities.**

unchanged

unchanged

2. unchanged

#### *Article 2*

1. The **members** shall be selected from persons whose independence is beyond doubt **and who possess the qualifications required for appointment to important judicial offices in the Member States** and who are jurisconsults of recognized competence, particularly in the field of the rights and obligations of public servants; such persons shall not be officials or other servants of the Communities.

2. *The judge and the alternate judge to be appointed by virtue of the second indent of Article 1 (1) shall be selected from established officials who are in active employment, have legal training and have legal training and have special competence in the field of the rights and obligations arising from the Staff Regulations.*

2. **deleted**

Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 unchanged

*Article 7*

*Article 7*

The members of the Tribunal shall enjoy full independence in the discharge of their duties. They shall accept no binding orders. *During their term of office they shall not be answerable to the superiors to whom they were answerable in their original institution. No disciplinary action shall be taken against them in respect of the opinions which they express in the discharge of their duties.*

The members of the Tribunal shall enjoy independence in the discharge of their duties. They shall accept no binding orders.

*The same provisions shall apply to the Vice-President and alternate judges when replacing the President or one of the judges.*

Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 unchanged

*Article 12*

*Article 12*

1. *The judges shall for their full term of office be seconded in the interests of the service by their original institution to the Court of Justice, and Article 38 of the Staff Regulations shall apply accordingly.*

1. **deleted**

2. *An alternate judge who is called upon to replace a judge who is unable to discharge his duties for a foreseeable period of three months or more shall for such period be seconded in the interests of the service as provided in paragraph 1.*

2. **deleted**

*An alternate judge who replaces a judge for less than three months shall be granted special leave by his institution for the period required for the discharge of his duties on the Tribunal. He shall then be entitled to reimbursement of any travel and accommodation costs as provided in Articles 11 to 14 of Annex VII to the Staff Regulations.*

Article 13 unchanged

Articles 2, 3 and 4 unchanged

## RESOLUTION

on the administrative expenditure of the European Parliament for 1 January to 31 December 1978  
(1978 financial year)

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to the interim report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 102/79),

1. Points out that:

- (a) available appropriations under the annual budget amount to 100 424 612 EUA;
- (b) appropriations automatically carried forward from 1977 to 1978 amounted to 6 382 946.76 EUA;
- (c) non-automatic carry-forwards from 1977 to 1978 authorized by Parliament amount to 1 267 250 EUA;

2. Notes the following utilization and cancellations in respect of these appropriations:

### A. UTILIZATION

*as regards the appropriations for 1978 (annual budget):*

- (a) 93 001 844.08 EUA were committed;
- (b) 78 468 862.14 EUA were paid;
- (c) 14 532 981.94 EUA remain to be paid;

*as regards the appropriations carried forward from 1977 to 1978:*

- (a) payments from automatic carry-forwards total 5 575 300.42 EUA;
- (b) payments from non-automatic carry-forwards from 1977 to 1978 authorized by Parliament total 45 356.56 EUA.

### B. CANCELLATIONS

3. Notes that the provisions of the Financial Regulation require the following cancellations:

- (a) 7 422 767.92 EUA (7.39 %) of the appropriations for 1978;
- (b) 807 646.34 EUA (12.65 %) of the appropriations automatically carried forward from 1977 to 1978;
- (c) 1 221 893.44 EUA (96.42 %) of the non-automatic carry-forwards from 1977 to 1978 authorized by Parliament;

### C. APPROPRIATIONS TO BE CARRIED FORWARD

4. Notes that outstanding appropriations of 14 532 981.94 EUA are to be carried forward automatically from 1978 to 1979, and that there is no need for non-automatic carry-forwards;

5. Postpones its decision on the discharge for the 1978 financial year, which must be taken pursuant to Rule 50A (2) and (3) of the Rules of Procedure, until the administrative expenditure has been examined by the Court of Auditors in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties;

6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution, the attached accounts and the report of the Committee on Budgets to the Commission to enable it to draw up the revenue and expenditure account and annual balance sheet of the Community institutions.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the draft from the Commission of the European Communities for a Decision concerning coal and coke for the iron and steel industry of the Community

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the draft Commission decision (COM(78) 516 final),
- having been consulted by the Commission (Doc. 576/78),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy and Research and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 69/79),
- referring to its earlier resolutions concerning the energy sector, and, in particular, those on
  - the renewal of the system of aids for coking coal and coke for the Community's iron and steel industry <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - the modifications to Decision 73/287/ECSC concerning coal and coke for the iron and steel industry in the Community <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - future guidelines for the Community's coal policy in the framework of the overall concept of a Community energy policy <sup>(3)</sup>,
  - the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities for a Council Regulation on Community financial measures to promote the use of coal for electricity generation <sup>(4)</sup>,
  - the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation concerning Community aid for financing cyclical stocks of hard coal, coke and patent fuel <sup>(5)</sup>,
  - the second report from the Commission to the Council on the achievement of Community energy policy objectives for 1985, together with a draft Council resolution <sup>(6)</sup>,

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 138, 31. 12. 1972.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 6, 10. 1. 1977, p. 166.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 159, 12. 7. 1976, p. 33.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ C 133, 6. 6. 1977, p. 18.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No C 241, 10. 10. 1977, p. 14.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No C 6, 9. 1. 1978, p. 12.

- the communication from the Commission on the introduction of a Community aid system for intra-Community trade in power station coal <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - the proposal from the Commission for a Regulation on Community financial measures for intra-Community trade in power station coal <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having regard to the resolution of the ECSC Consultative Committee on coal policy <sup>(3)</sup>,
1. Notes once again that better exploitation of energy sources in the Community is necessary for the security of the Community's energy supplies;
  2. Welcomes the Commission's proposal that the system of aids for coal and coke for the iron and steel industry in the Community <sup>(4)</sup> should be renewed,
  3. Recognizes that account has been taken of the difficult situation of the iron and steel industry;
  4. Welcomes the flexibility in the fixing of production and sales aids;
  5. Approves in principle the Commission's objective of making long-term contracts for both producers and consumers a precondition for the granting of aids; calls, however, once again for consideration to be given to the possibility, in exceptional cases, of special authorization being given for aids to short and medium-term supplies;
  6. Welcomes the extension of the system of aids to include coals and cokes destined for the sintering of minerals;
  7. Criticizes the financing of various schemes in the coal sector from different sources, particularly in the case of this draft, under which measures would be financed almost entirely outside the ECSC budget or the general Community budget;
  8. Calls emphatically, therefore, for the budgetization of these resources so that they may be brought under the control of the European Parliament;
  9. Is aware of the problems of financing through the ECSC operational budget in view of the latter's limited resources and therefore calls once again for the customs revenues collected by the Member States on coal and steel products to be transferred in full to the ECSC budget;
  10. Takes the view that this scheme is part of the Community energy policy and that for practical reasons (limited ECSC budget) it should be financed through the EEC budget;
  11. Points, in this connection, to the advantage that the scheme would then enjoy through the possibility of an annual revision in the context of the budgetary procedure;
  12. Approves the Commission's proposal by way of exception for a period of two years, i.e. until 31 December 1980, on the grounds that delays might well otherwise occur;
  13. Calls on the Commission to submit well before the expiry of the new decision and in good time for the 1981 budgetary procedure a revised proposal which provides for uniform financing through the general budget of the European Communities;
  14. Calls on the Commission, in accordance with the commitments it has voluntarily assumed *vis-à-vis* Parliament, to adopt the following amendments:

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 182, 31. 7. 1978, p. 38.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 67, 12. 3. 1979, p. 42.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 304, 20. 12. 1978, p. 7.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 259, 15. 9. 1973, p. 36.

**Commission Decision concerning coal and coke for the iron and steel industry of the  
Community**

Sections I to IV unchanged

Section V, Article 10 unchanged

*Article 11*

1. In an emergency, the Commission may, by decisions taken after consultation with the Consultative Committee and after the unanimous consent of the Council has been given, amend:

- the rate of the sales aids,
- the ceiling to intra-Community trade,
- the rules governing the financing of the special fund,
- the scale referred to in Article 8 (2) (c).

These amendments shall take account of the long-term trend of supply conditions and the supply pattern within the Community.

Paragraphs 2 to 4 unchanged

Articles 12 and 13 unchanged

*Article 14*

This Decision cancels and replaces Decision 73/287/ECSC of 25 July 1973, most recently modified by Decision No 1613/77/ECSC of 15 July 1977. It shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* and shall take effect from 1 January 1979. It shall cease to have effect on 31 December 1981.

This Decision shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

*Article 11*

1. In an emergency, the Commission may, by decisions taken after consultation with the Consultative Committee **and the European Parliament** and after the unanimous consent of the Council has been given, amend:

- the rate of the sales aids,
- the ceiling to intra-Community trade,
- the rules governing the financing of the special fund,
- the scale referred to in Article 8 (2) (c).

These amendments shall take account of the long-term trend of supply conditions and the supply pattern within the Community.

*Article 14*

This Decision cancels and replaces Decision 73/287/ECSC of 25 July 1973, most recently modified by Decision No 1613/77/ECSC of 15 July 1977. It shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* and shall take effect from 1 January 1979. It shall cease to have effect on 31 December 1980.

This Decision shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

(1) For complete text, see Doc. 576/78.

## RESOLUTION

### on Community participation in space research

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the report by the Committee on Energy and Research (Doc. 2/79),
  - recalling the resolution of 14 January 1974 (1) in which the Council decided on the progressive development of a policy in the field of science and technology,
1. Stresses the importance of the benefits which the Community could derive in the short term from space activities, in particular in the following sectors:
    - telecommunications (telephone and telegraph with fixed or mobile stations, information networks, television broadcasts, education), and air traffic and shipping control;
    - earth observation (meteorology and climatology, study of the Earth's resources with particular reference to agriculture, prospecting for mineral and oil deposits, land use, fishery resources, environmental quality control);
    - scientific research (astronomical observation of the universe, space physics, planetary exploration);and the industrial benefits of the technological results of space programmes;
  2. Stresses the growing economic and political importance of space, and the long-term benefits to the Community of new space applications under study, particularly in the following sectors:
    - materials science (manufacture of new substances or improvement of known substances in metallurgy, electronics and optics) and
    - biology and medical research;
  3. Believes that Europe cannot depend on outside sources to meet its own needs but that on the contrary the Community must, as far as possible, within the framework of an effective policy of international cooperation, play a significant role in the main sectors of space activity and make the necessary resources available to this end;
  4. Believes that the Community possesses the necessary intellectual and technological resources (such as the activities of the JRC at Ispra) and the industrial and financial means to play an important role in space and that the programmes of the European Space Agency (ESA) represent one of the sectors in which European cooperation has proved most effective;
  5. Believes that the Community can expect to play a decisive role in space only if it draws up a space policy setting out long-term objectives, providing the necessary funds and ensuring the active participation of all its member countries within a general European policy embracing the scientific, technological, industrial and economic sectors;
  6. Asks the Commission to consider space research activities within the framework of the development of an overall Community policy for science and technology, by establishing relations with the ESA with a view to the coordination of space research programmes with Community projects;

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(1) OJ No C 7, 29. 1. 1974, p. 6.



7. Urges the Commission, therefore, to assist the ESA in drawing up a comprehensive programme to meet the likely requirements of the Community Member States for the next 10 years, and to cooperate fully in ensuring that this programme is implemented as efficiently as possible;

8. Considers that the Community should promote cooperation with the developing countries, covering both the formulation of proposals for research programmes and the provision of services (education, meteorology, resources, telecommunications), and with the aim of exploiting their natural resources;

9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

#### RESOLUTION

on the operation of the Euratom inspectorate with particular reference to the allocation of duties between the Commission of the European Communities, the Governments of the Member States and the International Atomic Energy Agency in respect of the inspection of fissile materials in the EAEC

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy and Research (Doc. 3/79),

1. Is totally opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
2. Feels that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would be more likely to occur as a result of actions by governments rather than by terrorist groups or other non-governmental agencies;
3. Believes that, by adopting appropriate guarantees, it is possible to supply nuclear technology and materials to non-nuclear weapon States, and that the refusal to supply such technology and materials will not prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
4. Believes that the proliferation of nuclear weapons can be prevented by increased political action designed to promote further accessions to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and by ensuring that it is strictly applied;
5. Points out that refusal by a nuclear weapon State to supply equipment, materials and scientific and technical information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to non-nuclear weapon States party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty would constitute a breach of Article IV of that Treaty;
6. Confirms the essential and compatible roles of both the Euratom inspection system and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in detecting possible diversion of nuclear materials;
7. Emphasizes the supranational character of the Euratom inspection system, and recognizes the expertise developed by Euratom in the field of nuclear inspection and materials accounting;
8. Considers it important that Euratom safeguards be applied uniformly in all Member States to all nuclear materials for civilian use, and that Euratom continue to have full rights of inspection in all civilian nuclear installations in the Community;

9. Calls on the Commission and the Council to ensure that the established political position of Euratom in relation to the International Atomic Energy Agency be maintained in accordance with the Non-Proliferation Treaty;

10. Feels that Euratom's budget must be sufficient to enable it to maintain its technical efficiency at a high level and to provide the staff needed to fulfil its obligations under both the Euratom Treaty and the Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

11. Recognizes the need for close cooperation between Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and welcomes the appointment of a permanent Euratom representative in Vienna;

12. Believes that the Community as such should become a party to the International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials;

13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

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#### RESOLUTION

##### on the accident at the Three-Mile Island nuclear power station

*The European Parliament,*

- considering the growing contribution made by nuclear energy in the Community,
- highly concerned at the recent accident at the nuclear power station near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

1. Calls on the Commission immediately to draw up a report on the causes and consequences of the accident at the Three-Mile Island nuclear power station;
  2. Asks the Commission to present this report at the next part-session of the European Parliament in order that possible implications of this accident for the Community's nuclear programme may be considered;
  3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.
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## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation on Community aid for industrial restructuring and conversion operations

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Article 375 of Section III — Commission — of the general budgets of the Community for the financial years 1978 and 1979, which empowers the Commission to grant structural aid in certain sectors,
- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (<sup>(1)</sup>),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 456/78),
- having regard to the two proposals for Decisions presented by the Commission to the Council (COM(78) 769 final),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education and the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 637/78),

1. Notes that the changes now taking place in the international division of labour, the prices of certain basic raw materials and the structure of demand have increased and in some cases even produced in certain sectors excess production capacity for which structural rather than economic factors are responsible;
2. Considers that, if a measure of competitiveness is to be restored to these sectors so that they are again able to cope with international competition, restructuring measures involving increased productivity and, in many cases, a cut-back in production and hence in manpower, will have to be taken as a matter of urgency;
3. Notes that restructuring is always easier at times of economic expansion but that, in social terms, it heavily penalizes workers threatened by redundancy, while creating economic difficulties for undertakings whose financial strength and investment capacity are impaired as a result of excess production capacity;
4. Considers that, in order to provide alternative employment for persons who lose their jobs for the above reasons, measures for conversion to other production sectors must be implemented in parallel with the restructuring measures;
5. Notes that investment in conversion schemes is also easier at time of economic expansion, but more difficult when the threat of unemployment is more serious and the prospects of a strong recovery in demand as an incentive to substantial new investment are uncertain;
6. Considers that the public authorities should support any industrial community faced with such difficulties by applying a policy of growth and introducing measures to facilitate the process of restructuring and conversion required in the most severely affected sectors;
7. Believes that, the Community must adopt a constructive and overall policy of balanced expansion — which must be the first concern of every community and national economic policy — and that efforts should be concentrated on measures likely to promote industrial restructuring and conversion schemes;

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(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 272, 16. 11. 1978, p. 3.

8. Notes that:

- in view of the degree of interdependence already achieved between the Member States economies,
- the progress made towards the adoption of a common approach towards the rest of the world, and
- the commitment made by the Community and its Member States to work for a greater measure of integration and strengthen the common external economic policy,

it is essential that the structural measures taken by the Member States should be compatible, convergent and conducive to increased solidarity between the various countries, regions and social classes; in the absence of the desired compatibility, convergence and solidarity, inconsistencies and divergencies would grow steadily more pronounced, while the small measure of solidarity so far achieved would be destroyed;

9. Considers that full implementation of the norms to complete the common market laid down in the EEC Treaty — abolition of technical barriers, opening up of public contracts, legislative and fiscal harmonization, compliance with the rules of competition — is necessary but not sufficient to achieve the gradual convergence and integration of the national economies; consequently, considers that the Commission cannot confine itself to acting as guardian of these norms but must be provided with adequate financial resources allowing it to guide and orient the national restructuring and conversion operations in such a way as to achieve the increased convergence and integration of Member States' economies;

10. Considers that it would be useful, notwithstanding the fact that Article 205 of the EEC Treaty authorizes the Commission to use on its own responsibility the funds assigned to it under the budget, to introduce a Community Regulation that provides a permanent legal basis for the measures in question, since it is not enough simply to make an annual budgetary allocation for the purpose;

11. Believes the granting of interest rebates and investment premiums to be a satisfactory procedure provided that it has a significant impact on the projects for which aid is to be granted;

12. In this connection, considers that the flexible procedure proposed by Article 3 (2) for the rate of rebate is a step in the right direction, but that it is not taken far enough in the proposal for a Regulation; feels that in order to take account of the far more advantageous conditions for restructuring and conversion operations in low-interest rate countries as compared with high-interest rate countries, the rebates should not be calculated on the basis of a points system but as a percentage of the rates at which the loan has been granted;

13. Considers that the decision by the Council on the sectors to which financial aid may be granted (Article 1 (2)) must be taken in the light of an opinion from the European Parliament, and taking account also of the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee; regrets, in this connection, that the two recent proposals for Decisions presented by the Commission to the Council concerning the designation of sectors of the shipbuilding and textiles industries, particularly man-made fibres, have not been submitted to the European Parliament for opinion;

14. Believes that, while the advisory role of the Committee (Article 7) is sufficiently clear as regards the grant of rebates and premiums, the same cannot be said of the opinion concerning implementing measures and guidelines. Article 8 (4) empowers the Advisory Committee to divest the Commission of its responsibilities and transfer them to the Council, which is unacceptable;

15. Deems it proper that the Commission should submit every year to the Council and Parliament a report on the implementation of the Regulation during the previous year; feels, however, that if it is to be of maximum use the report should also contain a description and an estimate of the size and type of the structural projects carried out by the Member States as well as an assessment of the national measures which, by reason of their scope, should be supported by the Community; only in this way will the European Parliament be in a position to assess the quantitative value of Article 375 of the budget of the Community;

16. Considers, following the experience of the Americans and Japanese, that it is necessary to refer restructuring problems for analysis and study on a long-term basis to a technological forecasting unit, such as the European Communities Institute for Economic Analysis and Research which, because of the delay in the Council, has not yet been established;
17. Recognizes the vital importance, from the point of view of industrial policy, of action to counter the far-reaching and long-term structural crisis, but considers that, having regard to the scale of the crisis, the importance of a social policy capable of meeting the challenge also needs to be stressed;
18. Draws particular attention to the need to take into account the social and regional effects of the proposed industrial restructuring projects and to incorporate these into the framework of criteria for the provision of aid on an equal footing with the objective of economic efficiency;
19. Points out that a regional development policy which promotes new economic activity by unilateral investment in sectors particularly at risk could increase the danger of a transfer of unemployment and thereby place the objective of the projects in considerable jeopardy;
20. Strongly urges that existing legal and financial instruments should be applied effectively at the first sign of sectoral difficulties in order to prevent further deterioration in the situation favouring the formation of oligopolies by the stronger undertakings and aggravating economic and financial imbalances between the Member States, both developments which would place additional difficulties in the way of a Community social policy, the rudiments of which already exist although it has yet scarcely made itself felt in practice;
21. Considers it useful in this connection to create an effective mechanism for the coordination of national and Community aid policies in order to ensure that the planned aid does not, as hitherto, serve as a welcome supplement to the budgets for already-planned national projects and thus fail to be effective in the context of a Community structural policy, which must benefit not only the undertakings, but also and above all the workers in the Community;
22. Urges the Commission to give the trade unions an active role in the allocation of the stipulated aid and to take account of other factors such as the reorganization of working hours and lowering of the retirement age in the context of the measures required for humanizing work;
23. Calls on the Commission to give an initial indication of whether and to what extent the proposals it has already put forward for the shipbuilding, man-made fibre and steel sectors have begun to show effects and which other sectors, in its opinion, must be given specially favourable treatment in the context of the present proposal;
24. Requests the Commission to adopt the following amendments pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty and to submit to the Council the amended proposal for a Regulation.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES <sup>(1)</sup>

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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**Council Regulation on Community aid for industrial restructuring and conversion operations**

Preamble and recitals unchanged

*Article 1*

*Article 1*

Paragraph 1 unchanged

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<sup>(1)</sup> For complete text, see OJ No C 272, 16. 11. 1978, p. 3.

2. The Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, shall decide, by a qualified majority on those sectors to which aid may be granted.

2. The Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, **and after hearing the opinion of the European Parliament**, shall decide, by a qualified majority, on those sectors to which aid may be granted.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 unchanged

Article 2 unchanged

Article 3

Article 3

Paragraph 1 unchanged

2. Interest rebates shall be granted for a part of loans not exceeding 50 % of the cost of eligible investment, and in the case of conversion, the said part shall not exceed 25 000 EUA per job created. The rebate shall be for a period of five years and amount to *three percentage points, but shall, in any case, not exceed 40 %* of the rate of interest payable on the loan. *Exceptionally*, the rebate may be raised to *the lower of five percentage points or two thirds* of the relevant rate of interest for the same period of five years for conversion investment undertaken:

- (a) in the least favoured regions or zones particularly affected by restructuring;
- (b) by small and medium sized enterprises.

2. Interest rebates shall be granted for a part of loans not exceeding 50 % of the cost of eligible investment, and in the case of conversion, the said part shall not exceed 25 000 EUA per job created. The rebate shall amount to 40 % of the rate of interest payable on the loan and shall be for a period of five years. The rebate may be raised to two-thirds of the relevant rate of interest for the same period of five years for conversion investment undertaken:

- (a) unchanged
- (b) unchanged

Paragraphs 3 and 4 unchanged

Articles 4 to 7 unchanged

Article 8

Article 8

Paragraphs 1 to 3 unchanged

4. For questions relating to measures in implementation of this Regulation or to the policy statement referred to in Article 3 (4), the Commission shall consult the committee. The Commission decisions shall apply immediately. However, if a decision is not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, *it shall forthwith be communicated by the Commission to the Council. In that event the Commission shall defer the application of the decision which it has adopted for not more than two months from the date of such communication. The Council, acting by qualified majority, may take a different decision within this period.*

4. For questions relating to measures in implementation of this Regulation or to the policy statement referred to in Article 3 (4), the Commission shall consult the committee. The Commission decisions shall apply immediately. However, if a decision is not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, **the Commission shall re-examine its decision in the light of the arguments adduced by the committee. The Commission may withdraw, amend or confirm the draft: it shall adopt the decision accordingly.**

Articles 9 to 12 unchanged

## RESOLUTION

on the form, status, context and application of the Code of Conduct for Community companies with subsidiaries, branches or representation in South Africa

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 70/79),
- deeply concerned at the pursuit of racial policies and denial of fundamental civil and human rights by the South African Government,
- having regard to the dangerous and unstable situation created by these policies in southern Africa and the threat it represents to world peace,

1. Strongly condemns, on political, humanitarian and moral grounds, the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa, a unique form of the violation of human rights since it is expressly written into the constitution of that country and the fate of the individual is determined by the colour of his skin alone, both at present and in the future;

2. Welcomes the fact that both the Community and its Member States have repeatedly and unequivocally condemned South Africa's racial policy and have joined with all civilized countries in rejecting the establishment of homelands, since the Bantustan system serves only to consolidate the apartheid policy, but notes that the severe condemnations delivered by the various international authorities concerned have not always been reflected in the conduct of relations with South Africa;

3. Considers that, although the Code of Conduct adopted on 20 September 1977 within the framework of political cooperation is not legally binding and depends on voluntary implementation, it represents a credibility test for the political will of the Nine and must be a decisive factor in the establishment of an overall strategy to combat apartheid, starting with the vital sector of employment;

4. Regrets, however, that certain passages of the Code of Conduct are imprecise and superficial and have been drafted in a psychologically unfortunate style; in particular, this anti-apartheid document is itself incomplete inasmuch as it refers only to black African workers and fails totally to acknowledge that South African society also includes Asians and coloureds, who are likewise affected by the apartheid policy;

5. Therefore urges those responsible to correct as soon as possible the inadequacies referred to in Section III (2) of the explanatory statement (Content of the Code of Conduct) and to expand or amend the text of the Code accordingly, in particular Articles 1 (c) and (e), 2 (b), 3, 4 (b) and 5 (b);

6. Considers that several provisions of the present Code of Conduct should be improved, particularly as regards the fixing of minimum wages and the systematic surveillance of the application of the Code; also feels, in this connection, that the governments of the Nine must jointly exert pressure, possibly including the imposition of legal and financial sanctions on EEC undertakings whose subsidiaries, branches or representation refuse to cooperate in the implementation of the Code's provisions;

7. Deplores the fact that the Code was not drafted in close cooperation with the employers' and workers' organizations responsible for its implementation and application, and further regrets that these organizations were not informed of the objectives of this policy until a relatively late stage;

8. Calls on the Foreign Ministers of the Nine meeting in political cooperation to examine, as soon as possible, ways of improving the Code of Conduct, and to collaborate closely on this task, and on the future application of the Code, with the Commission, the Economic and Social Committee and representatives of both sides of industry;
9. Calls, moreover, on the Council to initiate an information and publicity campaign to explain the content and objectives of the Code of Conduct to the citizens of the European Community; further considers it essential for the governments of the Member States to provide the mass media with precise information on the application and effects of the Code of Conduct;
10. Considers it illogical that the Code should have been adopted by a Community decision, while the responsibility for ensuring its observance and application rests with the Member States; therefore calls on the nine governments of the Member States to agree as soon as possible on a common formula for the application of the Code, in order to eliminate from the outset any disadvantages or distortions of competition that could affect individual companies;
11. Therefore calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council or the Commission to inform Parliament immediately of the measures envisaged or already initiated by the governments to ensure the uniform application of the Code throughout the Community;
12. Requests its members to keep in close touch, in their national parliaments, with the measures taken by their respective national governments to implement the Code of Conduct and, where necessary, to initiate appropriate action themselves;
13. Regrets that when adopting the Code of Conduct, the EEC Foreign Ministers did not at the same time agree on a model for the drawing up of company reports, a vital precondition for the uniform application of the Code; calls on the Foreign Ministers, therefore, to make good this omission without delay;
14. Stresses the importance of Article 7 of the Code of Conduct as a means of exercising control and calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation specifically:
  - to report annually to Parliament on the application of the Code of Conduct by Community companies which have their legal or actual headquarters in the Community and maintain subsidiaries in South Africa, and
  - to submit the reports drawn up by these Community companies to Parliament;
15. Recalls in this connection the assurances given in the past by various Presidents-in-Office of the Council both to Parliament and to the Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Convention that they would keep Parliament informed on observance of the Code;
16. Takes the view that the systematic evaluation of these reports should be organized centrally, and hopes that this task will be delegated to the Commission; also feels that an *ad hoc* working party of the Committee on Development and Cooperation should be set up to scrutinize the reports of the companies concerned;
17. Calls for the whole question of the Code of Conduct to be transferred from the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to the Council, since it will be possible to establish a clear policy and ensure that the Code is fairly applied and respected by Community companies only if there is coordination between the Commission, the Council and Parliament;
18. Considers that, at the present time, a general economic boycott by the EEC against South Africa would not be realistic and would probably be counterproductive; strongly hopes, nevertheless, that the Community will consider and propose, first of all in the UN, a programme of specific political measures and actions which should be progressively adopted by the entire international community in order to induce the South African Government to end, *de facto* and *de jure*, all forms of racial discrimination;
19. Calls, however, for a systematic examination of measures that might be deployed at Community level to compel Community companies to observe the rules of the Code of Conduct; if the application of the Code in its present form proves ineffective, consideration should also be given to how the Community could use its economic power to force South Africa to change its apartheid policy;



20. Believes that the adoption of the Code of Conduct must be followed by action in other areas and that, in particular existing cultural agreements between Community countries and South Africa should be denounced, since there is a contradiction between the concept of culture and that of apartheid;
21. Considers it very important for the principles proclaimed in the Code of Conduct to be applied also by the industrialized nations outside the European Community, and therefore welcomes the fact that the Community has already taken steps to this end within the OECD;
22. Supports the measures to eliminate apartheid policy urged by the various institutions of the Lomé Convention, in particular the Joint Committee, and in this connection welcomes the exceptional financial aid which the Community grants to ACP States particularly hard hit by South Africa's racial policy and which it intends to be seen as a clear political gesture;
23. Hopes that, in the spirit of partnership of the Lomé Convention, practical expression will be given on the European side to the joint declarations and resolutions adopted with the Community's ACP partners at the last meetings of the Consultative Assembly and the Joint Committee;
24. Hopes that with the renegotiation of the ACP-EEC Convention, exceptional aid to these countries will be increased substantially, either by extending the possibilities for which Article 59 of the Lomé Convention already provides or by creating an additional special action programme;
25. Repeats its view that observance of the embargo on arms supplies, control of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, an end to the financing of South African industry by European banks and refusal to grant credit guarantees and export licences represent effective means of combating apartheid;
26. Calls on the Community to develop at long last a constructive and coherent policy on Africa which would treat the problem of South Africa as a special case, since a worsening of the situation in that part of the world would have serious consequences, not only for the African continent itself, but also for all of Europe's political, economic and strategic relations with Africa and the rest of the world;
27. Welcomes the Community's unequivocal condemnation of the apartheid system, but feels bound to point out that this alone cannot form the basis of a policy on Africa; indeed, it is essential that, by adopting the Code of Conduct, the Community should not purely and simply pass on its responsibility for the abolition of apartheid and thus admit to an inability to find an overall solution to this delicate problem by its own efforts;
28. Therefore urges the Community to pursue a 'Realpolitik' by evolving, in parallel with its condemnations of apartheid, a strategy which establishes and guarantees the right of existence of all ethnic groups, this being an indispensable condition for a peaceful solution to racial conflict;
29. Is convinced that the EEC is not equipped, in institutional terms, to make an effective contribution to the solution of serious crises, in Africa or elsewhere in the world; consequently, calls upon all those responsible in the Community to take cognizance of Europe's responsibility for safeguarding world peace and to establish a vigorous and dynamic policy which could help to achieve a balance of world power which would not be based exclusively on relations between the superpowers, and to promote the right of Third World countries to choose the way in which they should develop, exercise their sovereignty and cooperate at international level, free of any prior obligation to ally with any one bloc;
30. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission and to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

## RESOLUTION

on the signature of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel and a Community contribution to a comprehensive peace settlement

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its resolution on the historic meeting between Mr Anwar-el-Sadat and Mr Menachem Begin <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution on the outcome of the Camp David Summit <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the statement on the signature of the Peace Treaty made on 26 March 1979 by the Nine Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation,
- having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 82/79),

1. Warmly welcomes the signature of a treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel after 30 years of hostilities and shares the desire of its signatories that this event should be considered as the first important step in the direction of a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict;

2. Congratulates President Carter on his perseverance and dedication, and President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin on their courageous efforts in laying the foundations of a just and lasting peace in this area;

3. Endorses the declaration made by the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation in Paris on 26 March 1979;

4. Urges the Council and Commission and the Governments of the Member States to do all in their power to intensify, within the framework of the Community and of European political cooperation, the existing links between the Community, Egypt and Israel and to offer stronger cooperation to those States of the area which are willing to participate in the process of achieving a comprehensive peace settlement;

5. Requests the Commission to bring forward concrete proposals to increase industrial cooperation between the Community and Israel and the Community and Egypt, as a contribution to the development of the region, and including suggestions for specific projects, in order to increase the industrial capacity of both countries and to diversify their economies;

6. Emphasizes the desire of the European Parliament to seek to make an effective contribution to the Community's efforts to assist in the achievement of a comprehensive settlement;

7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission, to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, to the governments of the Member States, the United States of America, Israel and Egypt and to the Knesset and the People's Assembly of Egypt.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 6, 9. 1. 1978, p. 47.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 261, 6. 4. 1978, p. 32.

## RESOLUTION

on the preparations for the Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Manila — May 1979)

### *The European Parliament,*

1. Emphasizes the need to achieve a more equitable and humane world economic order and stresses the role to be played here by the industrialized countries and, in particular, the countries of the European Community;
2. Feels that it is essential to proceed within international organizations of an economic character by common action and urges that the Community should, on this basis, participate in all the meetings still to be held on individual commodities and the common fund;
3. Notes in this connection that whenever the Community adopts a clear and unified position it plays an important dynamic and mediating role in the negotiations; accordingly stresses the need to intensify this role of the Community and to give a sufficiently broad mandate to the Commission;
4. Welcomes the progress achieved in Geneva in March 1979 within Unctad in connection with the common fund to be set up as part of the integrated commodities programme;
5. Hopes that the Member States will make a positive contribution to the financing of the two sections of the common fund and, in particular, that the Member States' contributions to this fund will be financed from the Community budget;
6. Appeals to all the Community Member States to write off a substantial part of the public debt of the poorest developing countries; requests the Member States to consider the contribution which the Community could make in this field by repaying the debts relating to certain loans to the poorest developing countries and by entering an appropriate item in the budget;
7. Appeals to all the Member States shortly to raise their net contribution to development aid to 0.7 % of gross national product;
8. Urges that the Community take up a positive position on the questions of marketing and processing to be raised at the Conference;
9. Is of the opinion that the Community should adopt an open position on the question of protectionism; feels that safeguard clauses in the event of serious disturbance of the market should be applied only on a temporary and non-discriminatory basis and should be open to discussion;
10. Regrets the lack of agreement on the code governing the transfer of technology and hopes that the European Community and its Member States will shortly be able to adopt a more flexible attitude, above all in respect of the legal nature of the code;
11. Recommends increased cooperation with the poorest developing countries and urgently requests the European Community to adapt its development cooperation policy more closely to the level of development of the countries in the 'Group of 77';
12. Calls for Unctad's initiating role to be strengthened, while at the same time recognizing its value as a negotiating body;
13. Points out once more the need for a more effective international division of labour and emphasizes in this connection that the Community and its Member States should launch a major campaign to inform the electorate;
14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission and, for information, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council<sup>(1)</sup>,
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 100 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 351/76),
- finding that Article 100 of the Treaty establishing the EEC constitutes the proper legal basis for the proposal for a Directive,
- having regard to the report of the Legal Affairs Committee and the opinions of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 71/79);

1. Welcomes the proposed Directive as a necessary precondition for the achievement of a system of competition and free movement of goods and as an essential component of a Community policy for consumer protection;
2. Requests the Commission to report to Parliament and Council, five years after the entry into force — in implementation of Article 13 — of the national provisions necessary to comply with the Directive, on the advisability of transferring liability — wholly or in part, generally or in respect of certain risks only — from the producer to a guarantee fund, more particularly with a view to protecting consumers and producers against development risks;
3. Invites the Commission to adopt the following amendments pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 241, 14. 10. 1976, p. 9.

**Council Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and  
administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products**

Preamble and first to fifth recitals unchanged

*Whereas liability cannot be excluded for those products which at the time when the producer put them into circulation could not have been regarded as defective according to the state of science and technology (development risks), since otherwise the consumer would be subjected without protection to the risk that the defectiveness of a product is discovered only during use;*

**deleted**

Remaining recitals unchanged

*Article 1*

The producer of an article shall be liable for damage caused by a defect in the article, whether or not he knew or could have known of the defect.

*The producer shall be liable even if the article could not have been regarded as defective in the light of the scientific and technological development at the time when he put the article into circulation.*

*Article 1*

The producer of an article, **even where it is incorporated in immovable property**, shall be liable for damage caused by a defect in the article, whether or not he knew or could have known of the defect.

The producer **shall not be liable if he can produce evidence that the article cannot be considered defective** in the light of the state of scientific and technological development at the time when the article **was put** into circulation.

**Article 1a**

**In the case envisaged in Article 1, the producer shall not be liable where, as soon as he has become or**

(\*) OJ No C 241, 14. 10. 1976, p. 9.

*Article 2*

'Producer' means the producer of the finished article, the producer of any material or component, and any person who, by putting his name, trademark, or other distinguishing feature on the article, represents himself as its producer.

Where the producer of the article cannot be identified, each supplier of the article shall be treated as its producer unless he informs the injured person, within a reasonable time, of the identity of the person who supplied him with the article.

Any person who imports into the European Community an article for resale or similar purpose shall be treated as the producer.

*Article 3*

Where two or more persons are liable in respect of the same damage, they shall be liable jointly and severally.

*Article 4*

A product is defective when it does not provide for persons or property the safety which a person is entitled to expect.

*Article 2*

ought to have become cognizant of the defect, he has taken adequate and timely steps to inform the public and adopted furthermore all measures which, having regard to the circumstances of the case, might reasonably help to eliminate the injurious effects of the defect.

The burden of proving satisfaction of the obligations referred to in the previous paragraph shall lie with the producer.

unchanged

The producer of an agricultural, craft or artistic product shall not be liable under this Directive for damages caused by defects therein where such a product clearly does not present the attributes of industrial production

unchanged

unchanged

*Article 3*

Where two or more persons are liable in respect of the same damage, they shall be liable jointly and severally, **each person retaining the right to compensation from the others.**

*Article 4*

A product is defective when, **being used for the purpose for which it is apparently intended,** it does not provide for persons or property the safety which a person is entitled to expect, **taking into account all the circumstances, including its presentation and the time at which it was put into circulation.**

*Article 5*

The producer shall not be liable if he proves that he did not put the article into circulation or that it was not defective when he put it into circulation.

*Article 6*

For the purpose of Article 1 'damage' means:

- (a) death or personal injuries;
- (b) damage to or destruction of any item of property other than the defective article itself where the item of property
  - (i) is of a type ordinarily required for private use or consumption; and
  - (ii) was not acquired or used by the claimant for the purpose of his trade, business or profession.

*Article 7*

The total liability of the producer provided for in this Directive for all personal injuries caused by identical articles having the same defect *shall be* limited to 25 million European units of account (EUA).

The liability of the producer provided for by this Directive in respect of damage to property shall be limited *per capita*:

- in the case of movable property to 15 000 EUA, and
- in the case of immovable property to 50 000 EUA.

*Article 5*

The producer shall not be liable if he proves that, **having regard to all the circumstances, either** he did not put the article into circulation or it was not defective when he put it into circulation.

**In accordance with the laws of the Member States, the producer may raise the defence of contributory negligence on the part of the injured person or of any other person for whom the injured person is responsible by virtue of national law.**

*Article 6*

For the purpose of Article 1 'damage' means:

- (a) unchanged
- (b) damage to or destruction of any item of property other than the defective article itself where the item of property
  - (i) is of a type ordinarily required for private use or consumption; and
  - (ii) was not acquired or used by the claimant **exclusively** for the purpose of his trade, business or profession.

**Claims for payment of compensation for pain and suffering and for non-material damage may be awarded according to the laws of the Member States.**

*Article 7*

The total liability of the producer provided for in this Directive for all personal injuries caused by identical articles having the same defect **may be limited to a maximum amount which is to be determined by a qualified majority of the Council acting on a proposal from the Commission. Prior to any such determination by the Council this amount shall be fixed at 25 million European units of account (EUA).**

unchanged

The European unit of account (EUA) is as defined by *Commission Decision No 3289/75/ECSC of 18 December 1975*.

The equivalent in national currency shall be determined by applying the conversion rate prevailing on the day preceding the date on which the amount of compensation is finally fixed.

The Council shall, on a *proposal* from the Commission, examine every three years and, if necessary, revise the amounts specified in *EUA* in this Article, having regard to economic and monetary movement in the Community.

Article 8 unchanged

*Article 9*

The liability of the producer shall be extinguished upon the expiry of 10 years from the end of the calendar year in which the defective article was put into circulation by the producer, unless the injured person has in the meantime instituted proceedings against the producer.

Articles 10 to 15 unchanged

The European unit of account (EUA) is as defined by **Article 10 of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977**.

unchanged

The Council shall, on a **report** from the Commission, examine every three years the amounts specified in this Article. Where necessary, the Council shall, **acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission**, revise or cancel the amount specified in paragraph 1 of this Article or revise the amounts specified in the second paragraph, taking into consideration economic and monetary movement in the Community.

*Article 9*

The liability of the producer shall be extinguished if an action is not brought within 10 years from the date on which the producer put into circulation the individual product which caused the damage.



## RESOLUTION

### on the manufacture, distribution and use of pharmaceutical preparations

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by the Socialist Group (Doc. 18/78),

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 664/78).

1. Notes that the structure of the pharmaceutical industry is characterized by a substantial concentration of supply in certain categories of therapeutical products and that, where a structure of this nature obtains, the possibility of the rules of competition being infringed, for instance in the matter of price fixing, cannot be ruled out;
2. Stresses that such a structure calls for great vigilance on the part of the Commission as regards compliance with the rules on competition laid down by the EEC Treaty;
3. Notes with satisfaction the Commission's successful efforts to ensure compliance with the rules on competition laid down by the Treaty; points, however, to the need for the Commission constantly to consider ways of detecting even more efficiently and quickly distortions of competition, for example, with respect of the methods of fixing transfer prices;
4. Is aware of the restrictions imposed by Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty and of the interpretation of those articles when distortions of competition are being dealt with;
5. Urges, as it has repeatedly done in the past, the Council to approve as quickly as possible the Commission's proposal on the control of concentrations between undertakings;
6. Considers that in view of the low price elasticity, which provides opportunities for abuse in price fixing, and in view of the heavy burden borne by the social security systems, supervision at national and Community level of the prices charged for pharmaceutical preparations may prove beneficial;
7. Stresses, however, that the price control measures taken by the Member States should be compatible with the Treaty and that they should not restrict intra-Community trade;
8. Calls on the Commission to undertake a careful investigation into the compatibility with the Treaty of the various national price control systems for pharmaceutical products and to submit its findings to Parliament; reminds the Commission of its responsibility for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty and, accordingly, to take immediate action should particular national price control systems prove to be incompatible with the Treaty;
9. Feels that in the case of the categories of therapeutical products on which there is marked concentration, the Commission should keep a close watch on price differences and that, in accordance with the task it set itself in the Fourth Report on competition policy, it should investigate instances of notable price differences and determine whether these are not in part due to a breach of the rules on competition;
10. Considers that if an understanding of the price situation in the Community is to be gained, the cooperation of the national authorities is absolutely essential; regrets, however, that more often than not, such cooperation is inadequate;
11. Requests the Commission to consider how consultations with national price bodies might be arranged and to draw up an appropriate proposal;
12. Points out that while the Directives already approved for the elimination of barriers to intra-Community trade in pharmaceutical products, under which licences for marketing are issued at national level, certainly constitute an important step towards free trade in pharmaceutical products, they do not eliminate all barriers to such trade;

13. Requests the Commission, therefore, to submit as quickly as possible a new proposal for the mutual recognition by the Member States of national licences or of the introduction of a Community licence for the marketing of pharmaceutical products, so that free trade in pharmaceutical products is fully implemented;
14. Requests the Commission to submit as soon as possible an amended proposal on advertising and information in the pharmaceutical industry, in particular with a view to combating the misuse of pharmaceutical preparations;
15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

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#### RESOLUTION

##### on the accession of the European Community to the European Convention on Human Rights

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its resolution of 13 April 1978 on the legal policy of the European Community (1),
- having regard to the progress achieved at the round table convened by it from 26 to 28 October 1978 in Florence,
- having regard to the need, in the run-up to the elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, to make clear to the Community citizen that his rights in the Community must be strengthened and in what way this is to be done,

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(1) OJ No C 108, 8. 5. 1978, p. 42.

- having regard to the resolution it adopted on 16 November 1977 in which it called for the Convention in question to be implemented under Community law <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Bayerl, Mr Calewaert, Mr Pisani, Mr Dondelinger, Mr Albertini, Mr Sieglerschmidt, Mr Holst and Lord Ardwick on behalf of the Socialist Group and Mr Bangemann on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group on the accession of the European Community to the European Convention on Human Rights (Doc. 509/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 80/79), and the opinion of the Legal Affairs Committee,
1. Is in favour of the accession of the European Community to the European Convention on Human Rights;
  2. Envisages the establishment of a Committee of Experts with a view to drafting a European Charter of Civil Rights;
  3. Calls on the Council and Commission, in close cooperation with the European Parliament:
    - (a) to make immediate preparations for the accession of the European Community to the European Convention on Human Rights,
    - (b) to enshrine the citizen's right of petition in the Community Treaties, and
    - (c) to guarantee in the Treaties the individual's right of direct appeal to the Court of Justice of the European Community;
  4. Instructs its appropriate committees to submit a report on this matter as soon as possible;
  5. Requests its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

#### RESOLUTION

**embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Decision introducing a Community system of information on accidents in which products are involved, outside the spheres of occupational activities and road traffic**

#### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 391/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 40/79),
1. Approves the Commission's proposal;
  2. Calls on the Commission to commence preparatory work on Directives with a view to reducing the number of accidents in which products are involved;
  3. Calls on the Commission to make the information received on accidents available to consumer organizations within the Community.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 299, 12. 12. 1977, p. 26.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 252, 24. 10. 1978, p. 2.

## RESOLUTION

### on organ banks

#### *The European Parliament,*

- considering that the European Community should make a substantial contribution in the sphere of health care and medical science, in particular as regards the dissemination and exchange of statistics which may be of use in saving more human lives,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 24/79).
1. Notes that the demand for organ transplants in the Community cannot yet be satisfied rapidly enough, owing to the shortage of donors and organ banks and to the lack of coordination between existing banks;
  2. Welcomes the fact that as part of its activities in the sphere of the Community data processing policy (1) the Commission has already carried out a detailed study on the setting-up of a data bank for matching organs and blood;
  3. Draws attention, nonetheless, to the fact that the efficient operation of organ banks depends to a large extent on their capacity and infrastructure, their accessibility in terms of time and distance and, of course, on the early recognition of the individual's willingness to donate organs;
  4. Notes that where such systems already exist in the Community, the donation of organs is governed by varying systems or by no particular system;
  5. Points out that only the 'no objection' formula can best meet the needs of recipients;
  6. Advocates strongly the adoption of the 'no objection' formula, on condition that where such a system is introduced in a Member State, the best possible guarantee is provided that the individual's wishes will be respected;
  7. Is aware, however, that especially in those Member States where legislation on organ transplants is at present still at the discussion stage, the obstacles which arise on ethical grounds with respect to the proposal of a 'no objection' formula can only be eliminated gradually and consequently over a fairly lengthy period;
  8. Takes the view, therefore, that the introduction of legislation on transplants, even on an optional basis, should be coupled with carefully prepared information campaigns coordinated at Community level;
  9. Advocates in this respect the general introduction of a health card with an appropriate codicil;
  10. Recommends that the Member States should see to it that their teaching and large city hospitals are enabled to assume their responsibilities in this sphere;
  11. Calls on the Commission, therefore, to submit an optional draft Directive on transplant systems and the requisite additional implementation procedures at the same time as it draws up the recommendation arising from the aforementioned study on linking up existing organ banks and those still to be set up and ensuring easier access to them;
  12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and report to the Council and Commission and to the Parliaments and the Governments of the Member States.

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(1) COM(78) 761 final.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning food aid Regulations for 1979

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 107 final),
  - having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 28/79),
  - having regard to its resolution of 20 January 1978 on the food-aid programmes for 1978 submitted by the Commission (1),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinions of the Committee on Budgets and Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 121/79),
1. Welcomes the fact that, as in 1978, the Commission has again dealt with the three Community food-aid programmes (cereals, skimmed-milk powder, butteroil) in a single communication;
  2. Considers that, in view of the worldwide increase in demand, the appropriations entered by the Council in the 1979 budget for the supply of 720 500 tonnes of cereals are totally inadequate;
  3. Supports, therefore, the Commission's proposal that, in view of the failure to conclude a new international cereals agreement, the cereals food-aid programme should be increased to 1 135 000 tonnes and accordingly requests the Council to approve the appropriations required for this purpose in a supplementary budget for 1979;
  4. Regrets the breakdown of the negotiations on a new Food Aid Convention in Geneva; would like to be more fully informed of the difficulties and conflicts of opinion which led to the suspension of these negotiations and calls upon the Commission to take all necessary steps to ensure that the Geneva negotiations are resumed as soon as possible and brought to a successful conclusion;
  5. Is astonished that the Commission's proposals provide for the supply of only 150 000 tonnes of milk powder; reiterates its repeated request for the skimmed-milk powder programme to be stepped up to 200 000 tonnes and draws attention in this connection to the corresponding promises made by the Council and the Commission;
  6. Calls upon the Commission therefore to provide in its proposal for the supply of 200 000 tonnes and hopes that the Council will make the necessary financial resources available for 1979;
  7. Considers an increase in skimmed-milk powder deliveries to be important because skimmed-milk powder has a very high nutritive value and is urgently needed in the developing countries and also because the Community is to all intents and purposes the sole supplier of this product;
  8. Draws attention to possible health damage which may result from the incorrect use of milk powder in the developing countries and therefore requests the Commission to establish the necessary contacts with the competent authorities and to make such technical equipment as may be required available; is of the opinion that skimmed-milk powder should not be delivered without an assurance that it will be properly used in the developing countries;
  9. Supports the Commission's proposal to increase the butter oil programme from 45 000 to 55 000 tonnes, primarily so as not to endanger the implementation of various milk industry projects, such as Flood II in India, and therefore calls upon the Council to make the corresponding appropriations available in a supplementary budget;

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(1) OJ No C 36, 13. 2. 1978, p. 54.

10. Agrees with the Commissions's criteria for distribution since some 90 % of the aid is to be concentrated on the poorest countries but would like these criteria to be applied as flexibly as possible since demand far exceeds the available quantities;

11. Considers the financing of transport to the recipient countries to be important but calls in addition for the creation of local disposal and distribution structures which will ensure that the food which is supplied actually reaches the most needy sections of the population; is of the opinion that no deliveries should be made without a prior guarantee that the food aid will actually reach the poorest population groups;

12. Considers existing checks on the use of financial resources for food aid, in particular transport costs, to be inadequate and therefore calls upon the Commission to improve transparency and auditing procedures; hopes, moreover, that adoption of the new procedures for the administration of food aid will lead to an improvement;

13. Draws attention also to the opinion of the Court of Auditors on the proposals concerning the administration of food aid which states that the agreements reached hitherto with international organizations do not allow satisfactory control over the use of Community aid; therefore calls upon the Commission, acting in agreement with the Court of Auditors, to issue a Community Regulation requiring future agreements with international organizations to include a clause to the effect that the Community authorities shall be authorized to make comprehensive checks on implementation of the aid agreements in accordance with the provisions of the Community Financial Regulation;

14. Stresses once again that food aid can only be effective if its underlying principles and methods of control are embodied in a long-term development strategy and policy;

15. Reiterates its request to the Council to enter at long last into multi-annual commitments in the context of Community food aid so as to enable development programmes to be carried out using food aid; points out that the appropriate budgetary solution for this purpose would be to enter commitment appropriations on the corresponding budget line and to distribute the payment appropriations over several financial years;

16. Supports the view that food aid must be determined without reference to agricultural policy and in particular to agricultural surpluses;

17. Points out that food aid is only a transitional solution of an ancillary nature and that it should contribute to the agricultural development of the recipient countries;

18. Calls upon the Community therefore to make rational use of all the instruments available to it for the development of the agricultural sector, giving particular attention to the needs of small farmers;

19. Draws the attention of the Council and Commission to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Areas convened by the FAO for July 1979 and calls upon both institutions to draw up appropriate Community proposals in good time;

20. Calls upon the Council to reach an early decision on the Commission proposal for simplifying the machinery for administering food aid, so that the conciliation procedure between Parliament and the Council on this matter can start before 30 April 1979;

21. Notes that the amounts and appropriations for food aid for 1979 have already been determined by the budgetary authority in the adoption of the annual budget;

22. Reaffirms the non-compulsory nature of food-aid expenditure and calls upon the Commission to reconsider its position on this classification;

23. Is surprised at the growing percentage (more than 70 %) represented by ancillary charges in the cost of the products (refunds, transport and dual rate) and calls upon the Commission to keep a watch on this trend.

## RESOLUTION

on the results of the visit by the delegation of the European Parliament to Japan in October 1978

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its resolutions on economic and trade relations between the European Community and Japan <sup>(1)</sup>, on Community trade with Japan <sup>(2)</sup>, on the multilateral negotiations in GATT <sup>(3)</sup>, on the practice of dumping and the threat posed to Europe by uncontrolled competition <sup>(4)</sup>, and on the level of economic activity in the nine Member States <sup>(5)</sup>,
- having regard to the results of the visit by President Colombo to Tokyo in July 1978 and to the discussions between delegations from the European Parliament and the Japanese diet that took place in July and October 1978 in Luxembourg and Tokyo respectively,
- reaffirming its acceptance of all the principles incorporated in the Treaties by which the European Communities were established,
- conscious of the Community's domestic and international responsibilities and obligations,
- recognizing the unique status of the Community as the world's largest importer and exporter and the consequent impact on international trade of any changes in the Community's trading policies,
- mindful of Article 110 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, in which the Member States stated it to be their aim to contribute, in the common interest, to the harmonious development of world trade, the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade and the lowering of customs barriers,
- noting that the EEC has a major trade deficit with Japan which has been steadily increasing since 1970,
- mindful of the strains that this deficit is putting on trade relations between the EEC and Japan,
- fearing that the fundamental reasons for this deficit will continue to apply in the coming year,
- noting that difficulties are concentrated in certain sectors of the EEC economy,
- accepting that the Community's liberty to take corrective action is limited by its international obligations, particularly by those flowing from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT),
- aware that any ill-considered defensive actions by an economic unit as large as the Community could all too easily touch off a world-wide escalation of protectionist measures, which could be extremely harmful to the Community's interests,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 666/78),

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 83, 4. 4. 1977, p. 24.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 6, 10. 1. 1977, p. 69.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 163, 10. 7. 1978, p. 28.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No C 108, 8. 5. 1978, p. 21.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No C 239, 9. 10. 1978, p. 55.

*As regards EEC-Japan bilateral relations*

1. Welcomes the economic measures that Japan has so far taken to reduce its overall trading surplus, but notes that these have not significantly improved the EEC's opportunities of exporting to Japan;
2. Warmly welcomes the Fukuda Government's appeal for a strengthening of Japan's relations with Europe, and hopes that Prime Minister Ohira will attach equal importance to this country's relations with Europe and will intensify them;
3. Looks forward to a greater spirit of cooperation and compromise at coming discussions between the EEC and Japan on their trade deficit, and looks for greater determination by Japan to open up its market;
4. Considers that further information should be provided to exporters by relevant Japanese authorities on the Japanese economic system including its employment practices, welfare system, structure of its wholesale and retail domestic markets, trading conditions and capital investment opportunities;
5. Hopes that the contacts so far established will help better mutual understanding, and thereby promote greater investment by Japan in Europe in joint ventures, industrial investments, for example;
6. Is of the opinion that Japan's dependence on external supplies of energy offers opportunities for EEC-Japan cooperation in this field particularly on nuclear energy;
7. Notes that Japan's changing dietary habits and consequent growing dependence on external sources of food may present specific opportunities for Community agricultural exporters;
8. Feels that the efforts undertaken by both sides to help the Third World ought to be aligned;
9. Asks that opportunities for EEC-Japan cooperation on aid to the Third World be carefully studied by the Commission, for example in the stabilization of raw material prices for developing countries;
10. Looks forward to early results after the establishment of a joint EEC-Japan study group on agricultural trade questions;
11. Hopes that growing technological and technical cooperation between Japan and China will have positive benefits to the international community and in particular to EEC-Japan relations;

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*As regards multilateral negotiations in GATT*

12. Recognizes the critical importance to the world economy of a satisfactory conclusion to the multilateral negotiations in GATT;
13. Hopes that Japan's offer of tariff reductions and removal of non-tariff barriers will be suitably important to allow for such a successful conclusion;
14. Underlines the need for an amendment of the GATT safeguard clause Article XIX so as to allow selective safeguard measures;
15. Expects that in the event of a selective safeguard clause being agreed the circumstances under which this clause would be applied would be very clearly delineated;



*As regards interparliamentary relations*

16. Notes with pleasure the establishment in the Japanese diet of the Japan-European Community Parliamentary Friendship League;
17. Is encouraged by the positive results so far of the inter-parliamentary meetings between delegations from the European Parliament and from the Japanese diet, and looks forward to regular informal exchanges of the appropriate form on selected subjects of common concern;
18. Strongly recommends the implementation of a two-way programme of visits by Japanese and Europeans similar to the EEC Visitors Programme for North and South Americans;
19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission and to the Japanese diet.

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**RESOLUTION**

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for:

- I. a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to safety requirements for tower cranes for building work
- II. a Directive amending Directive 74/150/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors
- III. a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the operating space, access to the driving position (entry and exit facilities), and to the doors and windows of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors
- IV. a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to noise emitted by lawn mowers

- V. a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain types of simple pressure vessels
- VI. a Directive amending Directive 71/316/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control
- VII. a new Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement and repealing Council Directive 71/354/EEC

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, (Docs. 548/78, 550/78, 549/78, 562/78, 563/78, 617/78, 15/79),
  - having regard to its statements of 12 December 1974 <sup>(2)</sup> and 13 May 1976 <sup>(3)</sup> concerning the introduction of a streamlined procedure for the elimination of technical barriers to trade,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 53/79),
1. Points again to the slowness and inefficiency of the procedure used at present for the elimination of technical barriers to trade based on Article 100 of the EEC Treaty;
  2. Emphasizes the essential role of the elimination of technical barriers to trade for the realization of the common market and therefore considers it urgently necessary to simplify the decision-making procedure; draws attention in this connection to its often repeated proposal for a simplified procedure <sup>(4)</sup>;
  3. Points to the Commission's undertaking to submit a proposal for a general simplification of the procedure for the elimination of technical barriers to trade and, simultaneously, a proposal for an outline Directive for one sector;
  4. Notes that only a proposal for an outline Directive on construction products has been presented, but no proposal for a general simplification of the decision-making procedure for the elimination of technical barriers to trade;
  5. Asks the Commission to submit as soon as possible:
    - (a) to the directly elected Parliament a document on the general principles and objectives for the elimination of technical barriers to trade, within the general framework of realization of the internal market;
    - (b) the proposal it has promised on the simplification of the decision-making procedure for the elimination of technical barriers to trade;
  6. Is of the opinion that, since proposals (Docs. 548/78 and 563/78) will affect safety, preference ought to be given to total harmonization rather than the proposed optional harmonization;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 25, 29. 1. 1979, p. 9; OJ No C 306, 22. 12. 1978, p. 7; OJ No C 25, 29. 1. 1979, p. 30; OJ No C 86, 2. 4. 1979, p. 9; OJ No C 37, 10. 2. 1979, p. 2; OJ No C 42, 15. 2. 1979, p. 9; OJ No C 81, 28. 3. 1979, p. 6.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 5, 8. 1. 1975, p. 41.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 125, 8. 6. 1976, p. 43.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No C 5, 8. 1. 1975, p. 41.

7. Asks the Commission to make provision in the Directive relating to certain types of simple pressure vessels (Doc. 563/78) for the possibility of the procedure based on the 'manufacturer's self-certification';
8. Calls on the Commission to avail itself of its powers in respect of the Directive and itself adopt the proposal for a Directive on measuring instruments (Doc. 617/78);
9. Further calls on the Commission to produce once a year a programme showing which proposals for Directives concerning the removal of technical obstacles to trade it intends putting forward in the following 12-month period;
10. Calls on the Council to expedite the adoption of the large number of proposals for Directives concerning the removal of technical obstacles to trade which in certain cases have lain on its table for many years and which in some cases need to be adopted before the proposal for a directive (Doc. 548/78) dealt with in this resolution can be adopted;
11. Approves, subject to these reservations, the Commission's proposals.

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#### RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive on own-account carriage of goods by road between Member States

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (<sup>(1)</sup>),
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 75 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 628/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 50/79),
1. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission is now proposing fully to liberalize the international own-account carriage of goods by road within the Community;
  2. Considers that precautionary measures are absolutely essential to ensure that carriage for hire or reward is not undertaken under the guise of own-account carriage;
  3. Expresses its agreement, therefore, with the proposed control measures and the provision of penalties for any breach of the regulations;
  4. Takes the view, nonetheless, that there should be a reasonable degree of uniformity where breaches and penalties are concerned, and with this in view, urges the Commission to issue an appropriate recommendation at an early date;
  5. Approves the Commission's proposal.

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(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 41, 14. 2. 1979, p. 10.

## RESOLUTION

on Petition No 24/77 presented by Mr René Thoma and 11 other signatories on exchange losses suffered by certain persons in receipt of annuities or pensions

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Petition No 24/77,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 674/78),
1. Recalls its resolution of 9 October 1969 on the social consequences of currency devaluations and revaluations for workers, and particularly frontier, seasonal and migrant workers and also recipients of social benefits (1);
  2. Trusts that, following the declarations made in favour of greater monetary stability at the European Council in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April 1978 and the European Council in Bremen on 6 and 7 July 1978, work will be expedited to find a satisfactory solution to this problem;
  3. Requests in the meantime that the Commission should recommend the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to adopt measures similar to the Belgian Royal Decree of 9 May 1972 which provides for the payment of a compensatory amount to recipients of French pensions resident in Belgium;
  4. Urges that consideration also be given to using the resources of the Social Fund to resolve this problem;
  5. Instructs its President to forward Petition No 24/77 together with this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

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## RESOLUTION

on Petition No 4/78 by Mr Antonio Grassani on simpler Community Regulations, to be completely redrafted in case of amendment

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Petition No 4/78.
  - having regard to the report by the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions and the opinion of the Legal Affairs Committee (Doc. 673/78).
1. Considers that Petition No 4/78 highlights a fundamental requirement of the legislative process;
  2. Recommends that the Commission, the organ from which proposals for Community legislation emanate, should take account of this requirement;
  3. Instructs its President to forward Petition No 4/78, together with this resolution and the report of its committee to the Commission.

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(1) OJ No C 139, 28. 10. 1969, p. 35.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation on the conclusion of an Agreement on fisheries between the Government of Canada and the European Economic Community

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 680/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 35/79),
1. Approves the proposal for the conclusion of an Agreement on fisheries with Canada;
  2. Urges the Council to come to an agreement at an early date so as to establish a basis for negotiations to conclude fisheries agreements with other non-EEC countries.

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## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation supplementing Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the Treaty establishing the EEC (Doc. 635/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 72/79),
- Approves the Commission's proposal.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 274, 18. 11. 1978, p. 5.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 52, 27. 2. 1979, p. 6.

**RESOLUTION**  
**on EEC-Norwegian fishing relations**

*The European Parliament,*

- whereas the Community and Norway have agreed upon the quotas to be allocated to Community fishermen in Norwegian waters,
- whereas certain Community fishing ports are heavily dependent on deep sea fishing for their economic survival,
- whereas the ports have been particularly affected by the introduction of 200-mile fishing zones by third countries, to the point where the fishing ports and related industries may be closed down, with disastrous results for the economies of the regions concerned.

1. Expresses alarm and astonishment that the Norwegian Government, shortly after the entry into force of an agreement providing for fishing quotas to Community fishermen in Norwegian waters north of 62° N, should close three-quarters of those waters at the moment when Community vessels had arrived, at considerable expense, thus preventing the fishing of quotas mutually agreed upon;
2. Calls upon the Commission and Council to start fisheries' negotiations to ensure that agreements entered into shall be fully implemented by all parties;
3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

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**RESOLUTION**  
**on the need to provide urgent humanitarian aid for the people of Uganda**

*The European Parliament,*

- deeply concerned by the suffering being endured, mainly by the civilian population, in Uganda, as a result of the violent clashes in that country,
- aware of the ties which bind Uganda and the European Community within the Lomé Convention, and the solidarity between the peoples of Europe and the people of Uganda, whose long tradition of cultural and social development it acknowledges with respect,

1. Calls upon the Commission, Council and the Member States to make every effort to provide the population of Uganda with urgent humanitarian aid;
2. Also calls upon these European institutions and countries to coordinate their action with that of the International Red Cross, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the neighbouring countries most concerned, so that the effective relief needed may be brought to the many victims of these latest clashes;
3. Hopes that, as soon as real peace is assured, the Community will give priority, within its cooperation policy, to projects aimed at the reconstruction of Uganda and the revival of its economy;
4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States.

**RESOLUTION**  
**on accidents at work**

*The European Parliament,*

— paying tribute to the memory of the eight workers, of whom seven were Italian migrants, killed in the explosion at the Velbert rolling-mill in West Germany, who must be added to the thousands of workers who lose their lives in accidents at work,

1. Points out that, once again, it is migrant workers who, more than others, lose their lives or become disabled or ill as a result of the hazardous conditions and negligence which ensure maximum profit for employers;
2. Calls for urgent application of the action programme on health and safety at work, already approved by the Council, which lists as one of its priorities improved protection of migrant workers, particularly during initial training, since they are the most frequent victims of accidents as is shown by the information provided by the relevant authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany;
3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

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**RESOLUTION**  
**on Community aid to the Yugoslav earthquake victims**

*The European Parliament,*

- considering with regret the recent earthquake in Yugoslavia which resulted in serious loss of life and extensive damage,
- considering the provision in the 1979 budget of the European Communities regarding Community aid to disaster victims in developing and non-member countries (Article 950),
- considering the close relations existing between Yugoslavia and the European Community,

1. Calls on the Commission to give urgent consideration to opening Article 950 to aid the victims of this earthquake;
2. Asks the Commission to speed up the current trade negotiations with Yugoslavia;
3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Decision granting financial aid from the Community for the eradication of African swine fever in Malta

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 35 final),
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 645/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 73/79),
1. Approves the Commission proposal to make a 50 % financial contribution to the eradication of African swine fever in Malta;
  2. Stresses that the granting of this aid shall be subject to the presentation and approval of a programme established by the responsible Maltese authorities, and that a procedure for providing information and monitoring the development of the health situation in Malta is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the programme for eradicating African swine fever.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Decision on a financial contribution from the Community to Spain for the eradication of African swine fever

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (1),
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 623/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 34/79),
1. Approves the Commission's proposal;
  2. Emphasizes that, in view of the future accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community, the conditions should be created now for the greatest possible freedom of trade, in this case in pigmeat;
  3. Feels it important that Community aid should be coupled with a permanent information procedure involving the Spanish authorities and that, where necessary, regular inspections should be carried out by the Community, thus ensuring that Spain is in a position to eradicate African swine fever entirely within the set time limit;
  4. Draws attention, pending extension of the eradication campaign to Portugal, to the need for measures to prevent the disease from being imported over the Spanish-Portuguese border.

(1) OJ No C 44, 17. 2. 1979, p. 6.



## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Decision on a financial contribution to the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in South-East Europe

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 27 final),
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 632/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 32/79),
1. Points out that the Community has already made several financial contributions to FAO measures against foot-and-mouth disease in the countries of South-East Europe which do not appear to have sufficient means to control the epizootics prevalent there;
  2. Stresses its support for the maintenance of a buffer zone along the South-East borders of the Community with a view to safeguarding the health of community livestock which is not immunized against exotic foot-and-mouth viruses;
  3. Considers, however, that stricter supervision of the use of funds placed at the disposal of the FAO is essential to ensure that they are in fact used to finance measures for the protection of Community livestock;
  4. Approves this proposal, on condition, however, that the Commission undertakes to exercise strict supervision over the use of the sum intended for the purchase of vaccines and that it reports thereon to the Council and Parliament.

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## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation introducing Community measures for the prevention of classical swine fever

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (1),
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 577/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 33/79),
1. Approves the Commission proposal;
  2. Stresses the importance of an extension of the derogations currently granted to the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland, most recently under Directive 79/111/EEC, until such time as Community measures are seen to be operating satisfactorily.

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(1) OJ No C 23, 26. 1. 1979, p. 2.

## RESOLUTION

### on the harmonization of systems of company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends

#### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 100 of the EEC Treaty (Docs 228/75 and 261/78),
  - having regard to the interim report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 104/79),
1. Points out that the different systems of company taxation in the Member States lead to distortions of competition and to unequal treatment of shareholders; this distorts the nature and direction of investment and constitutes an obstacle to integration;
  2. Emphasizes, therefore, the need to eliminate at the earliest possible date the discrimination practised by certain Member States in their treatment of resident and non-resident shareholders and to achieve greater uniformity in the Member States' systems of company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends;
  3. Maintains that, in order to achieve neutrality in the matter of taxation systems, rates of taxation and tax credits and systems of assessing companies' taxable profits must be harmonized;
  4. Regrets that the Commission's proposal deals with only one half of the problem; implementation of the Commission's proposal would thus be no more than a limited step towards taxation neutrality;
  5. Notes that the Commission has shown increasing awareness of the fact that harmonization of the rates of taxation and tax credits must take place in parallel with the gradual harmonization of systems of assessing companies' taxable profits; but also notes that amendments to the Commission's proposal will not bring about such parallelism;
  6. Invites the Commission, therefore, to draw up a proposal for a Council Decision laying down the guidelines for the future harmonization of company taxation and, as soon as possible, proposals for coordinating Member States' systems of assessing and controlling companies' taxable profits;
  7. Continues, until then, its discussion of the Commission's present proposal;
  8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 253, 5. 11. 1975, p. 2; OJ No C 184, 2. 8. 1978, p. 8.

## RESOLUTION

### on the promotion of efficient air traffic management and control

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 106/79),
- referring to its resolution <sup>(1)</sup> and report on the promotion of efficient air traffic control (Doc. 49/78),
- following the public inquiry which its Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport held accordingly on 19 and 20 March 1979 in Paris in which the relevant international and European organizations and parties concerned participated,

1. Stresses its conviction that the present relatively high safety standards of air transport in Europe can be raised yet further, and that all possible efforts in each branch of air traffic management should be directed towards this end, especially in view of the expected increase of air traffic;

(a) *With regard to the general organization of air traffic in Europe*

2. Notes that the air traffic system, both in the Community and in Europe as a whole, suffers from inadequacies which cause expensive delays and disruptions and results in a heavy burden on control systems and the airspace users;

3. Is convinced that it is essential, both for reasons of safety and for a more efficient use of available airspace, to establish full cooperation between civil and military control units with a view to possible integration, and wishes in this respect to draw attention to the original solution adopted in the Eurocontrol air traffic control centres of Maastricht and Karlsruhe, where civil and military controllers are co-located and are using the same equipment;

4. Notes that the presence of uncontrolled aircraft in a controlled airspace represents a major threat to flight safety, and therefore recommends that no aircraft flying according to Visual Flight Rules (VFR) should be allowed in a controlled airspace, but should be kept strictly segregated, except when regular air traffic permits otherwise;

5. Stresses that, in order to avoid fatal misunderstandings in the transmission of instructions and information between pilots and controllers, only the English language should be used; that controllers and pilots should keep strictly to the specified R/T phraseology, and that a study presently being undertaken to achieve an even more precise air traffic control vocabulary should be expedited; further consideration should also be given to making more use of visual data equipment;

6. Notes that, with certain exceptions, the present incident reporting systems are in general inadequate, not only because they are not compulsory, but because both controllers and pilots fear that frank reporting may result in disciplinary action; and therefore recommends that:

- (a) the laws of the Member States should be harmonized to ensure that excusable human error does not automatically render them liable to criminal prosecution,
- (b) anonymity should, as far as possible be ensured when incidents affecting safety are reported and no unwarranted disciplinary action taken,
- (c) reports on incidents or 'near misses' should therefore be made compulsory and available to all interested bodies as soon as possible;

7. Urges that the procedures for providing advance information both to pilots and controllers of hazardous weather conditions or changes, in particular on wind shear, fog and storm, should be improved and brought up to date in the light of further understanding of these factors;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 131, 5. 6. 1978, p. 31.

(b) *With regard to technological development*

8. Deplores the unnecessary fragmentation of research and development in the field of air traffic control in Europe and, bearing in mind the high costs of research, testing and development of advanced techniques, advocates a common selection of air traffic control research and development projects and more effective cooperation on agreed objectives;
9. Notes that, although the relevant European industrial sectors can provide high quality equipment for air traffic control and other avionic requirements, their competitiveness on the world market is affected by the lack of specific agreed compatible requirements from the responsible European authorities;
10. Expresses its concern at the danger and delays resulting from this lack of compatibility between air traffic control equipment and installations used in the different European countries;
11. Stresses, therefore, the need to ensure adequate transmission, on a fully compatible basis, between air traffic control installations located in adjacent traffic control sectors, taking into account also the need for compatibility with a possible future air-ground data link system and therefore recommends the laying down of precise technical specifications to guide national administrations and industries;
12. Is of the opinion that the equipment of airports and aeroplanes with devices permitting instrument landing should be encouraged;
13. Notes with satisfaction that wind shear detection devices will soon enter into use at some US airports, but hopes, nevertheless, that research will be continued in order to equip aircraft with similar devices;
14. Calls for action in order to ensure that airport installations and facilities can meet the growing demands of air traffic and in particular that airport authorities should be encouraged to make full use of all existing technology that will facilitate the safe movement and identification of aircraft under varying weather conditions whilst still on the runway;

(c) *With regard to social aspects*

15. Is aware of the relationship between high standards of air traffic control performance and satisfactory social conditions for the air traffic controllers, their assistants and the pilots;
16. Is deeply concerned by the unrest and resulting disturbances in the West European air space due to the dissatisfaction of air traffic controllers about their social and professional conditions;
17. Emphasizes, therefore, the need for proper recognition of the heavy responsibilities controllers have to face, and the extremely heavy stress imposed upon them by the nature of their work, and considers it essential that proper recognition of this should be reflected in their working conditions, including *inter alia* the maximum working hours, holidays and leave, early retirement and commensurate remunerations;
18. Calls upon the Commission to explore the possibilities for harmonization of the social provisions relating to air traffic controllers within the Community;
19. Considers it also desirable that air traffic controllers should not be considered as national civil servants, and that they should be consulted in the choice of the equipment they are supposed to handle; moreover, their career prospects should be improved, and special attention should be given to vocational retraining in view of problems arising from early retirement;
20. Believes that both initial and refresher vocational training of air traffic controllers should be to a standard which will enable them to face increasingly complex situations, and to make full use of increasingly sophisticated techniques; a higher quality in training could also contribute to the most efficient use of available airspace within, of course, the reasonable limits of human capability;

(d) *With regard to air traffic management and cooperation*

21. Feels that air traffic management should, in the long term, contribute to enabling the adjustment of capacity to air traffic demands and not vice versa as is now unfortunately the case; in so doing, cost effectiveness should of course be taken fully into account;
22. Considers it desirable to ensure full exploitation of the available capacity of the existing air traffic control systems, that the day to day management of the air traffic be organized on a centralized basis through the development of a central tactical air traffic flow management systems;
23. Considers it desirable, in view of present inadequate communications between a certain number of air traffic control centres in Western Europe, the immediate setting up of a centre charged mainly with improving the coordination of information on flight movements between the various air traffic control centres;
24. Recognizes the broad planning function presently being efficiently performed by the International Civil Aviation Organization, but nevertheless advocates, because of the lack of integration of air traffic management in Western Europe, the setting up of a single traffic management agency with executive powers in the field of long and medium term planning and the implementation of all air traffic services facilities;
25. Is convinced that such an agency might well become comparable with the US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and that it would not only bring about higher safety standards, but would also reduce the operational costs both of air traffic control and air navigation in general, and give an impetus to the further development of the European aircraft construction, electronic and avionic industries and in this field become an essential link with European airlines and IATA;
26. Deplores the fact that because of lack of political goodwill, Eurocontrol, notwithstanding its proven efficiency and advanced technical skills, has not been enabled to fulfil the executive functions of control of air traffic which it was designed to perform in a significant part of the Western European airspace;
27. Calls therefore on the signatories to the Eurocontrol Convention, in the knowledge not only that such a lead would be welcomed by the other Western European States, but would surely encourage them to follow it, to take the opportunity, when the current Convention is re-examined, to revise the Convention in such a way that Eurocontrol would be able to assume the responsibilities of such a 'European Air Traffic Agency' embracing all European States;
28. Points out however that, if — again because of lack of political goodwill — the present signatories to the Eurocontrol Convention are unable to achieve this, then the Commission and the Member States of the Community, acting in conjunction with regional organizations of such relevant international bodies as ICAO, should take the initiative concerning the establishment of such an agency which would incorporate the present personnel, skills and equipment of Eurocontrol;
29. Instructs its relevant committees to continue to follow developments in the field of air traffic control and management and to report when necessary;
30. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the national parliaments, the Council of Europe, the Western European Union, ICAO, Eurocontrol, IATA and other interested bodies.

RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning misleading and unfair advertising

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (1),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 100 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 8/78),

(1) OJ No C 70, 21. 3. 1978, p. 4.

- having regard to the preliminary programme of the European Economic Community for a consumer protection and information policy <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the opinions of the Legal Affairs Committee and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 36/79),

1. Welcomes the proposal for a basic Directive on misleading and unfair advertising, which, if it is applied consistently, should strengthen the position of the consumer in the Community;
2. Emphasizes that the economic potential inherent in advertising may exert an influence on the freedom of the press and hence on the freedom of citizens and that, furthermore, its cultural influence may also have an effect — good or bad — on the balanced development of society;
3. Regrets that the Commission has not yet finished its work on measures to regulate (a) the advertising of pharmaceutical products, tobacco and alcohol and (b) advertising directed at children, so that it could be considered along with the basic Directive on misleading and unfair advertising;
4. Is in favour of giving consumers and associations with a legitimate interest the right to bring actions against misleading and unfair advertising;
5. Considers the reversal of the burden of proof in actions against misleading and unfair advertising to be an appropriate reform, which will ensure that the parties are placed on an equal footing;
6. Endorses the authorization of comparative advertising in the Community in the interests of providing the consumer with the necessary information;
7. Regards the publication of corrective statements as an appropriate redress in cases of misleading and unfair advertising;
8. While recognizing the need for uniform objectives and principles, suggests that the details of procedures should be left to the individual Member States;
9. Considers, however, that genuine protection against misleading and unfair advertising should include an intensive campaign to inform consumers;
10. Requests the Commission to adopt the following amendments pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 92, 25. 4. 1975, p. 1.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES <sup>(1)</sup>

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

**Council Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning misleading and unfair advertising**

Preamble and recitals unchanged

*Article 1*

The *objective* of this Directive is to protect consumers, persons carrying on a trade, business or

<sup>(1)</sup> For complete text, see OJ No C 70, 21. 3. 1978, p. 4.

*Article 1*

The **purpose** <sup>(2)</sup> of this Directive is to protect consumers, persons carrying on a trade, business or

<sup>(2)</sup> Change refers only to English text.

profession, and the interests of the public in general against unfair and misleading advertising.

*Article 2*

For the purpose of this Directive:

- ‘advertising’ means the making of any *pronouncement* in the course of a trade, business or profession for the purpose of promoting the supply of goods or services;
- ‘misleading advertising’ means any advertising which is entirely or partially false or which, having regard to its total effect, including its presentation, misleads or is likely to mislead persons addressed or reached thereby, unless it could not reasonably be foreseen that these persons would be reached thereby;
- ‘unfair advertising’ means any advertising which:
  - (a) casts discredit on another person by *improper* reference to his nationality, origin, private life or good name; or
  - (b) injures or is likely to injure the commercial reputation of another person by false statements or defamatory comments concerning his firm, goods or services; or
  - (c) *appeals to* sentiments of fear, or *promotes social or religious discrimination*; or
  - (d) *clearly infringes the principle of the social, economic and cultural equality of the sexes*; or
  - (e) exploits the trust, credulity or lack of experience of a consumer, or *influences or is likely to influence a consumer or the public in general in any other improper manner*;
- ‘goods’ means property of any kind, whether movable or immovable, and any rights or obligations relating to property.

*Article 3*

1. In determining whether advertising is misleading or unfair, pronouncements shall be taken into consideration concerning in particular:

profession, and the interests of the public in general against unfair and misleading advertising.

*Article 2*

For the purpose of this Directive:

- ‘advertising’ means the making of any **representation** in the course of a trade, business or profession **directed at the general public or a part thereof** for the purpose or promoting the supply of goods or services;
- unchanged
- ‘unfair advertising’ means any advertising which:
  - (a) casts discredit on another person by reference to his nationality, origin, private life or good name; or
  - (b) unchanged
  - (c) **abuses or unjustifiably arouses** sentiments of fear; or
  - (d) **promotes discrimination on grounds of sex, race or religion**; or
  - (e) exploits the trust, credulity or lack of experience of a consumer;
- unchanged

*Article 3*

1. unchanged

- (a) the characteristics of the goods or services, such as nature, performance, composition, method and date of manufacture or provision, fitness for purpose, usability, quantity, quality, geographical or commercial origin, properties and the results to be expected from use;
- (b) the conditions of supply of the goods or services, such as value and price, conditions of contract and of guarantee;
- (c) the nature, attributes and rights of the advertiser, such as his identity, solvency, abilities, ownership of intellectual property rights or awards and distinctions.

2. Advertising shall in particular be regarded as misleading when it omits material information, and, by reason of that omission, gives a false impression or arouses expectations which the advertiser cannot satisfy.

2. Advertising shall in particular be regarded as misleading when **it is not readily recognizable as an advertisement or when** it omits material information, and, by reason of that omission, gives a false impression or arouses expectations which the advertiser cannot satisfy.

Article 4 unchanged

*Article 5*

Member States shall adopt adequate and effective laws against misleading and unfair advertising.

Such laws shall provide persons affected by misleading or unfair advertising, as well as associations with a legitimate interest in the matter, with quick, effective and inexpensive facilities for initiating appropriate legal proceedings against misleading and unfair advertising.

Member States shall in particular ensure that:

— the Courts are enabled, even without proof of fault or of actual prejudice

- (a) to order the prohibition or cessation of misleading or unfair advertising; *or*

*Article 5*

Member States shall adopt adequate and effective laws against misleading and unfair advertising.

Such laws shall provide persons affected by misleading or unfair advertising, as well as associations with a legitimate interest in the matter, with quick, effective and inexpensive facilities for **either**

- (a) initiating appropriate legal proceedings against misleading or unfair advertising **or**
- (b) **bringing the matter before an administrative authority with adequate powers in those countries where such an authority already exists.**

Member States shall in particular ensure that:

— the Courts **or the administrative authority in those countries where such an authority already exists,** are enabled, even without proof of fault or of actual prejudice

- (a) to order the prohibition or cessation of misleading or unfair advertising: **and**



(b) to take such a decision under an accelerated procedure, with an interim or final effect;

— the Courts are enabled:

(a) to require publication of a corrective statement; and

(b) to require publication of their decision either in full or in part and in such form as they may judge adequate;

— *ensure that the sanctions for infringing these laws are a sufficient deterrent, and, where appropriate, take into account the financial outlay on the advertising, the extent of the damage and any profit resulting from the advertising.*

Article 6

Where the advertiser makes a factual claim, the burden of proof that his claim is correct shall lie with him.

Article 7

Where a Member State permits the operation of controls by self-regulatory bodies for the purpose of counteracting misleading or unfair advertising, or recognises such controls, persons or associations having a right to take legal proceedings under Article 5 shall have both that right and the right to refer the matter to such self-regulatory bodies.

(b) to take such a decision under an accelerated procedure, with an interim or final effect;

— the Courts or the administrative authority in those countries where such an authority already exists, are enabled:

(a) to require publication of a corrective statement; and

(b) to require publication of their decision either in full or in part and in such form as they may judge adequate;

— the consequences of infringing laws and decisions in the field of misleading and unfair advertising take into account the extent of the harm.

Where the abovementioned powers are entrusted to an administrative authority, the authority shall not be controlled by advertising interests, shall be obliged to give reasons for its decisions, and shall be under a duty to exercise its powers so as effectively to control misleading and unfair advertising; and procedures shall exist whereby improper exercise by the authority of its powers or improper failure by the authority to exercise its powers can be reviewed by the courts at the request of those involved.

Article 6

(ex Article 7)

Where a Member State permits the operation of controls by self-regulatory bodies for the purpose of counteracting misleading or unfair advertising, or recognizes such controls, persons or associations having a right to take legal proceedings under Article 5 shall have both that right and the right to refer the matter to such self-regulatory bodies.

Article 7

(ex Article 6)

Where the advertiser makes a factual claim, the burden of proof that his claim is correct shall in civil and administrative proceedings lie with him.

Article 8 unchanged

*Article 9*

Member States shall bring into force the measures necessary to comply with this Directive within 18 months of its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of *the main provisions* of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

*Article 9*

unchanged

Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of **all provisions** of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 10 unchanged

**RESOLUTION**

**embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 100 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 520/78),
- having regard to its opinions of 12 December 1974 <sup>(2)</sup> and 13 May 1976 <sup>(3)</sup> on the introduction of a simplified procedure for decisions on the removal of technical obstacles to trade,
- having regard to the fact that the building sector and consumers of building materials have hitherto only been able to benefit to a very limited extent from the creation of the common market, even though in all the Member States the building sector is one of the most important industrial sectors and comprises a relatively large number of small and medium-sized undertakings,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 30/79),

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 308, 23. 12. 1978, p. 3.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 5, 8. 1. 1975, p. 41.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 125, 8. 6. 1976, p. 43.

1. Stresses once again the fact that administrative and technical obstacles can be a greater hindrance to trade than duties at one time were and that the removal of these obstacles is proceeding too slowly;
2. Points out that the protection of sections of the market from competition has repercussions on economic integration, technical progress, prices and international competitiveness;

*Regarding the procedure for the adoption of implementing Directives*

3. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission is no longer of the opinion that it is necessary to draw on the European Parliament's support *vis-à-vis* the Member States and the Council in connection with the adoption of implementing Directives; hopes that this optimism will prove justified and addresses an urgent recommendation to the Council and the Member States to work constructively towards ensuring that this more flexible and simplified decision-making procedure can prove its worth in practice;
4. Doubts, however, the advisability of setting up a committee of government representatives with powers of decision; considers rather that the removal of technical barriers to trade provides a good opportunity for applying the decision by the Heads of State and government to make greater use of Article 155 of the EEC Treaty; hopes therefore that the Commission will be given full authority and responsibility for removing technical barriers to the trade in building materials;
5. Leaves it to the Commission to decide whether an Advisory Committee should be set up, and if so, what its composition should be;
6. Stresses in this connection, that, as a corollary to its increased powers under Article 155 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission should assume responsibility for the rapid realisation of the common market in these products;
7. Calls on the Commission, pursuant to Article 198 of the EEC Treaty, to ascertain the views of the Economic and Social Committee and, where appropriate, of other parties directly concerned, when drawing up implementing directives;
8. Desires to exercise its political control over the Commission's implementation of the outline Directive, by means of an annual report from the Commission on the subject;
9. Intends on another occasion to return to the issue of how a more flexible and simplified decision-making procedure of this kind can also be applied in other areas;

*Regarding construction products*

10. Agrees to the application, under normal circumstances, of the optional harmonization method; only in this way can it be simultaneously ensured that local characteristics are retained, the consumers' choice is extended and more open competition conditions exist between producers of construction materials; however, the total harmonization method should be applied where this is necessary for reasons of safety and health or to attain equitable conditions of competition;
11. Points to the importance of making it as easy as possible for producers to obtain a clear picture of Community provisions; the Commission should therefore apply standard principles (e.g. concerning the method of harmonization and the need for type-approval or type-examination) in its implementing Directives for different products within one and the same category;
12. Calls on the Commission as far as possible to adopt existing international standards and specifications for materials when drafting implementing Directives, provided there is no conflict with the objectives of the outline Directive;
13. Sees as a major step forward the fact that Member States are to mutually approve the tests and inspections carried out in other Member States since ignorance of approval procedures, language difficulties, etc., have proved to be a considerable hindrance to trade within this branch of industry, which consists mainly of small and medium sized undertakings; therefore attaches great importance to the provision contained in Article 30 of the proposal

for a Directive according to which producers may under certain conditions ask the authorized bodies in the exporting country to certify that their products comply with the provisions of the importing country, even before the adoption of implementing Directives;

14. Emphasizes that the proposal does not change the fact that there still exist widely divergent building regulations not only at national but also at regional level; calls on the Commission to consider to what extent it will later be possible to influence building regulations by the technical specifications laid down in implementing Directives, and to what extent a catalogue of the various building regulations could help to create greater market transparency;

15. Calls on the Commission to propose possible amendments to this Directive once it has been in force for four years;

16. Approves the Commission's proposal but nevertheless requests it to adopt the following amendments pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (1)

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

**Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products**

Preamble unchanged

1st to 13th recitals unchanged

whereas it is therefore desirable to confer on the Commission, *assisted by a Committee acting on a qualified majority*, the powers for executing this Directive;

whereas it is therefore desirable to confer on the Commission, **pursuant to Article 155 of the EEC Treaty and in accordance with the decision of the Heads of State and government of December 1974 to make greater use of this provision**, the powers for executing this Directive;

Remaining recitals unchanged

Chapters I to VI unchanged

Chapter VII

**Procedure for the adoption of implementing Directives**

*Article 27*

1. *A Committee of Implementing Directives is hereby set up with a view to removing technical barriers to trade in the construction products sector, hereinafter called 'the Committee', which shall comprise representatives of Member States, with a representative of the Commission as chairman.*

*Article 27*

1. **The Commission shall be empowered to adopt the implementing Directives required in application of the outline Directive.**

**In drawing up implementing directives the Commission shall make it a normal practice to ascertain the views of the Economic and Social Committee and, where appropriate, of other parties directly concerned.**

(1) For complete text, see OJ No C 308, 23. 12. 1978, p. 3.

2. *The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.*

*Article 28*

1. *Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, matters shall be referred to the Committee by the chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.*
2. *The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft implementing Directive. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on this draft within a time limit set by the chairman, having regard to the urgency of the matter. Opinions shall be adopted by a majority of 41 votes, the votes of the Member States being weighted as provided in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The chairman shall not vote.*
3. (a) *The Commission shall issue the implementing Directive when it is in accordance with the opinion of the Committee.*  
(b) *Where the draft implementing Directive is not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, or in the absence of an opinion, the Commission shall without delay submit to the Council a proposal relating to the implementing Directive. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.*  
(c) *If, after a period of three months from the date on which the matter was brought before the Council, the latter has not taken any action, the draft implementing Directive shall be issued by the Commission.*

2. The Commission shall draw up each year a report describing progress made in applying this Directive, and listing implementing measures likely to be adopted over the following two years. This report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council.

*Article 28*

1. The Commission may appoint a Committee to advise it on the preparation of the implementing Directives required to apply this outline Directive.
2. The composition of the Committee shall be decided by the Commission.
3. The Committee shall be chaired by a representative of the Commission and shall adopt its own rules of procedure. The chairman may set a time limit, depending on the urgency of the matter, within which the Committee must deliver its opinion.

Chapters VIII to X unchanged

Chapter XI

General and final provisions

Articles 35 to 37 unchanged

*Article 38*

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations or administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive within a period of 18 months from its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

*Article 38*

1. unchanged

2. As soon as this Directive has been notified, Member States shall also ensure that the Commission is informed, in sufficient time for it to submit its comments, of any subsequent draft essential laws, regulations or administrative provisions which they intend to adopt within the field covered by this Directive.

2. unchanged

3. After this Directive has been in force for five years the Council shall, acting on a mandatory proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, decide whether there is a need to revise the provisions of this Directive, particularly Articles 27 and 28.

Article 39 unchanged

Annexes I to V unchanged

ANNEX VI

ANNEX VI

Paragraph I unchanged

2. The approved body, its director and its staff may not be a trade association, a manufacturer or his agent, a supplier, the entrepreneur, the contractor, the subcontractor or the leaser. They may not take part either directly, or in any other manner, in the design, manufacture, marketing, sale, or *maintenance* of the product. This does not preclude the possibility of exchanges of *technical information* between the manufacturer and the approved body.

2. The approved body, its director and its staff may not be a trade association, a manufacturer or his agent, a supplier, the entrepreneur, the contractor, the subcontractor or the leaser. They may not take part either directly, or in any other manner, in the design, manufacture, marketing or sale of the product. This does not preclude the possibility of exchanges of **information, including technical advice and consultation on questions of construction and design etc.**, between the manufacturer and the approved body.

Paragraphs 3 to 7 unchanged

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for:

- I. a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 222/77 on Community transit
- II. a Regulation defining the conditions under which a person may be permitted to make a customs declaration

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty (Docs 551/78 and 609/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on External Economic Relations and the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 103/79),
1. Reiterates its desire <sup>(3)</sup> for a simplification and standardization of documents and the subsequent abolition of all formalities for goods in internal Community transit and for the abolition, for traders, of the guarantee in respect of such goods;
  2. Approves the substitution of the EUA for u.a., but does not see the point, in this situation, of increasing the amount of the guarantee;
  3. Regrets that the Commission adopted its multi-annual programme for customs union too late the European Parliament to deliver an opinion before direct elections, and notes with surprise that the Council has no intention of consulting the European Parliament on that programme;
  4. Approves, with these reservations, the Commission's proposals but requests it to adopt the following amendment pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 306, 22. 12. 1978, p. 3.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 29, 1. 2. 1979, p. 3.

<sup>(3)</sup> Resolution of the European Parliament of 12. April 1978 (OJ No C 108, 8. 5. 1978).

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TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES <sup>(1)</sup>

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TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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## II

**Council Regulation defining the conditions under which a person may be permitted to  
make a customs declaration**

Preamble, recitals and Articles 1 to 4 unchanged

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<sup>(1)</sup> For complete text, see OJ No C 29, 1. 2. 1979, p. 3.

*Article 5*

Persons who have committed serious *or repeated* <sup>(1)</sup> offences against customs, fiscal or economic legislation may be excluded from the right to declare on behalf of another person.

*Article 5*

Persons who have committed serious offences against customs, fiscal or economic legislation may be excluded from the right to declare on behalf of another person.

<sup>(1)</sup> In other language versions this reads '... serious *and* repeated ...'

Articles 6 and 7 unchanged

RESOLUTION

on the protection of the rights of the individual in the face of technical developments in data processing

*The European Parliament.*

- recalling its debates of 8 July 1974 <sup>(1)</sup> and 21 February 1975 <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution <sup>(3)</sup> of 8 April 1976 in which it:
  - (i) instructed its Legal Affairs Committee to report back to it on the action to be taken or continued by the Community in order to protect the rights of the individual in the face of continuing technical developments in the field of automatic data processing,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ Debates No 179, p. 55.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ Debates No 186, p. 256.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 100, 3. 5. 1976, p. 27.



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- (ii) invited the Commission to take early action to ensure that the work of collecting data and information intended as a basis for the preparation of Community legislative proposals in this field, was carried through under its authority,
- having regard to the Treaties establishing the European Communities and specifically to Articles 2, 3, 100, 210, 229, 230 and 231 of the EEC Treaty,
  - having regard to the Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the respect of fundamental rights <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - anxious to pursue and intensify its efforts to protect the rights of the individual,
  - appreciating the legitimate concern of the general public over the risks of mistaken or improper use of the data stored in data banks, whether local, regional, national or international,
  - convinced that technical progress can and must — most especially in this field — be placed at the service of man,
  - having regard to the legislation on the protection of the individual in respect of automated filing systems that has recently been introduced in some Member States, and to the draft legislation in preparation in several other Member States,
  - conscious of the need to guarantee the free movement of information within the Community without prejudice to the restrictions justified by considerations of national security,
  - convinced that the free movement of information implies a harmonious development of the various national legislations guaranteeing individual liberties and privacy against the misuse of data processing,
  - anxious to see Community help to solve these problems in all the international forums in which they are debated,
  - convinced that Parliaments as institutions — both in the Member States and at Community level — have a supervisory role to play in this field, and that an authority created by and including representatives of the Parliament concerned must be given the powers needed to carry out that task and must have a statute which will ensure the full independence of that authority,
  - whereas the protection of individual rights in the face of developing technical progress in the field of data processing is one of the essential features of the development of law in all democratic societies,
  - having regard to the report of the Legal Affairs Committee (Doc. 100/79),
1. Stresses that a harmonious development of economic activities within the common market calls for the creation of a genuine common market in data-processing in which the free movement of goods and freedom to provide services are assured and competition is not distorted;
  2. Points out that national provisions to protect privacy have a direct influence on the establishment and operation of the common market and, in particular, distort the conditions of competition;
  3. Considers that it would be unwise for the Community institutions to wait until there are serious disorders in the operation of the common market before taking action;
  4. Calls once again on the Commission to prepare a proposal for a Directive on the harmonization of legislation on data protection to provide citizens of the Community with the maximum protection;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 103, 27. 4. 1977, p. 1.

5. Notes that the Community institutions are empowered to take action in this sector but such action must conform to the principles laid down in the joint declaration on the protection of fundamental rights and remain within the limits of the authority vested in the Communities;
6. Believes that the Community legislation must be primarily designed to remove any technical obstacles to the exchange of information and, for this and also for other practical and economic reasons, must be introduced at an early date;
7. Further considers that the protection of data relating to legal persons, and notably to undertakings, might be necessary for the smooth operation of the common market, and that it should — in an appropriate form — be guaranteed also to political, trade union and religious groups;
8. Notes that the hearings held by the Subcommittee on Data Processing and the Rights of the Individual, set up by the Legal Affairs Committee in pursuance of the resolution of 8 April 1976, have helped to build up a substantial documentation, available in all the official languages, on the basis of which an informed evaluation can be made of the general pattern of Community rules and the guidelines for Community action in this field;
9. Takes note of the setting up by the Commission, following the resolution of 8 April 1976, of a Working Party on Data Processing and Protection of Liberties, of the recommendation forwarded by the Working Party to the Commission and the instructions provided on this subject by the Commissioner responsible;
10. Urges strongly the Commission and the Council, when preparing legislation on data protection to take the fullest account of the recommendations appended to this resolution of which they are an integral part;
11. Recommends the Member States to coordinate their efforts in all the international forums where these questions are discussed and, once the Council of Europe Convention has been signed, to work for the accession to that Convention of the greatest possible number of third countries subject to reciprocity;
12. Asks that account be taken of the need to adapt the Community provisions, once adopted, both to further developments in technical progress and to any new international legislation that is introduced;
13. Considers it essential that, without prejudice to the Commission's supervisory powers as guardian of the Treaties, a committee of representatives of the national bodies of the Member States responsible for the application of the legislation, general or specific, relating to the protection of liberties be instructed to supervise the implementation of Community texts and ensure the smooth functioning of the cooperation required between those bodies;
14. Considers it necessary that the European Parliament be appropriately represented on and hold the chairmanship of this committee and that the committee should report to the European Parliament and to the Commission and Council;
15. Requests the Commission to report to it on the progress made by the Working Party on Data Protection set up by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, on which it is represented as an observer, and on the circumstances in which the Community as such might become a signatory to the Convention now in the drafting stage and to expedite this work through the cooperation of its departments;
16. Points out in this connection that — in accordance with the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice <sup>(1)</sup> — the Community has no exclusive capacity to enter into international commitments over the whole field of objectives defined by Treaties save to the extent that it has actually assumed — in the internal Community order — the powers and duties assigned to it;

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(<sup>1</sup>) CJEC 14. 7. 1976 (Cornelis Kramer — application for a preliminary ruling) European Court Report 1976-6, p. 1279 — see also opinion 1-76, 26. 4. 1977, European Court Reports 1977-3, p. 741.

17. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the annexed recommendations to the Council, Commission and Court of Justice and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Committee of the Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Council of the OECD and the national agencies responsible for monitoring the implementation of the legislation, whether general or specific, relating to the protection of liberties.

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**Recommendations from Parliament to the Commission and Council pursuant to paragraph 10 of the motion for a resolution concerning the principles which should form the basis of Community norms on the protection of the rights of the individual in the face of developing technical progress in the field of data processing**

The Community norms to be adopted in the field covered by this resolution should embody the following principles:

I

1. Computerized or manual personal data banks shall be subject to prior registration or authorization. The data protection body may permit individual and/or general exceptions.
2. Personal data to be processed:
  - shall be obtained by lawful means; the acquisition of especially sensitive data shall be subject to the consent of the person concerned or to special legal authorization;
  - may be recorded and transmitted only for the designated purposes and in conformity with the declaration made by, or the authorization granted to, the data controller; the data protection body must be empowered to permit exceptions;
  - shall be accurate and necessary for the purpose for which the data bank has been established;
  - shall be erased whenever they have been obtained by unlawful means, are inaccurate or out of date, or as soon as the purpose for which they were recorded has been achieved.
3. The data controller shall be liable for material and non-material damage caused by the misuse of data, whether or not there was any negligence on his part.
4. Data controllers shall inform the person concerned when personal data are first stored.
5. Public and private agencies shall at the earliest opportunity inform the data protection body of data processing plans which may involve personal data.
6. The amalgamation, in whatever form, of separate data banks shall require the consent of the data protection body.
7. Data from medical, police or intelligence service data banks and from the social security sector may be amalgamated or combined with other data banks only with the consent of the person concerned. Exceptions shall require the consent of the data control body.

II

8. All persons whose usual residence is in the territory of a Member State shall have the right:
  - (a) to information on all measures involving the recording, storage or transmission to third parties of data relating to them, and on the content, purpose and recipient thereof;

- (b) to have personal data erased where the conditions set out in point 2 above are not fulfilled, unless the data controller can prove the opposite;
  - (c) to have inaccurate or incorrect data relating to them corrected and third parties to whom such data have been transmitted informed accordingly;
  - (d) to require the data control body to check the legality of any data relating to them and stored in data banks which, for reasons of national security, are not by law subject to the exercise of the rights referred to above.
9. The Member States shall guarantee that the persons concerned may exercise their rights in an appropriate manner in respect of the protection of personal data within a reasonable period and free of charge.

### III

10. Each Member State shall appoint an independent body with the appropriate staff and funds to monitor the application in its territory of the Community norms and the national norms introduced in implementation thereof. This body shall submit an annual report to the data control body of the European Community.
11. The body set up by each Member State shall publish the names of registered data banks in appropriate form, inform citizens of their rights to the protection of personal data, and assist them in exercising these rights.
12. In the cases referred to in I, paragraphs 4 and 5, the data protection body shall keep a register, which may be inspected where proof of a legitimate interest is established.
13. Cross-frontier transmissions of personal data intended for a recipient in another Member State or originating in another Member State shall not be subject to special arrangements within the Community. They shall be reported to the control body of the European Community.
14. The authorization of the data protection body of the European Community will be required for the export of data from the territory of the Member States.
15. The data protection body of the European Community shall submit an annual report to the European Parliament.
16. Infringements of these minimum norms for the protection of personal data shall be punishable by appropriate penalties.
17. Data relating to groups of individuals and the rights of such groups within the ambit of these principles shall be accorded the same protection as personal data and the rights of individuals within the meaning of the abovementioned principles.

## RESOLUTION

### on Community supplies of raw materials

*The European Parliament,*

- whereas the Community is largely dependent on external sources of raw materials,
  - whereas imports are increasingly replacing Community production, particularly of ores,
  - having regard to the need for a global policy on raw material supplies in the Community.
1. Feels in particular that the present level of ore extraction in Lorraine plays an essential role in ensuring security of supplies;
  2. Stresses that, whatever the present advantages of importing high-grade ores, processing costs and therefore ultimate manufacturing costs being sometimes lower than in the case of Community ores, account must be taken both of the social costs and of the serious regional economic implications of slowing down ore extraction in the Community;
  3. Considers that the Member States should make every effort to optimize the extraction of the Community's natural resources and therefore requests the Commission:
    - to draw up a complete list of these resources at the earliest opportunity,
    - to encourage research into suitable technological methods of exploiting all mineral resources, even low-grade ores, and to submit appropriate proposals;
  4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission.

## RESOLUTION

### on equal pay for men and women in the Member States of the Community

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its resolution of 11 April 1978 <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report of the Commission to the Council on the application as at 12 February 1978 of the principle of equal pay for men and women (COM(78) 711 final),
  - having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council on the education action programme at Community level: equal opportunities in education and training for girls <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 98/79),
1. Welcomes the Commission's report on the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women;
  2. Calls upon the Commission to extend its investigation into the anomalies of the laws passed by the Member States on equal pay, and asks that greater publicity be given to the Directive;
  3. Welcomes the decision to initiate proceedings for infringement, pursuant to Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, against Member States that have still not applied Council Directive 75/117/EEC;
  4. Welcomes the intention to invite employers' and employees' organizations to meet at European level and form a special working party, and considers it essential that the terms of reference of this joint working party should be sufficiently broad to enable the discussion to cover job evaluation as well as job classification;
  5. Although welcoming the activities of the Commission in the field of employment, wishes Council Directive 76/207/EEC on equal treatment for men and women to be applied in respect of access to employment, vocational training, etc., and would like to see greater emphasis placed on the whole field of education, in which connection the Council's attention is drawn in particular to the document on equal opportunities in education and training for girls <sup>(2)</sup>;
  6. Calls upon the Council urgently to consider the setting up of a system of legal advice to enable women or groups of women who have been discriminated against to take full advantage of their legal rights of redress through the courts;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 108, 8. 5. 1978, p. 15.

<sup>(2)</sup> COM(78) 499 final.

7. Suggests, therefore, that the Commission draw up as a matter of urgency a plan to provide for a number of conferences for education and employment authorities;
8. Insists that statistics be made available showing clearly the special structural problems relating to women's employment; regret that the statistics produced to date too often give superficial and misleading information and further requests that statistical surveys should not record absence for maternity reasons as 'absenteeism';
9. Finds it intolerable that in some Member States the public sector is excluded from Community legislation on equal pay; a high percentage of women are employed in the public sector, which is the largest employer in all Member States;
10. Urges, therefore, that the necessary measures be taken without delay to ensure that women can avail themselves fully of their statutory rights:
- (a) equal educational facilities both in school and vocational training (<sup>(1)</sup>), access to all forms of education which will give girls the opportunity to develop their full potential;
  - (b) access to full information on their legal rights in all Member States, as Parliament has demanded on several occasions (<sup>(2)</sup>) and as is laid down in Article 7 of Directive 75/117/EEC and Article 8 of Directive 76/207/EEC;
  - (c) assistance with legal aid where necessary, and the right of appeal to courts of justice in cases of direct and indirect discrimination;
  - (d) protection from victimization arising from actions brought on the grounds of discrimination, and the maintenance of employment in such circumstances, which, although a legal right, has in practice not been guaranteed;
11. Welcomes the Commission's suggestion that bodies should be set up in all Member States to promote the employment of, and equal opportunities for, women but emphasizes that any such bodies should be statutory in nature; calls on the Commission to undertake a study of the committees or commissions set up at national level on women's employment or on equality of treatment with a view to giving these bodies a greater role in the elimination of discrimination;
12. Is of the opinion that such regulatory bodies should be created as urgently as possible, because these particular problems are no longer capable of solution by voluntary methods, although a higher degree of participation by women in trade unions could be useful in achieving their aims;
13. Rejects the principle whereby the concept of 'head of the household' in statutory legislation can be used to discriminate against women workers and therefore takes the view that all forms of remuneration must relate only to the job specification and allow of no sexual discrimination;
14. Requests the Commission to submit proposals as soon as possible for the approximation of legislation on maternity, partly as a means of prompting a wide-ranging debate in political, social and cultural circles on the social role of motherhood;
15. Urges that the systems of taxation, not directly linked to a work contract, which are now in existence in all Member States and which discriminate against women, should be reformed;
16. Notes also with considerable concern that, although there should be no restrictions on work conditions based on differentiation between the sexes, and job evaluation must allow for no indirect barriers to work, in fact

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(<sup>1</sup>) COM(78) 499 final, Education action programme at Community level.

(<sup>2</sup>) Härzschel report, Doc. 21/74 rev., Lady Elles' report, Doc. 24/75.

there are a substantial number of indirect restrictions still existing in all Member States, such as narrow interpretations of the concepts of 'equal work' and 'work to which equal value is attributed' (1);

17. Recalls that Convention No 100 of the ILO was ratified by all the nine Member States and that the Court of Justice of the European Communities also recognized in its judgments — especially that of 8 April 1976 — the principles outlined above; demands, therefore, a strict and full recognition of Convention No 100 and the removal of discrimination in the terms of reference of work or job evaluation in all Member States;

18. Calls on the Commission to initiate forthwith a comprehensive examination of the situation relating to equality for women in countries applying for membership of the Community, and to propose the measures necessary to ensure that they will be capable of attaining the standards required under Community legislation;

19. Draws attention particularly to the miserable working conditions of women in the Third World and reminds the European Community of its responsibilities to ensure equal pay and binding minimum working standards in these countries as laid down in the Lomé Convention;

20. Requests the Commission to continue to submit reports at regular intervals on the progress and development of equal pay legislation.

21. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

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(1) Directive 75/117/EEC, Article 1.

## RESOLUTION

on the conclusions to be drawn from the Tripartite Conference of 9 November 1978

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the reports previously submitted on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education on issues raised by the Tripartite Conference by Mr Glinne (Doc. 160/76) (1) and Mr Santer (Doc. 143/77/rev. (2) and Doc. 345/77 (3)),
- having regard to the interim report by Mr Albers on the stage reached in the preparation of the 1978 Tripartite Conference (Doc. 179/78 (4)),

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(1) OJ No C 159, 12. 7. 1976, p. 28.

(2) OJ No C 163, 11. 7. 1977, p. 10.

(3) OJ No C 299, 12. 12. 1977, p. 37.

(4) OJ No C 182, 31. 7. 1978, p. 66.

- having regard to the report by Mr Albers on the 1978 Tripartite Conference (Doc. 326/78) <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having regard to the communication from the Commission on the Tripartite Conference of 9 November 1978 <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Porcu, Mr Ansart, Mr Bordu, Mr Eberhard and Mr Soury on the employment situation in the Community (Doc. 303/78),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 31/79),

1. Notes that, in view of the powers assigned to it, the European Community is not in a position to fight against unemployment on all fronts;
2. Urges, therefore, that Community measures should initially apply primarily to the affected population groups and economic sectors for which, through the European Treaties and above all the regulations concerning the European Social fund, the Community institutions can claim specific, legally founded responsibility;
3. Points out that considerable importance nevertheless attaches to the Commission inasmuch as it has the power, under the Treaties, to initiate discussions on the basis of studies at Community level and hence to work out binding Community criteria for national policies and also to arrange discussions between employers' and employees' organizations;
4. Calls for priority to be given, when Community funds earmarked for the social sector are being allocated to projects that ensure freedom of movement in the Community, in order to facilitate the movement of workers between industries affected in different ways by the economic crisis;
5. Lays stress, in this connection, on the need not only to implement the action programme for migrant workers, but also to settle the social security problem of 'transfrontier commuters' at Community level rather than on a bilateral basis;
6. Points out that, by virtue of the Directives — in some cases laid down by the Treaties — on equal pay, equal access to employment and equal social rights, in particular for women, the Community has assumed firm and legally binding responsibility for that sector of the working population and cannot therefore escape its obligation to take active steps to combat the high rate of unemployment among women;
7. Voices its concern at the fact that young people are particularly affected by the restructuring of industries and calls for vocational training and retraining to be planned at Community level, which is not to say that the general educational sector should be excluded from such planning;
8. Voices its concern also at the fact that handicapped persons, whose situation is already difficult, now have even less opportunity for integration in their environment as a result of the economic crisis and calls on the Commission and the national governments to work out programmes aimed specifically at the special problems of this sector of the working population;
9. Considers that parties to collective wage negotiations should be urged to reduce the amount of work per employee, and that a reduction of about 10 % over five years would be appropriate, although the actual arrangements must form the subject of negotiations in the individual branches of industry, in which connection the public authorities as the largest employers, should in particular set an example;
10. Advocates the abolition of structural overtime by means of uniform Community arrangements which must at the same time include measures to ensure that minimum wages are safeguarded and adjusted, and recommends the Commission to investigate the extent to which these measures can be supervised or controlled by means of the notification or authorization system for overtime in force in most Member States of the Community;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 261, 6. 11. 1978, p. 27.

<sup>(2)</sup> COM(78) 512 final.



11. Is firmly of the opinion that the Community has a duty, especially in the light of the ideas put forward at the 1978 Tripartite Conference on the reallocation of work, to establish equal financial and social rights for part-time working and other forms of work-sharing and thus make them attractive both to men and women, while at the same time eliminating the current discrimination against the female workforce predominantly employed in such jobs;

12. Points out that a meaningful employment policy can only be introduced if at the same time the Member States and the Community institutions develop and put into practice the elements of an investment control policy;

13. Recalls that the liberal economic policy has brought economic advantages to all trading partners and that the use of protectionist measures to shore up individual undertakings that are no longer competitive might in the short term preserve jobs but would in the long term be damaging to other industries in addition to those concerned; recommends, therefore, that sectoral difficulties should be tackled first and foremost by the creation of new jobs and the retraining of the unemployed with the aid of Community measures;

14. Emphasizes that it would be contrary to the Community's political objectives and social conscience to overcome its economic difficulties at the expense of the Third World — a matter which is also dealt with in the Nyborg report (Doc. 111/79) on the Commission communication entitled 'Development cooperation and the observance of certain international standards governing working conditions' (COM(78) 492 final) and the opinion of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education attached thereto;

15. Takes the view that, despite the difficult economic situation, measures must be taken to bring the multinationals under effective control, emphasis being placed in this connection on the protection of employment and the creation of new jobs;

16. Notes finally with regret that, as four Tripartite Conferences have shown, this institution in its present form is unable to meet the demands made of it and therefore proposes that:

- (a) separate joint sectoral conferences should be held for particularly important areas, and the activities and powers of the Economic and Social Committee and the Standing Committee on Employment should be extended;
- (b) if the three parties want the Tripartite Conference to continue, it should be reorganized to permit detailed direct preliminary negotiations to be held between those concerned and to enable the Council to adopt a clear position in advance in order to ensure that practical problems can actually be discussed in a macroeconomic context instead of being made the subject of general declarations, as has previously been the case; in this connection the European Parliament demands to be informed on and involved in the deliberations in good time so that it can fulfil its function as a democratic body;

17. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission, to the social partners and to the Governments of the Member States.

## RESOLUTION

on the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on improvement of relations with the social partners in the context of the Tripartite Conferences

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 224 final),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 147/79),
1. Particularly welcomes the submission of the proposals for improving the preparations and arrangements for future Tripartite Conferences;
  2. Notes with satisfaction, although the principle is basically self-evident, that this communication to the Council has been forwarded to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee;
  3. Takes the view that, in the interests of efficient preparations for the Tripartite Conference, it is essential for communications and draft resolutions relating to this Conference to be forwarded, for information, in good time to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee in order to ensure democratic political control, inter alia over the Commission;
  4. Acknowledges the fact that the Commission has taken the necessary action on the criticisms made by all the interested parties;
  5. Recalls the views put forward by the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education in its final report on the 1978 Tripartite Conference, which the Commission would appear to have accepted, although it does not mention them as proposals of the European Parliament;
  6. Takes the view that the Council of the European Communities and the European Council should, as a matter of urgency, adopt these new ideas so that the Tripartite Conference already planned for this year is not, like the 1978 Tripartite Conference, detrimental to the Community's image;
  7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission, the European Council and the social partners and Governments of the Member States.

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## RESOLUTION

on preparations for the meeting of the Council of Ministers of Social Affairs and Labour  
on 15 May 1979

*The European Parliament,*

1. Referring to its resolution of 16 February 1979 on the social aspects of the iron and steel policy <sup>(1)</sup>, strongly urges the Commission and the Council to ensure that, at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of Social Affairs

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 67, 12. 3. 1979, p. 38.

and Labour on 15 May 1979 to discuss the restructuring of the Community iron and steel industry, practical measures are decided on to assist workers in the undertakings whose existence is being threatened;

2. Considers that these measures should go further than the financial assistance granted under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, and that the Council should therefore devote immediate attention to the problem of ensuring a better distribution of available work;

3. Feels that any further delay on this matter would be unacceptable;

4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

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#### RESOLUTION

on the results obtained to date by, and the future work of, the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in Berlin

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 90/79),

1. Notes that the Centre required a fairly long starting-up period before producing its first results;
2. Nonetheless approves the Centre's activities as conducted at present;
3. Urges the Director of the Centre to channel its activities as far as possible towards work that is of practical value in the present social and economic situation;
4. Considers it essential that in future the Centre's work should be coordinated even more closely than in the past with the activities of other international organizations, such as the ILO, and with those of national authorities concerned with vocational training;
5. Instructs its Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education, after the forthcoming direct elections to the European Parliament, to keep under close review developments at the Centre and at the Foundation for the improvement of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin, and, if necessary, to draw up a report thereon;
6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission and to the Director of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in Berlin and the Director of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 202 final),
  - having been consulted by the Council, (Doc. 156/79),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 161/79),
  - stressing its continuing interest in ensuring that Community accounts are prepared at as early a date as possible,
  - anxious to ensure that the Financial Regulation <sup>(1)</sup> is revised as and when the need arises,
  - recalling that an overall revision will be effected next year,
1. Notes that the proposals put forward by the Commission would have the effect of advancing the date of completion of Community accounts;
  2. Approves the proposals in their entirety because they appear to add to the clarity and transparency of the accounts;
  3. Demands that recourse be had to the conciliation procedure should the Council, in the light of the opinion of the Court of Auditors, come to a different conclusion on the proposals;
  4. Will, in any event, review the operational impact of these amendments in the framework of the three-year review provided for at Article 107 of the Financial Regulation.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 356, 31. 12. 1977.

## RESOLUTION

on the draft supplementary estimates of revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for the 1979 financial year

### *The European Parliament,*

— noting

(a) that the Council has not yet drawn up draft supplementary budget No 2 following the deliberations of the European Parliament on its own estimates on 15 March last,

(b) that the Council does not intend going back on the declaration included in the minutes of its meeting of 22 April 1970, which recognizes thenceforth the power of the European Parliament over its own budget,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 185/79),

1. Underlines that certain payment appropriations — not provided for in the annual budget for 1979 — are immediately necessary for 17 July next to cover allowances for members of the institutions and the renting of more offices for a Parliament composed of 410 members;

2. Underlines as well that the reception and functioning of the new Parliament will necessitate the immediate creation of 107 permanent posts and two temporary ones, as well as the strengthening of the reserve list of officials seconded to the political groups;

3. Draws up therefore its own supplementary estimates for revenue and expenditure for 1979 amounting to 29 986 995 EUA;

4. Requests the Commission, to whom these estimates are forwarded, to propose them immediately to the Council so that the latter can draw up the corresponding draft supplementary budget in order to meet the imperative and now urgent needs for the first functioning of the enlarged Parliament of 410 members.

### I. BREAKDOWN OF POSTS

— Secretariat: 0;

— Financial control: two B 5/4, one C 3/2, i.e. three posts;

— College of Quaestors: 0;

— Directorate-General for Sessional and General Services: 28 LA 5/4, two A 5/4, one B 1, 14 B 5/4, Six B 3/2, 10 C 1, 17 C 3/2, two D 3/2, i.e. 80 posts;

— Directorate-General for Committees and Interparliamentary Delegations: two B 3/2, two B 5/4, i.e. four posts;

— Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations: one A 7/6, one C 3/2, one C 5/4, i.e. three posts;

— Directorate-General for Administration, Personnel and Finance: two A 7/6, one A 5/4 T, one B 3/2, three B 5/4, one C 1, seven C 3/2, three D 3/2, i.e. 17 plus one T;

— Directorate-General for Research and Documentation: 0;

— Staff Committee: one A 3 T, i.e. one T.

*Grand Total: 107 plus two T posts.*

*Reserve list for the political groups:*

— two A 4, two A 6, one B 2, one B 4, two C 2, i.e. eight posts.

## II. BREAKDOWN OF INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE

	1979 budget	Supplementary budget No 2	New total
<i>Article 100</i> 'Salaries, allowances and payments related to salaries' (members)	4 945 000	3 765 000	8 710 000
<i>Article 101</i> 'Accident and sickness insurance and other social security expenditure'	194 000	139 300	333 300
<i>Article 105</i> 'Language courses for members'	39 000	30 000	69 000
<i>Article 106</i> 'Members' secretarial expenses'	2 215 400	1 654 400	3 869 800
<i>Article 109</i> 'Provisional appropriations to cover any changes in the remuneration and allowances payable to members of the European Parliament'	101 900	79 500	181 400
<i>Article 110</i> 'Officials and temporary staff holding a post provided for in the list of posts'	51 867 700	1 661 000	53 528 700
<i>Article 111</i> 'Other staff'	2 413 300	131 500	2 544 800
<i>Article 113</i> 'Sickness and accident insurance and occupational diseases'	1 641 800	54 000	1 695 800
<i>Article 114</i> 'Miscellaneous allowances and grants'	495 427	60 700	556 127
<i>Article 115</i> 'Overtime'	558 700	55 800	614 500
<i>Article 117</i> 'Supplementary services'	1 664 900	218 500	1 883 400
<i>Article 119</i> 'Provisional appropriations to cover any changes in the remuneration of officials and other servants'	2 535 000	220 000	2 755 000
<i>Article 120</i> 'Miscellaneous expenditure on staff recruitment'	200 000	250 000	450 000
<i>Article 121</i> 'Travel expenses (including members of the family'	18 200	36 500	54 700
<i>Article 122</i> 'Installation, resettlement and transfer allowances'	730 000	524 000	1 254 000
<i>Article 123</i> 'Removal expenses'	455 000	343 500	798 500
<i>Article 124</i> 'Temporary daily subsistence allowances'	259 100	26 000	285 100
<i>Article 129</i> 'Provisional appropriations to cover any changes in the remuneration and allowances payable to officials and other servants'	66 700	70 000	136 700
<i>Article 130</i> 'Mission expenses, duty travel expenses and other ancillary expenditure'	2 803 500	280 000	3 083 500
<i>Article 142</i> 'Restaurants and canteens'	38 900	37 500	76 400

	1979 budget	Supplementary budget No 2	New total
Article 143 'Medical service'	100 000	20 000	120 000
Article 210 'Rent'	5 683 800	750 000	6 433 800
Article 212 'Water, gas, electricity and heating'	722 000	172 000	<b>894 000</b>
Article 213 'Cleaning and maintenance'	1 093 650	200 000	1 293 650
Article 214 'Fitting out of premises'	252 000	200 000	452 000
Article 219 'Other expenditure'	190 500	90 000	280 500
Article 220 'Office machinery'	325 200	179 000	504 200
Article 221 'Furniture'	195 200	500 000	695 200
Article 222 'Technical equipment and installations'	2 530 150	468 000	2 998 150
Article 223 'Transport equipment'	562 700	260 000	822 700
Article 225 'Documentation and library expenses'	237 548	37 600	275 148
Article 230 'Stationery and office supplies'	904 500	300 000	1 204 500
Article 231 'Postal charges and telecommunications'	1 006 950	447 500	1 454 450
Article 232 'Financial charges'	3 600	500	4 100
Article 235 'Other operating expenditure'	286 050	87 800	373 850
Article 240 'Entertainment and representation expenses'	176 640	160 000	336 640
Article 250 'Formal and informal meetings'	19 000	11 000	30 000
Article 255 'Miscellaneous expenditure on organization of and participation in conferences and congresses and in meetings organized outside the places of work of the institution'		100 000	100 000
Article 260 'Limited consultations, studies and surveys'	11 500	100 000	111 500
Article 271 'Publications'	2 111 250	224 500	2 335 750
Article 272 'Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events'	434 100	7 000	441 100
Article 294 'Scholarships'	228 500	15 000	243 500
Article 299 'Other subsidies'	1 050 000	125 000	1 175 000

	1979 budget	Supplementary budget No 2	New total
<i>Article 370</i> 'Expenditure relating to the European Parliament'	2 499 140	921 295	3 420 435
CHAPTER 100 'Provisional appropriations'	5 000 000	12 000 000	17 000 000
CHAPTER 101 'Contingency reserve'	726 400	2 973 600	3 700 000
Total expenditure	114 203 705	29 986 995	144 190 700

**Revenue**

<i>Chapter 40</i> 'Taxes'	230 000
<i>Chapter 41</i> 'Pension scheme'	90 000
Total revenue	320 000

Contributions due 29 666 995



## RESOLUTION

on the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for the 1980 financial year

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the decisions of the enlarged Bureau and the draft estimates submitted to it by its Committee on Budgets,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 176/79).

*as regards the establishment plan:*

1. Points out that the establishment plan includes:
  - (a) the creation of 107 permanent posts and two temporary posts;
  - (b) the creation of 188 frozen posts which the directly elected Parliament may unfreeze according to its needs, broken down as shown afterwards;
  - (c) extension of the reserve list for posts seconded to the political groups as specified below;
  - (d) confirmation of the posts first decided upon by Parliament during the consideration of its supplementary estimates for 1979;
  - (e) the transformation into permanent posts of 25 local staff posts, broken down as shown afterwards;
2. Recalls that it will be for the directly elected Parliament to take any decision to modify existing structures including those referred to by its Committee on Budgets during its examination of the supplementary estimates for 1979 proposed for Parliament;

*as regards the estimates as such:*

3. Decides that, at this stage, the annual estimates should not include any substantial modification in the appropriations, beyond those agreed to in its deliberations of 15 March 1979, except in respect of:
  - (a) calculation over a 12 month period of the appropriations needed to cover allowances for members and to pay in a full year the salaries pertaining to the posts proposed in the supplementary estimates of Parliament for 1979, and confirmed in paragraph 1 of this resolution;
  - (b) a reserve needed to defray:
    - the anticipated increased expenditure relating to the new premises which the directly elected Parliament will be occupying at its habitual places of work;
    - possible adaptation of allowances and costs for members;
    - financial consequences of initiatives or decisions taken by the directly elected Parliament;
    - initiatives undertaken by the Parliament to acquire the home of President Jean Monnet;
    - possible new needs to cover functional expenditure;
4. Suspends for the time being or limits any other increase in expenditure against specific budget items since it is of the opinion that the directly elected Parliament must vote such changes as it may consider necessary next autumn when it comes to consider the draft budget of the Communities;

5. Adopts the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for the financial year 1980 at a figure of 167 880 232 EUA;
6. Emphasizes that the decisions taken within the framework of the adoption of these estimates for 1980 do not render null and void the proposals voted by Parliament on 15 March 1979 when adopting supplementary estimates for 1979;
7. Instructs its President to forward these estimates to the Commission to enable it to include them in the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for 1980 pursuant to the provisions of Article 203 (2) of the Treaty.

#### BREAKDOWN OF POSTS

(a) *Non-frozen posts (107 + two temporary):*

- General Secretariat: 0;
- Financial Control: two B 5/4, one C 3/2, i.e. three posts;
- Quaestors: 0;
- Directorate-General for Sessional and General Services: 28 LA 5/4, two A 5/4, one B 1, 14 B 5/4, six B 3/2, 10 C 1, 17 C 3/2, two D 3/2, i.e. 80 posts;
- Directorate-General for Committees and Inter-Parliamentary Delegations: two B 3/2, two B 5/4, i.e. four posts;
- Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations: one A 7/6, one C 3/2, one C 5/4, i.e. three posts;
- Directorate-General for Administration, Personnel and Finance: two A 7/6, one A 5/4 T, one B 3/2, three B 5/4, one C 1, seven C 3/2, three D 3/2, i.e. 17 + one T;
- Directorate-General for Research and Documentation: 0;
- Staff Committee: one A 3 T, i.e. one T.

*Grand total: 107 + two T posts.*

(b) *Breakdown of 188 posts created and frozen:*

- Financial control: one B 5/4, one C 1, i.e. two posts
- Directorate-General for Sessional and General Services: one A 1, 10 LA 3, i.e. 11 posts
- Directorate-General for Committees and Inter-Parliamentary Delegations: one A 1, seven A 5/4, seven A 7/6, four C 1, 10 C 3/2, i.e. 29 posts
- Directorate-General for Administration, Personnel and Finance: one A 1, one A 3, one A 5/4, seven A 7/6, two B 1, eight B 3/2, 13 B 5/4, six C 1, 24 C 3/2, two C 5/4, 14 D 1, 35 D 3/2, i.e. 114 posts
- Directorate-General for Research Documentation: three A 5/4, eight A 7/6, six B 1, three B 3/2, one B 5/4, three C 1, seven C 3/2, one C 5/4, i.e. 32 posts.

(c) *Reserve list for the political groups:*

two A 4, two A 6, one B 2, one B 4, two C 2, i.e. eight posts.

(d) *Breakdown of 25 posts created by the transformation of local staff posts:*

four C 1, 12 C 3, four C 5/4, five D 3/2.

**ESTIMATES OF REVENUE**

	in EUA
<b>TITLE 4 — DEDUCTIONS FROM STAFF REMUNERATION</b>	<b>15 675 100</b>
<i>Chapter 40 — Proceeds of taxation on the salaries, wages and allowances of officials and other servants</i>	<b>11 311 900</b>
— Parliament	<b>11 311 900</b>
— Audit Board	—
— ECSC Auditor	—
 <i>Chapter 41 — Staff contributions to the pension scheme</i>	 <b>4 363 200</b>
— Parliament	<b>4 363 200</b>
— Audit Board	—
— ECSC Auditor	—
 <b>TITLE 9 — MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE</b>	
<i>Chapter 90 — Proceeds of the sale of movable and immovable property</i>	<b>81 500</b>
Article 900 — Proceeds of sale of movable property	<b>1 000</b>
Article 902 — Sale of publications, printed works and films	<b>80 500</b>
 <i>Chapter 93 — Repayment of miscellaneous expenditure</i>	 <b>650 000</b>
Article 930 — Repayment of expenditure on account of another institution	
— Parliament	<b>650 000</b>
— Audit Board	—
 <i>Chapter 95 — Miscellaneous income</i>	 <b>351 000</b>
Article 950 — Income from investments and loans, bank interest and other items	
— Parliament	<b>350 000</b>
— Audit Board	—
— ECSC Auditor	—
Article 951 — Differences on exchange	<b>1 000</b>
 <i>Chapter 99 — Other revenue</i>	 <b>300 000</b>
<b>Total of revenue</b>	<b>17 057 600</b>
<b>Contributions due</b>	<b>150 822 632</b>

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

Total: 167 880 232 EUA

in EUA

TITLE 1 — EXPENDITURE RELATING TO PERSONS WORKING WITH THE INSTITUTION	110 138 120
<i>Chapter 10 — Members of the institution</i>	15 112 300
Article 100 — Salaries, allowances and payments related to salaries	10 080 000
Item 1000 — Basic salaries	—
Item 1001 — Residence allowances	—
Item 1002 — Family allowances	—
Item 1003 — Representation allowances	—
Item 1004 — Travel and subsistence allowances; notice of meetings and connected expenditure	10 080 000
Article 101 — Accident and sickness insurance and other social security expenditure	333 300
Article 102 — Temporary allowances	—
Article 103 — Pensions	—
Item 1030 — Retirement pensions	—
Item 1031 — Invalidity pensions	—
Item 1032 — Survivors' pensions	—
Article 105 — Language courses for Members	69 000
Article 106 — Members' secretarial expenses	4 430 000
Article 109 — Provisional appropriations to cover any changes in the remuneration and allowances payable to Members of the European Parliament	200 000
<i>Chapter 11 — Staff</i>	89 606 120
Article 110 — Officials and temporary staff holding a post provided for in the list of posts	75 489 900
Item 1100 — Basic salaries	60 889 400
Item 1101 — Family allowances	5 114 700
Item 1102 — Expatriation allowances (including those granted under Article 97 of the ECSC Staff Regulations)	9 011 600
Item 1103 — Fixed allowances	474 200
Article 111 — Other staff	2 364 000
Item 1110 — Auxiliary staff	2 000 000
Item 1111 — Auxiliary interpreters	—
Item 1112 — Local staff	350 000
Item 1113 — Special advisors	14 000

	in EUA
Article 112 — Pensions and severance grants	—
Item 1123 — Severance grants	—
Article 113 — Sickness and accident insurance and occupational diseases	2 435 600
Item 1130 — Sickness insurance	1 826 700
Item 1131 — Accident insurance and occupational diseases	608 900
Article 114 — Miscellaneous allowances and grants	858 800
Item 1140 — Childbirth allowances and death grants	32 000
Item 1141 — Travel expenses on annual leave	635 000
Item 1142 — Accommodation and transport expenses	—
Item 1143 — Fixed special duty allowances	140 000
Item 1144 — Fixed travel allowances	35 000
Item 1145 — Special allowance in accordance with Article 70 of the Financial Regulation	16 800
Item 1149 — Other allowances and refunds	token entry
Article 115 — Overtime	650 000
Article 116 — Weightings	1 065 000
Article 117 — Supplementary services	1 972 820
Item 1170 — Freelance interpreters and conference officers	1 772 820
Item 1171 — Freelance proof-readers	—
Item 1172 — Other services and work sent out for translation and typing	200 000
Article 119 — Provisional appropriations to cover any changes in the remuneration of officials and other servants	4 770 000
<i>Chapter 12 — Allowances and expenses on entering and on leaving the service and on transfer</i>	1 041 600
Article 120 — Miscellaneous expenditure on staff recruitment	150 000
Article 121 — Travel expenses (including members of the family)	
Item 1211 — Staff	25 000
Article 122 — Installation, resettlement and transfer allowances	
Item 1221 — Staff	112 500
Article 123 — Removal expenses	
Item 1231 — Staff	87 500
Article 124 — Temporary daily subsistence allowances	
Item 1241 — Staff	285 100
Article 125 — Allowances for staff placed on non-active status, retired in the interests of the service or dismissed	370 000



	in EUA
Article 213 — Cleaning and maintenance	2 000 000
Article 214 — Fitting out of premises	1 000 000
Article 215 — Security and surveillance of buildings	900 000
Article 219 — Other expenditure	350 000
<i>Chapter 22 — Movable property and ancillary expenses</i>	<i>5 688 222</i>
Article 220 — Office machinery	477 500
Item 2200 — Initial equipment	250 000
Item 2201 — Renewals	100 000
Item 2202 — Hire	10 000
Item 2203 — Maintenance, use and repair	117 500
Article 221 — Furniture	639 000
Item 2210 — Initial equipment	550 000
Item 2211 — Renewals	69 000
Item 2212 — Hire	10 000
Item 2213 — Maintenance, use and repair	10 000
Article 222 — Technical equipment and installations	2 605 000
Item 2220 — Initial equipment	1 527 500
Item 2221 — Renewals	127 500
Item 2222 — Hire	700 000
Item 2223 — Maintenance, use and repair	250 000
Article 223 — Transport equipment	1 150 000
Item 2230 — Initial equipment	85 000
Item 2231 — Renewals	165 000
Item 2232 — Hire	400 000
Item 2233 — Maintenance, use and repair	500 000
Article 224 — Equipment, operating costs and services relating to data-processing	486 500
Item 2240 — Purchases	19 000
Item 2241 — Renewal	token entry
Item 2242 — Hire and maintenance of equipment	217 500
Item 2243 — Development and maintenance of applications	220 000
Item 2244 — Interrogation of data bases	30 000
Article 225 — Documentation and library expenses	330 222
Item 2250 — Library expenses, purchase of books	67 560

	in EUA
Item 2251 — Special library documentation and reproduction equipment	14 500
Item 2252 — Subscriptions to newspapers, periodicals	89 650
Item 2253 — Subscriptions to news agencies	150 000
Item 2254 — Binding and storage of library books	8 512
 <i>Chapter 23 — Current administrative expenditure</i>	 3 205 950
Article 230 — Stationery and office supplies	1 204 500
Article 231 — Postal charges and telecommunications	1 574 350
Item 2310 — Postage on correspondence and delivery charges	612 650
Item 2311 — Telephone, telegraph, telex, television	961 700
Article 232 — Financial charges	6 100
Item 2320 — Bank charges	6 000
Item 2321 — Differences on exchange	token entry
Item 2329 — Other financial charges	100
Article 233 — Legal expenses	20 000
Article 234 — Damages	token entry
Article 235 — Other operating expenditure	401 000
Item 2350 — Miscellaneous insurance	21 000
Item 2351 — Uniforms and working clothes	100 000
Item 2352 — Miscellaneous expenditure on internal meetings	100 000
Item 2353 — Departmental removals	93 250
Item 2354 — Petty expenses	74 330
Item 2359 — Other operating expenditure (contribution to secretarial expenses of the President's Office)	12 420
Article 239 — Loan of services between institutions	—
Item 2390 — Services of the Official Publications Office	(1 604 000)
Item 2391 — Joint interpreting service	—
Item 2393 — Participation of the European Parliament in the Legal Information Service	token entry
 <i>Chapter 24 — Entertainment and representation expenses</i>	 400 840
Article 240 — Entertainment and representation expenses	400 840
Item 2400 — Members of the Institution	360 000
Item 2401 — Staff	25 200
Item 2401 — Fund for expenses in accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament	15 640



	in EUA
<i>Chapter 25 — Expenditure for formal and other meetings</i>	180 000
Article 250 — Formal and informal meetings	30 000
Article 251 — Committees	—
Article 255 — Miscellaneous expenditure on organization of and participation in conferences and congresses and in meetings organized outside the places of work of the Institution.	150 000
<i>Chapter 26 — Expenditure on studies, surveys and consultations</i>	20 000
Article 260 — Limited consultations, studies and surveys	20 000
<i>Chapter 27 — Expenditure on publishing and information</i>	4 630 100
Article 270 — Official Journal	1 725 000
Article 271 — Publications	2 750 000
Item 2710 — General publications	2 500 000
Item 2719 — Expenditure on publicity for and production of publications	250 000
Article 272 — Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events	155 100
Item 2720 — Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events	154 000
Item 2721 — Participation of the Communities in international exhibitions	1 100
Item 2722 — Expenditure for the financing of an association of the European radio stations	—
<i>Chapter 29 — Subsidies and financial contributions</i>	1 737 500
Article 290 — Subsidies for research at institutions of higher education	token entry
Article 294 — Scholarships	327 500
Item 2940 — Scholarships granted for research and study	67 500
Item 2941 — Scholarships granted for further vocational training of conference interpreters	60 000
Item 2942 — Other scholarships	200 000
Article 299 — Other subsidies	1 410 000
Item 2990 — Subsidies and financial contributions towards the cost of group visits	1 410 000
Item 2991 — Subsidies towards the cost of visits by high-ranking persons from the Member States	token entry
<b>TITLE 3 — EXPENDITURE RESULTING FROM THE INSTITUTION CARRYING OUT SPECIAL FUNCTIONS</b>	4 869 500
<i>Chapter 37 — Expenditure relating to certain institutions and bodies</i>	4 869 500
Article 370 — Expenditure relating to the European Parliament	4 869 500
Item 3700 — Expenditure on inter-parliamentary institutions stipulated in the ACP—EEC Convention of Lomé	721 500

	in EUA
Item 3701 — Expenditure on the Joint Parliamentary Committee provided for within the framework of the association with Greece	214 500
Item 3702 — Expenditure on the Joint Parliamentary Committee provided for within the framework of the association with Turkey	214 500
Item 3704 — Expenditure on interparliamentary contacts set up under the association with Malta	27 500
Item 3705 — Contribution to secretarial expenses of the political groups of the European Parliament	2 805 000
Item 3706 — Other political activities	736 500
Item 3707 — Expenditure on the interparliamentary contacts provided for in agreements with third countries	150 000
TITLE 10 — OTHER EXPENDITURE	18 950 000
<i>Chapter 100 — Provisional appropriations</i>	13 950 000
Article 1000 —	13 950 000
Article 1001 —	—
<i>Chapter 101 — Contingency reserve</i>	5 000 000
Article 1010 —	5 000 000
Article 1011 —	—
<i>Chapter 102 — Reserve to cover any shortfall in appropriations converted into national currencies resulting from the difference between the EUA conversion rates used when drawing up the budget and the conversion rates obtaining at the time of implementation</i>	token entry

**RESOLUTION**  
**on employment policy**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the underemployment currently latent in all our countries,
  - having regard to the unlikely prospect of the employment situation improving in the coming years,
  - having regard to the action repeatedly initiated in the past by the Committee on Social Affairs with own-initiative reports, oral questions and efforts aimed at improving preparations for Tripartite Conferences,
  - appreciating the efforts made by the Commission in this field,
1. Stresses the imperative need for joint action at regular intervals by the Commission, the governments and the two sides of industry in the form of interprofessional and sectoral Tripartite Conferences;
  2. Insists that a significant effort be made to create new jobs and, more particularly, that demand be increased; that industrial, regional and vocational training policies be developed both at national and Community level; that jobs be created by developing the service sector, and specifically those services needed to satisfy the basic requirement of the working and retired men and women of our Community (improvement of medical facilities, education, the environment and housing);
  3. Feels that the granting of government aid to private enterprise should be conditional upon the preservation and the creation of jobs;
  4. Stresses that national and Community policies to promote employment form part of the search for a new international economic order and international division of labour, which will in the immediate future enable the developing countries to progress in parallel with the industrialized countries, and at the same time demonstrate the Community's resolve to give the unemployment problem the priority it deserves;
  5. Demands that the Community be provided with an economic and social policy capable of solving the unemployment problem, responsibility for adopting the necessary measures lying with the Council and the governments of the Member States;
  6. Calls on the Commission to provide adequate and regular information as a means of coordinating all the efforts undertaken by the various Member States in this field,
  7. Proposes that existing measures to assist the young unemployed be reviewed and the measures adopted by the Council in this connection on 23 December 1978 extended to assist all young people,
  8. Considers that aid from the European Social Fund should also be used to assist those affected by the spread of unemployment,
  9. Asks the Commission to launch a campaign to acquaint the public not only with its short-term programme, but also with the implications of a long-term programme,
  10. Demands that any policy to strengthen monetary stability, the establishment of an energy policy and the implementation of an industrial policy be such as to create an atmosphere likely to encourage production, thereby providing the necessary jobs for the future,
  11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

## RESOLUTION

### on the prospects of enlargement of the Community

#### Part two: Sectoral aspects

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the applications made by Greece on 12 June 1975, Portugal on 28 March 1977 and Spain on 28 July 1977 for accession to the Community,
- recalling its resolution on the political and institutional aspects of enlargement <sup>(1)</sup>,
- whereas that resolution constitutes the first part of the report on the prospects of enlargement, the second part dealing with sectoral aspects taking into account the opinions delivered by its committees for the Political Affairs Committee,
- having regard to the documents drawn up by the Commission <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee and the opinions of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport, the Committee on Energy and Research, the Committee on External Economic Relations and the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 42/79),

*As regards economic and monetary problems*

1. Considers that the new enlargement of the Community, despite the favourable long-term prospects, also entails serious economic difficulties, both for the Community itself, which is currently concerned with the development of its existing structure by seeking to promote an integrated approach to economic and monetary union through common or coordinated endeavours, and for the applicant countries, which will have to cope, in particular, with the problems inherent in the opening up of their markets;
2. Believes that in order to overcome such difficulties, it is first necessary, during the transitional periods, to provide for arrangements suited to the levels of economic and social development of the three applicant countries;
3. Considering that the level of development of these three countries is below the average level of the present Member States of the Community, believes that enlargement must take place in such a way that, while assistance is given to these countries, at the same time it is ensured that the Community is strengthened and:
  - efforts are made to achieve a sustained and reasonable rate of growth, which is a major condition for the success of enlargement;
  - economic, budgetary and monetary policies are more closely coordinated with a view to achieving increased economic convergence and greater monetary stability;
  - the economic decision-making power of the Community of Twelve is strengthened, above all by the increased use of the vote by qualified majority within the Council;
4. Stresses that accession to the European Community entails respect by the applicant countries both for the Community patrimony and for the commitments undertaken by the Community *vis-à-vis* the Mediterranean basin and ACP countries;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 39, 12. 2. 1979, p. 47.

<sup>(2)</sup> COM (78) 120 final: General considerations on the problems of enlargement;  
COM (78) 190 final: The transitional period and the institutional implications of enlargement;  
COM (78) 200 final: Economic and sectoral aspects.

*As regards budgetary problems*

5. Believes that enlargement calls for a more dynamic budgetary policy involving a considerable switch of resources to the Community budget, thus permitting the Community to persevere towards the goal of economic integration;
6. Fears that the Commission's financial estimates do not take adequate account of the dynamic effects of the development of common policies or the moves to achieve economic and monetary union;
7. Therefore asks the Commission to submit revised estimates in regard to enlargement and also to take the problem of enlargement into account when making its proposals for the ceiling on own resources;
8. Believes that an enlarged Community will require much greater economic solidarity between all the Member States if they wish to overcome the consequences of enlargement while allowing economic integration to be pursued;
9. Believes that the Commission must propose the establishment of new financial instruments, for example a special reserve called for by Parliament, capable of providing immediate aid on a flexible basis to finance structural reforms in the new Member States; proposals will also have to be made for adapting the existing redistributive instruments to the needs of accession;
10. Supports the immediate integration of the new Member States in the revenue system of the Community and recognizes that this implies an immediate transfer of resources in favour of the applicant countries by means of the flexible mechanism described in paragraph 9 above;
11. Considers it essential, since the Community, and not each individual Member State, is the applicant countries' partner, that as a rule financial payments to the applicant countries in connection with accession are likewise made by the Community — and not on the basis of bilateral or multilateral arrangements — and should therefore be entered in the budget pursuant to Article 199 of the EEC Treaty;
12. Considers that enlargement must not become a pretext for calling into question the economic and political achievements in the sphere of budgetary policy;
13. Wants to be informed on the likely problems in terms of efficiency and operational costs in the management of the institutions; asks the Commission to calculate the costs for the institutions of working in extra Community languages;
14. Asks the Commission to submit proposals immediately for the implementing of the special enlargement reserve, proposed by the European Parliament, so that aid can quickly be provided to the most underprivileged regions of the applicant countries;
15. Asks the Commission to give serious attention to the financial consequences for the countries connected with the Community by association agreements and to make appropriate proposals to provide compensating arrangements for these countries;

*As regards the problems of social affairs, employment and education*

16. Considering that enlargement of the Community to include countries which are also affected by the economic crisis may aggravate the problems it has caused in the Community, believes that all measures must be taken to facilitate the changes which will be required in various sectors of the economy;
17. Requests in this connection that, if necessary, urgent steps be taken by recourse to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty;
18. Considers it essential that all financial instruments of the Community and the European Investment Bank should contribute towards these objectives;
19. Asks that all existing principles and rules governing the free movement of workers and the social security of migrant workers should be extended to cover migrant workers from the three applicant countries, and particularly those at present residing in the Community, on the basis of agreements to be made between the parties;

20. Invites the Commission to consider in its forecasts, in a strictly realistic manner, the consequences of enlargement on the sectoral and financial aspects of the common agricultural policy;
21. Stresses that there is a danger of a vast increase in competition between the three applicant countries and the Mediterranean areas of the present Community as a result of higher production and productivity in the applicant countries and possible changes in current trade patterns;
22. Requests therefore that adequate measures, in addition to those recently adopted, be taken in favour of the Mediterranean regions of the present Community, so as to prevent the farmers of these areas, who are already experiencing difficulties, from having to suffer the consequences of enlargement;
23. Believes that, to prevent costly surpluses in certain products following the enlargement, the farm price and income policy should be based on a two-pronged system;
  - prices fixed on the basis of modern farms, taking into account production costs and
  - direct income support to those who need it to achieve a minimum level of income;
24. Considers that for agricultural structures in the three applicant countries, the modernization of which will necessitate large-scale financial interventions on the part of the Community, clear guidelines will have to be worked out on the kind of production to be promoted in the Community of Twelve and on the possibility of an agreed division of production on the basis of specific regional suitability;
25. Stresses that enlargement will also cause serious difficulties for the applicant countries themselves in respect of their trade balance and balance in the agricultural and food sector, and will bring with it the danger that, instead of being reduced, the present gap in the agricultural and non-agricultural spheres may be widened; invites the Commission and the Council therefore to adopt adequate safeguard measures to protect the applicant countries;

*As regards the problems of regional policy, regional planning and transport*

26. Hopes that the Council and Commission will take into account at this stage that enlargement may increase the structural, economic and social disparities between the regions of its Member States, in particular along a North-South axis;
27. Emphasizes the urgent need for the Commission to draw up detailed analyses of the consequences of enlargement in the sphere of regional policy, both for the applicant countries and for the Nine;
28. Calls for all the necessary measures to be taken, on the basis of these analyses, to attenuate the effect of these disparities, in particular by the establishment of a medium-term 'Southern' plan to develop the industrial and social infrastructures of the Mediterranean regions; in connection with such a plan, particular attention should be paid to the following problems:
  - improvements to water supplies, irrigation and afforestation;
  - improvements to energy supplies and transport infrastructures as a basis for the establishment of industry and service undertakings, with due regard to the need for environmental protection;
  - improvements to the social infrastructure;
  - encouragement of investment in the industrial and services sectors taking special account of the importance of tourism, with the aim of creating new employment;
  - support for national, regional and local authorities in their efforts to implement an effective regional policy with the participation of the social groupings;
29. Considers that, as soon as possible, the Commission should submit proposals to the Council for granting financial aid and technical assistance to Portugal to reform that country's economy and enable it to prepare for its accession to the Community under better conditions;

*As regards energy and research:*

30. Deplores the fact that despite the continued efforts of Parliament and the Commission, no more than the initial steps towards a Community energy policy have yet been taken;
31. Regrets the Community's deplorable failure to take decisive action to reduce its dependence on imported energy, thereby remaining prone to critical supply difficulties;
32. Believes that enlargement will make the formulation, acceptance and implementation of a Community energy policy more difficult and stresses that this is an additional reason why urgent decisions by the Council are needed on outstanding proposals of the Commission;
33. Is concerned that enlargement will also increase the Community's overall dependence on imported energy sources;
34. Feels that Spain, which is developing an ambitious nuclear power programme, should be supported industrially and through research as soon as it has complied with the provisions of Euratom and agrees to the controls of the International Atomic Energy Agency; Spain should be encouraged to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
35. Hopes that the application of the Community's coal policy will facilitate the modernization of coal production in the applicant countries, leading to the improvement of wages and working conditions of miners, and greater productivity;
36. Calls on the Community to give particular aid to Portugal, which is highly dependent on imported energy, especially through greater electrification in order to accelerate industrialization and improve living standards;
37. Considers it essential that the Community assists all three applicant countries under the Community's energy policy so as to reduce their heavy dependence on imported hydrocarbons;

*As regards external economic relations*

38. Considers that enlargement will have important consequences for the conditions of competition in the Member States of the present Community, particularly as regards the industrial sectors of textiles, clothing, footwear and industries connected with agriculture;
39. Considers that assurances must be given in the short term to the industries of the Nine and that all measures should be taken to foster more rapid development in the acceding countries in order to balance the production conditions applying there with those in the Member States of the present Community;
40. Considers that enlargement will have repercussions on the trade of the acceding States, not only because of competition from the present Member States but also from all the States with which the Community has relations and more particularly the Mediterranean and the ACP countries;
41. Considers that enlargement will also affect the implementation of the agreements between the Community and Turkey, the Maghreb, Mashrek countries, Israel, Malta, Cyprus;
42. Calls upon the Commission therefore to adapt its forecasts in this sphere as the negotiations for accession proceed, and to inform the countries concerned and make proposals to them to offset the disadvantages which would result for them from increased competition;
43. Recalls the particular undertakings given with respect to Turkey, whose balance of payments and trade balance with the Community have considerably deteriorated;

*As regards problems of cooperation and development*

44. Is of the opinion that the enlargement of the Community should not have a detrimental effect on its development policy;
45. Considers in this connection that, both during the accession negotiations and after enlargement, the institutions and Member States of the Community must ensure that the situation in the developing countries does not deteriorate with respect to the Community but that, on the contrary, the volume of development aid follows a satisfactory pattern;

46. Asks in this connection that consideration should be given to the problem of exports from the developing countries to the Community of agricultural products identical to those produced by the applicant countries, as well as to the problem of the proportion of the Community's budgetary resources devoted to development aid policy after accession of the three new countries;

*As regards the consultation of Parliament on the negotiation and conclusion of accession agreements and other international agreements*

47. Believes that Parliament must be more directly and closely associated with the negotiation and conclusion of accession agreements and international agreements made by the Community;

48. Believes that Parliament must be provided with fuller information during the course of these negotiations;

49. Therefore instructs, for the future, the rapporteurs of the committee responsible and the Committee on Budgets to obtain this information, officially, on behalf of Parliament;

50. Suggests that they obtain this information

(a) from the Commission, and

(b) by participating, as observers, in the principal meetings of the negotiating bodies;

51. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission

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## RESOLUTION

on respect for human rights in Ehtiopia

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the motion for a resolution on the violation of human rights in Ethiopia (Doc. 5/78),
- recalling the many occasions on which it has appealed for respect of human rights in the world, particularly in the report on the protection and defence of human rights (Doc. 89/77) (1),
- deeply concerned at the deterioration of the political situation in Ethiopia and at the alternation of guerilla warfare and repression in Eritrea,
- fearful that this situation might lead to general civil war in Ethiopia and to full-scale genocide against the Eritrean people, whose identity, culture and traditions are not recognized,

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(1) OJ No C 133, 6. 6. 1977, p. 30.



— having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 132/79),

1. Urges the Community authorities, and in particular the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, to make every effort:

— to ensure that the atrocities being committed in Ethiopia and Eritrea cease;

— to ensure that an end is put to outside interventions which, since they serve interests which are foreign to Ethiopia and Eritrea, exacerbate the situation in the country and can only help to hasten the process of political destabilization throughout the region;

2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council and Commission.

#### RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a multiannual programme of the Joint Research Centre 1980 to 1983

#### *The European Parliament,*

— having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 121 final),

— having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 27/79),

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy and Research and the opinions of the Committee on Budgets and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 54/79),

— having regard to its previous resolutions on Community research and in particular those:

— on the conditions for a fresh start in Community research at the Joint Research Centre <sup>(1)</sup>;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 125, 8. 6. 1976, p. 16.

- on the communication from the Commission to the Council on the objectives, priorities and resources for a common research and development policy <sup>(1)</sup>;
  - on the proposal from the Commission to the Council (Doc. 145/76) for a multiannual research programme of the Joint Research Centre (1977 to 1980) <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - considering the serious accident to the nuclear reactor at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, USA;
1. Endorses the criteria used for selecting research activities in the proposed multiannual programme of the Joint Research Centre;
  2. Believes that the choice of actions to be carried out in this programme corresponds to the needs of the Community;
  3. Is pleased to note the priority accorded to research programmes in the field of energy;
  4. Approves the fact that the programme is to concentrate on a limited number of research topics;
  5. Supports the idea of reviewing the programme in its third year so that it can be succeeded by a new programme during its fourth year;
  6. Stresses the need to coordinate as in the past the JRC's research activities with research being carried out through indirect action and with the research programmes of the Member States;
  7. Emphasizes the importance of making the fullest possible use of research results and of disseminating knowledge derived from the Community's research activities;
  8. Expresses its satisfaction with the ratio of staff costs to operating expenditure;
  9. Feels that, in view of the need to rejuvenate the personnel of the JRC, the Commission should be authorized to recruit additional staff at the start of the programme, provided that, by the end of the programme, the number of staff would not exceed the total authorized;
  10. Approves the recruitment of these temporary additional staff on the assurance that:
    - (a) these new posts represent a transitional measure which will have the effect of replacing permanent posts by temporary personnel on contracts of limited duration, and
    - (b) the officials aged over 60 years who retire will not be taken back on temporary contracts;
  11. Stresses the need for intensified research into reactor safety and welcomes the fact that 48 % of the appropriations proposed for the new programme are to be allocated to 'nuclear safety and the fuel cycle'; demands, moreover, that the results of the enquiry into the serious incident at the Three Mile Island reactor near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, USA be given special consideration in this area of research;
  12. Welcomes the cooperation of third countries in the execution of the multiannual programme of the JRC, and particularly the involvement of the USA and Japan in the reactor safety programme;
  13. Notes that the Joint Research Centre could have a useful role to play in a Community policy of cooperation with developing countries in the energy field;
  14. Calls on the Council to take a decision whereby the use of the Essor reactor through the Super-Sara project, which is necessary if an important part of the reactor safety programme is to be carried out, forms part of this new programme;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 125, 8. 6. 1976, p. 18.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 238, 11. 10. 1976, p. 12.

15. Takes note of the Annual Report of the Court of Auditors for the financial year 1977 <sup>(1)</sup>, and calls on the Commission to ensure that the financial management of the 1980 to 1983 programme will not give rise to similar criticism;

16. Approves the proposal for a multiannual programme of the Joint Research Centre 1980 to 1983.

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## RESOLUTION

on the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning cooperation with the developing countries in the field of energy

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM(78) 335 final),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and to the opinion of the Committee on Energy and Research (Doc. 74/79),

1. Points out that according to the most realistic forecasts the present rate of production and consumption of energy will inevitably lead to a serious energy deficit in the years 1985 to 1990 and emphasizes that, in addition to its grave economic and social consequences, such a situation would carry a heavy risk to peace in the world;

2. Stresses that whereas their future economic development is directly dependent on a considerable increase in energy availability, it is the non-oil-producing developing countries who are going to be hit hardest by the prospective energy crisis;

3. Agrees with the Commission that, simultaneously with international negotiations on relations between the developing countries and the industrialized countries, in which priority should be accorded to the energy problem, it is essential for the Community to establish a policy of cooperation with the developing countries in the energy field;

4. Asks that, within the framework of this policy, specific provisions be included in the future ACP-EEC Convention, but that care be taken that their implementation is not detrimental, in terms of financial aid, to development policies in other sectors;

5. Stresses that it is important for the Community to have available an inventory of the developing countries' energy resources and short- and medium-term needs, such an inventory being an essential basic tool for the implementation of a cooperation policy in this field;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 313, 30. 12. 1978.

6. Agrees in principle with the operational objectives defined by the Commission;
7. Finds, however, that the achievement of these objectives presupposes the availability of energy-production technologies suited to the economic and industrial conditions of the developing countries, and consequently asks that the necessary measures to promote development of techniques for the production of energy in small- and medium-sized plant be taken by the Community;
8. Is of the opinion that, in view of this, the Community should make available to the developing countries techniques for the production of energy which require a low degree of technological sophistication and little maintenance;
9. Recognizes that special attention should be paid to the development of renewable forms of energy such as water power, wind power, solar energy and energy from organic sources but that this should not exclude cooperation on the exploitation of non-renewable sources of energy;
10. Hopes that establishment of cooperation in the energy field will promote the progressive development of energy industries in the developing countries;
11. Is of the opinion that the Community should ensure that its research and development policy, industrial policy and the policy of cooperation with the developing countries in the energy field are compatible;
12. Regrets the lack of a Community energy policy which constitutes a major handicap in efforts to establish cooperation with third countries in this sector and stresses the urgent need for such cooperation;
13. Considers that the Communication from the Commission, even with the Council's endorsement, represents no more than an initial guideline, and urgently requests the Commission to submit new, more detailed proposals, particularly as regards finance, that will enable a real start to be made on cooperation with the developing countries in the energy field;
14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

## RESOLUTION

on the need for Community action to promote the exploitation of wind, wave and tidal energy for electricity production

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy and Research (Doc. 19/79);

1. Confirms its view that the Community must develop its own energy resources, including the unconventional and non-traditional ones, in order to guarantee reliable and diversified supplies of energy and reduce its dependence on imported energy as far as possible;
2. Points out however that until about the year 2000 non-traditional energy resources cannot be expected to cover more than about 5 % of expected energy consumption;
3. Feels however that, for supply and economic reasons, even a marginal contribution is desirable and that the relevant research should therefore be carried out;
4. Calls attention to the fact that, as a result of the energy crisis, a lot of research is being carried out at national level into non-traditional energy sources, in particular wind energy;
5. Emphasizes that energy output from wind, wave and tidal power is unstable and unpredictable and that production cannot be adjusted to meet changes in demand;
6. Points out that much more technological knowledge is needed before alternative and additional energy sources can be exploited;
7. Therefore welcomes the fact that many research projects are being implemented at both national and international level so that an appreciable amount of research and development work is already being coordinated;
8. Notes that the Community countries with the best geographical and meteorological conditions for exploiting wind, wave and tidal energy are already taking part in international cooperation organized in particular by the OECD International Energy Agency in an number of areas where existing technological knowledge is inadequate;
9. Cannot therefore recommend that with the financial resources allocated to energy and research the Community should at this stage embark on research into the use of these unconventional energy sources for large-scale electricity production;
10. Therefore considers that no appropriations should be allocated to the wind energy project forming part of the Commission's 1978 proposal for a second four-year energy research and development programme;
11. Nevertheless calls on the responsible Community authorities to follow developments and progress in the use of alternative and additional energy sources closely;
12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

**RESOLUTION**  
**on the energy situation in the Community**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Pintat, Mr Brown and Mr Noè (Doc. 636/78),
- having regard to OPEC's decision to increase oil prices,
- noting the fall in Iranian oil exports,
- having regard to the OECD's prediction of a new oil crisis in the near future,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy and Research (Doc. 96/79),

1. Asks the Council whether it has made an assessment of the effects of the Iranian crisis on world supplies in general and Community supplies in particular;
2. Also asks whether the cost to the Nine of OPEC's decision has been evaluated and whether the consequences for European consumers have been considered;
3. Considers it advisable to implement without delay a comprehensive plan of action which takes into consideration every possible form of energy, particularly nuclear energy, as well as the need to diversify sources of supply and eliminate waste, thus achieving considerable savings;
4. Supports the meeting proposed by the Commission between energy-producing and energy-consuming countries and insists that such contacts be established;
5. Considers that the inability of the Council of Energy Ministers to make progress towards a common energy policy has left the Community in a precarious supply position;
6. Notes that this resolution annuls and replaces the resolution on the energy situation in the Community adopted by Parliament on 19 January 1979 <sup>(1)</sup>;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 39, 12. 2. 1979, p. 75.

## RESOLUTION

### on economic and trade relations between the EEC and New Zealand

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the traditional political, economic and cultural ties between New Zealand and Europe, in particular the United Kingdom,
  - having regard to the dependence of the New Zealand economy on the export of temperate agricultural products,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 107/79),
1. Considers that, given traditional ties with New Zealand, the Community has a special responsibility to help New Zealand maintain an adequate level of economic well-being;
  2. Notes that the New Zealand economy has experienced serious difficulties in recent years, caused in part by a decline in its agricultural exports to the traditional market in the United Kingdom, and that a further decline could imperil the New Zealand economy;
  3. While aware of New Zealand's difficulties, trusts that she will continue to achieve greater diversification in her economy, both by industrial expansion and the development of alternative markets;
  4. Considers, therefore, that the Community and its Member States, while maintaining the principles and mechanisms of the common agricultural policy, must pursue policies that do not run counter either to New Zealand's efforts towards diversification or to the Community's efforts to promote its agriculture;
  5. Expresses the wish that New Zealand should not lose any markets fundamentally important to its economy and recalls in this connection the relevant passage of the declaration made by the European Council on 10 and 11 March 1975 in Dublin;
  6. Recalls the undertaking given in the Dublin declaration that urgent attention would be given to the situation arising from the fact that the special provisions for cheese imports would not be retained after 31 December 1977, with special reference to the resultant problems for New Zealand, and notes that a solution is to be found in the multilateral GATT framework;
  7. Hopes that the international agreement on dairy products, reached within the multilateral GATT framework, will help to find appropriate solutions for New Zealand dairy exports;
  8. Emphasizes, in view of the Community's international obligations in GATT concerning imports of sheepmeat and of the particular importance of that sector for the New Zealand economy, that the introduction of a common organization of the market in sheepmeat should not seriously disrupt exports of that product from New Zealand to the Community;

9. In view of the importance for New Zealand that the level of European Community consumption be sustained, and taking into account the price elasticity of demand, considers that the European Community pricing policies and mechanisms must be established with a view to avoiding any disruption;
10. Attaches great importance to an optimum understanding between the Community and the countries of the South Pacific Basin, and to this it believes that New Zealand can make a contribution of fundamental importance;
11. Invites the Community institutions to consider all practical ways in which the Community's relationship with New Zealand can be broadened and deepened;
12. Welcomes the interparliamentary contacts established so far and hopes that a system of regular parliamentary contacts will be set up in the near future;
13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission and to the Government and Parliament of New Zealand.

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#### RESOLUTION

on the conclusions to be drawn from the proceedings of the Seminar held by the Committee on Agriculture in Echternach

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Article 39 of the EEC Treaty of Rome,
- having regard to the seminar on the common agricultural policy, held by the Committee on Agriculture in October 1978 in Echternach, in the presence of Mr Ertl, *President-in-Office of the Council*,
- having regard to the serious and persistent imbalance of the market in a number of agricultural sectors,



- having regard to the very difficult situation in respect of the incomes of agricultural producers in a number of regions and sectors,
- having regard to the obligation to ensure reasonable prices to the consumer,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 128/79),

## I. NEW GUIDELINES FOR THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Political objectives and instruments

1. Considers that the common agricultural policy has in certain respects played a positive role by eliminating barriers to/intra-Community trade, as a result encouraging specialization, and that it has in this way often increased the efficiency of production for the benefit of producers and consumers, as stipulated in Article 39 of the EEC Treaty;
2. Rejects any attempt to modify the fundamental principles of the CAP, namely unity of the market, financial solidarity, common prices and the system of Community preference;
3. Regrets, however, that the CAP has not been able to ensure the balanced and equitable development of agriculture in the Community and that it has so far failed to attain a number of its essential social objectives;
4. Deplores in particular that:
  - (a) regional disparities in incomes are continuing to widen at an increasing rate, contrary to the fundamental objective of the CAP;
  - (b) as at present conceived, the market instruments are primarily favourable to the larger industrial agricultural enterprises and do not ensure equitable incomes for small producers and family farms in certain sectors;
  - (c) the Community has failed to provide reasonable incomes for certain producers in the southern and less-favoured regions more particularly those whose products do not benefit from guarantees comparable to those offered for certain products of the northern regions;
5. Invites the Community authorities therefore to give closer attention to agricultural and structural problems emerging in the southern regions of the Community;
6. Stresses that, from the angle of regional and social solidarity, the CAP cannot be pursued without a coherent set of structural back-up measures of a general nature or with a specific agricultural or rural character;
7. Does not believe, in particular, that a single instrument, i.e. support for certain producer prices, is able to ensure equitable incomes for all producers in all regions of the Community;
8. Stresses once again that the production of surplus stocks threatens to undermine the CAP and hence to jeopardize the guarantees intended to ensure adequate incomes for producers;
9. Points out that certain surpluses are further increased by the importing of substitute products;
10. Points out also that both the appearance of large surplus stocks and the occurrence of shortages, as happened in 1973 and 1974, reflect the lack of production targets on the one hand and of a commercial strategy on the other, with an accompanying obvious lack of cohesion;
11. Considers therefore that the CAP can only function successfully if it forms part of an overall policy under which short, medium and long term production targets and commercial strategies are laid down on the basis of ongoing evaluations;

12. Emphasizes that price policy alone cannot be used, as it is at present required, to guarantee reasonable incomes to producers and to regulate the supply of agricultural produce;
13. Observes therefore that to the extent that the price policy is used primarily to maintain the level of incomes, reliance on intervention mechanisms without specific production and commercial targets has:
- (a) tempted producers into stepping up their output at all costs in order to increase or maintain their earnings;
  - (b) constantly increased the debt level of the agricultural community;
  - (c) led to an apparent worsening of the problem of surpluses as a result of the structural policies implemented to increase the economic viability of production, instead of these structural policies serving to remedy the imbalance of the market as was the intention;
14. Notes furthermore that the high capital expenditure resulting from excessive mechanization is frequently a serious problem for small agricultural holdings in view of their inherently low rate of capital turnover;
15. Considers it essential to maintain agricultural incomes at equitable levels, to safeguard the economic viability of the rural regions and to ensure the possibility of economic development of agricultural industry;
16. Points out, at the same time, that agricultural support may be implemented in a number of ways — support of production prices, direct support of incomes or quota arrangement — and that these might be granted on a selective or differentiated basis;
17. Calls upon the Commission and Council to make a close examination of the role of producers and market organizations in terms of regional and social policy to enable the potential of agricultural resources and individual regions to be exploited to the full;
18. Considers consequently that the price/market support policies must be more closely adapted to the characteristics of each sector and that there is a clear economic case, and even more evident social reasons, for introducing, without delay, a system of income support (rather than market price support) for those products for which:
- demand is elastic and consumption can be increased,
  - self-sufficiency is low,
  - consumption has been drastically reduced by existing price levels, or
  - production should be encouraged in order to obtain a more balanced overall pattern of production;
19. Regrets the lack of an overall Community structural policy and of the instruments required by such a policy; an agricultural and rural structural policy can only be envisaged in the context of an economic, regional and social policy which is at one and the same time integrated, based on solidarity and selective;
20. Stresses that agriculture makes an important contribution to the protection of the rural environment and that this aspect is assuming increasing significance;
21. Invites the Commission accordingly to prepare proposals for the revalorization of certain regions through better protection of the rural environment (perhaps by ending or redirecting the agricultural use of low-yield land);
22. Calls upon the Commission to encourage research into the use of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin as a fuel;

## Structural policy

23. Points out that structural policy must not lead to a worsening of the situation of surplus products in the Community;
24. Believes that the structural policy will be incomplete and lacking in effect until such time as it is underpinned by a Community land policy promoting mobility of the farming community under conditions which are identical for all Community farmers;
25. Believes in fact that a Community land policy would enable young people to remain on the land, thus avoiding the depopulation of rural areas;
26. Considers that the structural policy should encourage, on a purely voluntary basis, producer groupings in order to ensure for the latter advantages equivalent to those enjoyed by persons active in industry or in the services sector, without any resulting distortion of competition;
27. Considers also that a structural policy should promote the establishment of food processing industries in the regions of production so as to avoid depopulation of the rural areas;
28. Believes that structural policy must favour production in regions which have particular natural advantages in order to bring about a genuine division of labour between the regions of the Community;
29. Notes that the Community's structural policy as defined in Directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC, 72/161/EEC and 75/268/EEC and in Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, has by no means attained the objectives set for it, namely to enable farmers to attain comparable earnings for their work, to modernize agricultural holdings in order to make agriculture a competitive sector of the economy and to reduce the disparity between the rich and poor regions of the Community;
30. Considers that the blame for this rests in part with the Member States which have not always made use of the financial instrument offered to them by the Community;
31. Considers, however, that a structural policy defined in an excessively uniform manner cannot meet the specific requirements of each of the Community's regions;
32. Encourages all forms of initiative in the area of a regional structural policy in the spirit of Directive 75/268/EEC on farming in mountain areas and certain less-favoured regions;
33. Notes with satisfaction that the Community authorities are coming increasingly to view structural policy as a set of specific measures to be implemented in certain Community regions, including irrigation, drainage and reforestation measures;
34. Urges the Commission, however, to ensure cohesion between the individual actions undertaken so as to ensure that the different regions of the Community enjoy harmonious development;
35. Believes that the financial resources available to the Guidance Section of the EAGGF must be strengthened; that the share of Community financing should be adjusted in line with the wealth of each of the Member States concerned, and that in certain cases the share of Community financing may exceed the generally accepted rule where projects are of high priority to the Community (projects of Community interest);
36. Calls for agricultural structural policy not to be isolated from regional and social policy; considers that it is, at the very least, important to coordinate the action of the EAGGF, Guidance Section, and of the Regional and Social Funds, so as to ensure that the financial resources made available to the regions are employed in the most effective possible manner; wonders whether a European Rural Fund would not be best able to replace the action of the three abovementioned funds in the rural regions;

37. Calls upon the Committee on Agriculture to examine and report on the desirability of creating, outside the framework of the existing funds, a European Rural Fund specifically intended to supplement the aid measures for the rural regions taken under the agricultural, regional and social policies, and to eliminate the adverse effects of uncoordinated rural planning;

38. Is of the opinion that an end must be put to the existence of artificial production structures resulting from economic or monetary factors which are not directly linked to the common agricultural policy; welcomes in this connection the birth of the European Monetary System which should ultimately lead to the disappearance of monetary compensatory amounts, thus eliminating a factor which distorts competition between the Member States;

39. Refers to its resolution of 15 March 1979 (1) and again requests that as a matter of urgency a review be undertaken of national aid systems in the agricultural sector and a plan established to dismantle these aids;

### **The common agricultural policy and the Community's external relations**

#### *With the industrialized countries*

40. Is aware of the fact that the Community which accounts for some 42% of world trade is heavily dependent on the outside world and must therefore pursue a judicious and coherent commercial policy;

41. Stresses that this commercial policy must aim at establishing an overall balance between imports and exports in the best interest of all the economic sectors of the Community and of its harmonious internal development;

42. Regrets the lack of cohesion at world level in agricultural trade relations and the lack of cohesion and continuity in the Community's agricultural trade policies both at the global level and in the context of its policies of association and enlargement;

43. Calls upon the Community to play the role of a mediator and catalyst at world level in order to promote an international agricultural policy based on solidarity and recognition of the value of the rural and agricultural world whose progress must be promoted;

44. Criticizes strongly the stubborn protectionism of the United States in the agricultural sector which is prejudicial to the European Community's agricultural exports, and points out that the low exchange rate of the dollar is artificially stimulating imports into Europe of large quantities of low cost vegetable and fodder products, a fact which is still further undermining the balance of trade relations and preventing a decision solution to the problem of equilibrium of the market for dairy products;

45. Calls therefore for the introduction, in the context of the GATT negotiations and by joint agreement between the parties, of effective protection against excessive imports (2) of vegetable protein products and oils and fats of vegetable origin;

46. Considers moreover that by taking energetic steps to solve its internal problems of market equilibrium and by orienting its external policy towards stabilization of the international markets, the Community can improve its trade relations with the United States and Australia; points out that it would be possible to reduce in this way the disparity between Community and world prices, and hence to cut back export refunds;

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(1) OJ No C 93, 9. 4. 1979, p. 49.

(2) Imports of agricultural products from the USA in 1977: 5 901 thousand million EUA; exports of agricultural products to the USA in 1977: 1 563 thousand million EUA (OJ No C 28, 31. 1. 1979, p. 18).

47. Considers that distortions of competition, deterioration of prices and dumping practices on export markets must be avoided at all costs; hopes that the Community will negotiate in GATT the fixing of minimum prices guaranteeing an equitable level of incomes for producers and enabling export refunds to be reduced so as to improve its relations with third countries which export agricultural products;

48. Expresses the hope that measures to offset the fall in value of the dollar and the creation of a zone of monetary stability in Europe will improve the balance of trade between the Community and the United States and contribute to the more equitable development of agricultural production and to the restoration of the unity of the common agricultural market;

*With the developing countries*

49. Stresses that the existing and potential capacity for food production in the Community must be exploited to the full in order to remedy as far as possible the serious food problems facing the world;

50. Considers that the Community must show an increasing awareness of the need to promote the export of agricultural products from the developing countries since improved utilization of the potential for agricultural production in these countries, necessarily accompanied by an increase in agricultural exports to the industrialized countries, can alone enable the developing countries to attain a certain level of purchasing power and initiate the process of economic development in them;

51. Is of the opinion that in organizations such as GATT and Unctad the Community must negotiate to bring about a new international division of labour so as to achieve a permanent and stable growth of world trade in agricultural products, with access of industrial exports from the developing countries to the industrialized nations no longer distorted by artificial barriers such as import duties, quotas or other barriers to trade and with a reduction in the export subsidies applied under the common agricultural policy and adversely affecting the competitiveness of agricultural exports from the developing countries;

52. Draws attention to the need for the common agricultural policy to be accordingly adjusted so as to improve production specialization and reorganize those markets which show a structural surplus; this must be achieved by a market and structural policy which does not violate the principle of the liberty of the individual farmer to determine his own production and makes due allowance for the social and economic significance of agriculture;

53. Notes that in the area of export revenue stabilization and trade relations between the developing countries and countries outside the Community, the Convention of Lomé should serve as a model and that international product agreements must be concluded to stabilize the markets in primary commodities such as cereals, beef and veal and dairy products, and vegetable oils and fats, since this will promote agricultural development and reduce fluctuations in food prices;

54. Considers that the Community, as the principal importer of agricultural products, can play an important role in this context and that given the great technological advances which have been made in Community agriculture, it can help to upgrade agricultural production and develop an effective agricultural policy in the developing countries;

55. Points out that, given the need to secure regular supplies of the raw materials and energy which will be vital for the Community in the next few decades, the Community also has an interest in reaching agreement with the developing countries in the appropriate bodies on the conditions required to achieve the best possible trade in agricultural products;

56. Notes the dramatic deterioration of the world food situation, especially in Africa, and, since food aid will be temporarily indispensable, at least over the next few years, urges the Council and Commission to grant food aid also in the form of cereals;

- (a) flexibly in the most serious emergencies,
- (b) adapted to the needs of the population,
- (c) to encourage a varied range of food aid based on periodic reviews of the world food situation,
- (d) to continue pursuing a food aid policy based on continuity and not subject to the vagaries of the Community's agricultural policy;

57. Considers it essential for the supply of skimmed-milk powder and butteroil as food aid to be linked with aid for specific projects designed to encourage the setting up of dairy and foodstuffs industries in the recipient countries themselves;

58. Is of the opinion that, given the unpredictable fluctuations in food production, international buffer stocks of cereals and protein-rich products should be set up under international control so as to achieve price stability and a better guarantee of food supplies in the event of shortages;

## II. REINFORCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE FORMULATION OF THE CAP

### **Within the institution**

59. Considers that the necessary strengthening of the role of Parliament as a whole in the formulation of the CAP must be preceded by an improvement in the working procedures and functioning of Parliament and its committees;

60. Is of the opinion that such improvement calls for the following:

- (a) the setting up of expert working parties both to formulate long-term political strategies and to draw up constructive proposals for statutory texts for submission to the other Community institutions,
- (b) the setting up of a permanent working party composed of members of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection to promote an objective dialogue between farmers and consumers in the Community, to bring about the establishment of an agricultural and food policy geared to Article 39 of the EEC Treaty and to discuss the annual farm price proposals put forward by the Commission,
- (c) closer contact with public opinion through public meetings, press conferences and the media,
- (d) more frequent use of specialist agencies and university research and study centres,
- (e) easier access to direct sources of information, in particular through the organization of hearings and contacts with local opinion in the areas affected by Community measures,
- (f) the possibility of administering a small annual budget to finance the above activities,
- (g) the attribution of greater political weight to minority opinion through the introduction of procedures enabling minorities to make their opinions better known in committee and in plenary session (minority reports, decisions taken by a qualified majority);
- (h) greater efforts by the committee to improve the quality of its documents, particularly by refusing to deliver opinions when the deadlines forced on it by other institutions are too short,
- (i) more frequent exercise of the right to refuse totally to deliver an opinion, whenever this seems necessary, so as to block completely the passage of a proposal,
- (j) stricter control over the legal acts of the other institutions and, possibly, recourse to the Court of Justice if the consultation procedure is in any way infringed,
- (k) a procedure whereby the Commission is given strict deadlines for acting on own-initiative proposals from Parliament:

## Relations with the other institutions

61. Calls for the deletion of the clause stipulating that the conciliation procedure with the Council can only be applied to general Community acts whose adoption is not necessitated by pre-existing acts, since this rules out conciliation, for example, on the annual farm price review;
62. In view of the fact that, when proposals are considered by Parliament, they are concurrently under review and often substantially amended, without any parliamentary control, by the Council's Special Committee on Agriculture in collaboration with groups of national experts and the Commission itself, requests that the rapporteurs and the members of Parliament should be permitted to take part, at least as observers, in meetings of the CSA and, possibly, those of the expert groups as well;
63. Considers it essential for Parliament to have a direct say in the appointment of the members of the Commission;
64. Insists on the need to arrest the present moves in the Community to undermine the institutional balance by reducing the Commission's status to that of a secretariat to the Council and forcing Parliament into a position in which its opinions are a mere formality, serving only to confer legal validity on decisions already taken by the Council;
65. Calls upon the Commission to refrain in future from the kind of tactics which enable it to evade consultation of Parliament on agricultural and fisheries matters, e.g. the practice of invoking Treaty articles under which consultation is not mandatory or linking issues to previous regulations;
66. Considers it imperative that Parliament be associated in the negotiations both with the third countries (trade agreements, enlargement) and in GATT and other international organizations;
67. Calls upon the Commission and the Council to open a constructive dialogue with the European Parliament and the Committee on Agriculture with a view to establishing, on the basis of this resolution, common guidelines both on the future of the CAP and on the question of strengthening the role of the Committee on Agriculture and Parliament in formulating this policy;
68. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

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### ANNEX

#### to the motion for a resolution

The European Parliament wishes to bring to the attention of the Council and Commission the observations made by the minority and expressed during the vote on the motion for a resolution in the Committee on Agriculture on 22 and 23 March 1979.

#### *The minority of the Committee on Agriculture:*

1. Refers to the observations made by President Jenkins on rural policy in his address on the Commission's programme of activities for 1979;
2. Regrets that the common agricultural policy had not been able fully to meet the objectives laid down in the Treaty, since the Member States maintain substantial national aid schemes, and calls for the adoption of a plan to bring about the elimination of all such schemes;
3. Regrets that the CAP has not been able to ensure the balanced and equitable development of Community agriculture and stresses that, given the situation prevailing in a number of areas, this task must be carried out primarily with the backing of the Regional and Social Funds;

4. Regrets that, in the case of certain products, Community consumers are obliged to pay artificially high and unacceptable prices while subsidizing exports to third countries;

5. Considers it imperative to:

First alternative — design other instruments since existing intervention mechanisms are essentially favourable to agricultural holdings in the northern regions and in no way contribute to the attainment of regional and social objectives;

Second alternative — adapt the existing instruments, particularly that of the intervention mechanisms which tend to be more favourable to agricultural holdings in the northern regions without at the same time furthering the attainment of regional and social objectives;

6. Finds that since the prices policy is used primarily to maintain incomes, the almost exclusive reliance on intervention mechanisms has had the effect of increasing production costs through the increasingly extensive use of costly resources — technology, equipment, pesticides and fodder — which erode the earnings of farmers;

7. Considers that it would be preferable in some sectors, particularly in that of dairy products, for the funds allocated for storage, drying and exports to be used directly to safeguard the earnings of producers and encourage consumption in the Community;

8. Calls on the Commission to move towards a policy of flexible quotas in the spirit of the wheat market organization which used to exist in France; this would be a rational component of the common agricultural policy and its more general application would help to avoid structural surpluses in the various sectors of Community agriculture.

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## RESOLUTION

### on the review of the common agricultural policy

#### *The European Parliament,*

- considering the essential functions which devolve upon agriculture in the field of economics, ecology and regional development and the Community responsibilities as laid down in the Treaties,
- considering
  - that the common agricultural policy has played a decisive role in the construction of the Community,
  - that this policy has enabled Community agriculture to increase its productive capacities in such a way that it can safeguard supplies to the continent of Europe,
  - that it has made it possible to eliminate the fluctuations in food prices which are intolerable to both producers and consumers,
- considering, however,
  - that the various regions of the Community, the various types of holding and the various agricultural products have not benefited equally from the common agricultural policy,



- that this policy has failed adequately to foster an economically responsible attitude towards production,
  - that structural surpluses exist for products which cannot be sold through the normal channels,
  - that the financial burden of these surpluses so encumbers the Community's agricultural budget as to make it very difficult, if not impossible to finance an agricultural policy for the guidance of production and the structuring of farms, although such a policy is crucial,
  - that the Community budget allocates a very high percentage of its resources to agricultural policy at the risk of endangering the balanced construction of the Community and the credibility of the agricultural policy,
- considering
    - that the common agricultural policy suffers from the fact that it is virtually the only genuine Community policy,
    - the monetary disturbances which have caused serious imbalances in this policy,
    - the powerlessness of the Council, which has prevented it from developing in such a way as to take into account international developments and the realities of Community agriculture,
- considering also
    - the problems to which the possible enlargement of the Community is likely to give rise for those products and regions which hitherto have been least well protected by the common agricultural policy,
    - the commitments into which the Community has entered or intends to enter *vis-à-vis* the ACP and Mediterranean countries,
    - world food prospects and the positive contribution the Community must make to combat hunger and to establish a new international economic order,
- considering, in brief, that, unless it is adjusted suitably, the common agricultural policy, which has made a decisive contribution to the construction of the Community, risks endangering the unity and credibility of the Community,
1. Confirms its belief in the fundamental principles of the common agricultural policy as laid down on 14 February 1962: a single market and Community preferences and solidarity;
  2. Also confirms that the common agricultural policy must safeguard supplies, protect the consumer, respect or restore the great natural balances and enable the various agricultural producers, all other things being equal, to attain a standard of living and working comparable to that of the other socio-occupational groups;
  3. Considers that if the common agricultural policy is to achieve these aims and comply with these principles, a complete reexamination of that policy will be necessary, going far beyond the current discussions on budget and prices;
  4. Calls in this context for the organization, with all the necessary care, of a 'quadripartite conference on agricultural and rural prospects and policy' in which the national authorities, the Commission, the farmers and qualified representatives of third-party interests (consumers, upstream and downstream industries, international trade experts, environmental experts, development cooperation experts) will work together to determine:
    - the guidelines of an overall common agricultural policy, redefining its practical aspects to take account of the new internal and external requirements,

- the procedures which will ensure that this policy is adjusted to future Community developments (economic, social and regional) and future international developments;
- 5. Requests that, before the Council takes a decision, the directly elected Parliament should be enabled to express its opinion on the outcome of this conference;
- 6. Warns the Council and the Commission of the risks to the Community of continuing a practice which no longer satisfactorily ensures a single market, equal opportunities for producers, products and regions, the satisfactory development of production on the basis of demand, the adjustment of structures to new situations, the responsible organization of producers, a fair distribution of the charges and profits of the common agricultural policy, a fair balance between the various aspects of the agricultural policy or a fair balance between the various desirable Community policies — a practice which, moreover, risks complicating the enlargement of the Community; its relations with the ACP countries and its position in international negotiations;
- 7. Declares, in brief, that only if it is redefined will the common agricultural policy manage to regain the decisive role it once played in the construction of the Community and the satisfactory development of its agriculture;
- 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

#### RESOLUTION

**embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine and Regulation (EEC) No 817/70 laying down special provisions relating to quality wines produced in specified regions**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 646/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 87/79),
  - whereas the Commission has not given sufficient justification for its proposal to extend the authorization to add sucrose in aqueous solution for a further two years,
  - whereas it is desirable to encourage the use of concentrated grape must, obtained naturally or by physical processes and produced within the Community, for the enrichment of wine, Community aid being granted for this purpose <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - whereas it is essential to encourage the production of high quality Community wine if the objectives set out in the wine action programme, currently under discussion within the Council, are to be achieved,
- Requests the Commission to withdraw its proposal.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 52, 27. 2. 1979, p. 7.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 (OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979).

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 974/71 with regard to the calculation of monetary compensatory amounts in the wine sector

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (1),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Articles 28, 43 and 235 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 639/78),
- having regard to its previous opinion on the reduction of monetary compensatory amounts in the wine sector (2),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 79/79),

Approves the Commission's proposal, which will help to promote intra-Community trade in wine as well as exports to third countries.

## RESOLUTION

### on measures to be taken to improve the situation in the milk sector

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the report of the Commission on the situation in the milk sector (COM(78) 430 final),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 115/79),

*Necessity for new measures*

1. Considers that the Commission is pursuing the right course in its efforts to find a solution to the problems of overproduction in the milk sector, but that the measures taken to date should be strengthened;

These measures comprise:

- (a) a prudent pricing policy,
- (b) a co-responsibility levy,
- (c) non-marketing premiums for milk conversion premiums and slaughter subsidies,
- (d) marketing incentives;

2. Is of the opinion that:

- (a) the problem of dairy surpluses is jeopardizing the development of the agricultural policy,
- (b) the number of dairy cattle is static but the yield per cow is steadily rising while, at the same time, consumption is generally falling;

3. Considers that in this situation appropriate measures are required to prevent the agricultural policy from being undermined by excessive financial burdens;

4. Calls upon the Commission to set its present policy in a longer-term framework and provide a longer-term basis for its measures to dispose of dairy produce, some of which have so far been of a highly short-term nature;

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(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 55, 1. 3. 1979, p. 11.

(<sup>2</sup>) See paragraph 5 of the resolution on the action programme in the wine sector (Doc. 496/78), adopted on 15 December 1978 (OJ No C 6, 8. 1. 1979, p. 66).

*Objectives of future measures*

5. Considers that any measures to improve the situation in the dairy sector must take into account the underlying social and political reality and, in particular, the fact that nearly two million producers depend on the milk sector, 60 % of whom have less than 10 cows, and have little alternative production available to them;
6. Believes that the principal objective should be to maintain the standard of living of the dairy sector, as well as improving incomes in the less-favoured and peripheral regions of the Community; and that to this end, a guaranteed minimum price to producers should be introduced, linked to quantity-based pricing arrangements and determined on the basis of the trend in farming costs;
7. Considers that future measures should incorporate mechanisms to ensure:
  - (a) that price policy could again be conducted on the basis of objective criteria clearly linked to cost developments,
  - (b) increased responsibility of dairies for the disposal of their products on the market,
  - (c) that new markets be created and that consumption be encouraged within the Community particularly for those products such as milk, butter and cheese for which additional demand can be created,
  - (d) that each region should have the possibility to employ production methods particularly suited to local conditions and requirements,
  - (e) that the development of the dairy industry should not be frozen at its present level but that there should be adequate reward for improvement in management and production methods,
  - (f) that greater emphasis be placed on the production of quality produce rather than quantity and on a reduction in production costs rather than a constant encouragement to increase production;
8. Does not consider that a system of production quotas based on price differentials is feasible for the whole Community as:
  - (a) it presupposes a system for controlling hundreds of thousands of farms of different sizes, which is impossible,
  - (b) it leads to quantities of milk in excess of the basic quota being put on the free market, which tends to aggravate rather than improve the present situation,
  - (c) it creates an intolerable burden for small farmers (keeping of registers, self-discipline);
9. Urges the Commission, therefore, to amend the present Regulation on producer co-responsibility in the dairy sector to take account of:
  - (a) the size of supply requirements,
  - (b) the time limit for the elimination of surpluses,
  - (c) the financing arrangements: for example, one-third to be financed by the European agricultural industry, two-thirds by the EEC;
10. Believes that adequate incomes to dairy farmers should be achieved by means of the introduction of a guaranteed minimum price to ensure fair and reasonable prices paid directly to farmers rather than by means of costly subsidies to dairies; this would constitute the first step in a system by which all milk production required for the maintenance of market supplies would receive a higher price and any production in excess of market requirements would receive a significantly lower price;
11. Emphasizes that there should be no question of imposing limits on cow numbers or milk produced on individual farms, nor of establishing a force of inspectors since such a system would be both impracticable and too inflexible; the system would apply only to milk delivered to dairies;

## Consumption

12. Underlines the fact that campaigns to encourage consumption will not significantly improve the situation in the dairy sector if not linked to effective measures to improve the market organization;

13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution, including the minority opinion attached, together with the report of its committee, to the Council and Commission and to the parliaments and governments of the Member States.

### ANNEX

#### to the motion for a resolution

The European Parliament wishes to bring to the attention of the Council and the Commission the following minority opinion expressed during the vote on the motion for a resolution in the Committee on Agriculture on 1 and 2 March 1979.

#### *The minority of the members of the Committee on Agriculture:*

1. Considers that all the measures proposed by the Commission and adopted by Council to solve the problems of over-production in the milk sector have failed utterly to achieve any improvement and will have no greater success in the future;
2. Emphasizes that:
  - (a) Overproduction is increasing each year and will get rapidly worse as the production capacity of many regions is being steadily developed; cow numbers are remaining static, but yield per cow is steadily rising, while at the same time consumption is generally falling.
  - (b) Production is already 15 to 18 % above market requirements, and is increasing at a rate of 4 to 6 % a year,
  - (c) 3 600 million EUA have been set aside in the 1979 budget to subsidize the dairy sector, not including expenditure on food aid and storage costs for dairy produce;
3. Considers that this situation threatens not only to undermine the milk industry and the common agricultural policy, but is doing grave damage to the credibility of the EEC;
4. Calls upon the Commission to abandon its reliance on the present policy of adopting short-term, stop-gap measures, such as the co-responsibility levy, which are ineffective, costly and which are wasteful in terms of expenditure, resources and energy; believes that it is illogical and totally unacceptable to employ considerable quantities of fuel for the drying of skimmed-milk powder for which there is no market;
5. Points out that the Commission, in its report on the dairy sector, believes that there are only two solutions to the present crisis: strengthening of the present concepts of reliance on the price mechanism and co-responsibility levy; or a new quota policy; fails to understand why the Commission has rejected out of hand any serious consideration and discussion of quota arrangements;
6. Believes that adequate incomes to dairy farmers should be achieved by means of fair and reasonable prices paid directly to farmers rather than by means of costly subsidies to dairies; this would constitute the first step in a system by which all production required for the maintenance of market supplies would receive a higher price and any production in excess of market requirements would receive a significantly lower price;
7. Emphasizes that there should be no question of imposing limits on cow numbers or milk produced on individual farms, nor of establishing a force of inspectors since such a system would be both impracticable and too inflexible;

8. Considers, therefore, that quotas should not be implemented by means of limits on production, but by giving the farmer the choice of producing a lower amount of milk for a higher price thus maintaining his income, or of continuing on his present course of increasing unlimited output thereby reducing his overall profit margin;

9. Considers that it would be impracticable and ineffective to achieve a more balanced production by means of quotas for each Member State or the dairies;

10. Believes that the only fair and effective system is one implemented at the level of the individual farm: the Commission, together with the Council and European Parliament, should advise annually on the level of milk production, either increase or decrease, required to ensure that supply would be in line with demand;

11. Believes that this would lead to a system of self-discipline in the dairy sector, which would be attractive to farmers since it would enable them to maintain their present incomes from milk production while reducing costs and releasing some of their holdings to other forms of production;

12. Recognizes that in order to implement such a scheme it would be necessary for a register of milk producers to be established;

Urges the Commission, as an initial step, to propose immediate measures to establish such a register;

13. Recognizes that such a system cannot be implemented overnight but believes that the Commission and Council should:

- (a) implement the initial steps, such as the setting-up of a register of producers, and
- (b) draw up a programme for the gradual implementation of the system outlined above.

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## RESOLUTION

**embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation on investment aid at the marketing and processing stage of milk products**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Articles 42 and 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 46/79),
- having regard to the report by Mr De Koning (Doc. 414/76) on the proposal from the Commission to the Council for a Regulation temporarily suspending certain national and Community aids in the milk and milk products sector,
- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council on policy with regard to agricultural structures (Doc. 47/79),
- having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 of 15 February 1977 <sup>(2)</sup> on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed,

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 88, 4. 4. 1979, p. 9.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 51, 23. 2. 1977, p. 1.

- having regard to the report by the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 127/79).
  - whereas in its proposals on policy with regard to agricultural structures the Commission proposes that from 1 January 1980 investment aid in respect of dairy farming under Directive 72/159/EEC shall be suspended, except for farms which are not increasing their dairy herd and which have at least 35 % of their areas under grass, and for farms in mountain areas, the less-favoured areas of Italy and in the Mezzogiorno,
  - whereas the Commission intends to suspend Community aid for marketing and processing of milk under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, by the management procedure, that is without consulting the European Parliament,
1. Opposes national aids which impede the proper operation of a common market in agricultural food produce as laid down in the EEC Treaty;
  2. Supports, therefore, the Commission's proposal on condition that the European Parliament be kept fully informed on all the Commission's proposals concerning Community policy on national aids in order that the European Parliament may consider properly all possible policy options;
  3. Believes that the Community's policy on Community and national aids should be more clearly directed to discouraging those particular aids which contribute to the surplus situation in the milk sector;
  4. Welcomes the fact that the Commission proposes that exceptions should be made in the draft Regulation in favour of certain outlets and research as well as to encourage energy saving and the protection of the environment;
  5. Emphasizes that the Community should rationalize the production and marketing of milk products and, in order to encourage their consumption, should improve availability of fresh dairy produce to consumers throughout the Community;
  6. Considers that no aid should be permitted for the production and marketing of new products which contain vegetable oils or fats or other milk-substitute products.

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#### RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for:

- I. a Regulation allocating catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Faroese waters
- II. a Regulation allocating catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone
- III. a Regulation allocating catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Swedish waters
- IV. a Regulation laying down for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels registered in the Faroe Islands
- V. a Regulation laying down for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Spain



### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 26/79),
- having regard to the report drawn up by Mr Lemp (doc. 231/78) and the opinion of the European Parliament on a Regulation on the conclusion of the agreement on fisheries between the EEC and the Kingdom of Norway <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the framework agreement negotiated between the Community and Spain,
- having regard to the report drawn up by Mr Corrie on a number of proposals concerning fishing by vessels of Norway and Sweden in Community waters (Doc. 7/79),
- having regard to the very serious economic and social problems created in certain major fishing regions as a result of the closing of fishing grounds by the extension of fishing limits by third countries,
- having regard to the need to restructure the Community's fishing fleet as a result of the loss of fishing grounds, the need to conserve fish stocks and increases in costs,
- having regard to the lack of an adequate Community policy on fisheries education and training,
- having regard to the report of the Subcommittee on Fisheries on a fact-finding mission to the ports and fisheries educational and training centres on Humberside (PE 58.299),
- having regard to the report by the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 130/79),

### *Procedural aspects*

1. Calls the attention of the Council and the Commission to the fact that:
  - (a) the European Parliament was consulted urgently for the session of March 1979 upon five proposals concerning fishing regulations with Norway and Sweden, regulating principally quota allocations to those countries in Community waters, and
  - (b) the European Parliament is now consulted *inter alia* on a number of related proposals regulating quotas to Community vessels in Norwegian and Swedish waters;
  
2. Considers that these two sets of proposals constitute a package which can only be considered properly together; and therefore finds unacceptable the fact that it was not informed in time of the content of the present proposals so as to make this global examination possible;
  
3. Calls, once more, therefore upon the Commission to provide more long-term information on issues under examination so as to improve the working relationship between the Commission and the Parliament and so establish the basis for a true dialogue between the Parliament and the Council;

### *General aspects*

4. Stresses the importance to Community fishermen of a Council decision to sign the framework agreement with Norway, together with the agreement drawn up with Spain, and to conclude the agreements already signed with the Faroe Islands and Sweden;
  
5. Stresses the importance of the proper and adequate policing of fisheries agreements and to this end believes that licences should be required of third country vessels in all Community zones and not merely in some, as under certain of the proposals;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 88, 4. 4. 1979, p. 7; OJ No C 90, 6. 4. 1979, pp. 3 and 5 COM(79) 148 final and 150 final.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 182, 31. 7. 78, p. 56.

6. Welcomes the suggestion that, where necessary, third country vessels may be required to take on board a Community inspector to ensure respect for agreements;
7. Emphasizes the importance for proper management of an adequate statistical framework;
8. Considers, therefore, that all third country vessels above a certain size should be required to maintain a logbook for recording catches;
9. Requests the Commission to draw up a standard logbook to be included in all proposals concerning catches by third country vessels in Community waters;
10. Considers, furthermore, that the location of catches should be defined more precisely than by reference to geographical area, and that location of catches should be defined by ICES zone or, in certain areas, by statistical rectangle;
11. Approves, subject to the above observations, the Commission's proposals
12. Urges, at the same time, that the Commission show much greater flexibility in coordinating the different factors of external policy — fisheries, market access, tariff levels, etc. — so as to facilitate improved access to third country fishing grounds;

*A common policy for fisheries education and training*

13. Underlines the drastic decline in the numbers of deep-sea fishing vessels as a result of the extension of fishing limits by third countries, resulting in a change in the structure of the Community's fishing fleet, with a greater emphasis on middle-water and inshore vessels;
14. Considers that this restructuring of the Community's fishing fleet and the facilitation of the introduction of a common fisheries policy necessitate the retraining of fishermen, so as to coordinate educational and training resources, develop links between those responsible for training, promote research and exchange of information and establish the capability to provide specialist advice and technical assistance, particularly as part of a wider policy of a fisheries development, especially with the Lomé countries;
15. Believes that a Community policy on fisheries education and training would be best implemented by setting up a network of fisheries training centres in the Member States;
16. Calls for the Commission to finance a feasibility study to investigate the present and future training requirements in each Member State.

## RESOLUTION

### on measures to be adopted for the development of fish farming within the Community

#### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 116/79),
- whereas certain peripheral maritime regions of the Community find themselves at a disadvantage in terms of agricultural incomes and have traditionally been heavily dependent on the fishing and related industries,
- whereas the Community should adopt all measures to ensure the rational use of available land and water resources, in order to provide for reasonable living standards within those regions,
- whereas adoption of conservation measures for stocks of wild fish requires measures to create alternative employment for those in regions heavily dependent on traditional fisheries activities,
- whereas increases in costs and, in particular, fuel have undermined the economic basis of certain inshore fishing activities,
- whereas the EAGGF should be used to encourage vocational training and investment grants in order to attain the objectives of the Treaty, in particular to ensure reasonable living standards and to improve supplies,
- whereas health regulations should be adopted to facilitate the free circulation of agricultural produce within the Community, and to reduce health risks.
- whereas the Community should adopt measures to harmonize laws which at present constitute obstacles to the movement of investment within the Community,

1. Draws the attention, with the greatest emphasis, of the Council, the Commission and Member States to the major contribution that common measures to encourage fish farming could make to the economies and employment prospects of the maritime peripheral regions of the Community, which have been badly hit by measures to conserve wild stocks and increases in costs, particularly of fuel;
2. Considers that the basic technological advances which have been made permit an important expansion of fish farming within the Community;
3. Points out that fish farming has become a growth industry providing exports of live or processed fish, expertise, equipment and foodstuffs, and in which the Community, through lack of adequate encouragement to invest, is lagging seriously behind the United States and Japan;

4. Underlines the fact that a number of major obstacles to the development of fish farming within the Community are not technological, but the result of the lack of adequate administrative and legal framework, sufficient veterinary and inspection facilities, and a lack of organization of research throughout the Community;
5. Considers, therefore, that the Community should adopt, without delay, common measures to encourage fish farming within the Community including measures for the granting of aid for investment, to coordinate research programmes to control disease, to provide a proper administrative and legal framework and to encourage adequate marketing structures;
6. Believes that a register of qualified Fish Farming Consultants should be established, in order to ensure the sound development of the industry;

#### *Investment grants*

7. Considers that the scheme of investment grants provided for in the proposal on a structural policy for the in-shore fishing industry should be strengthened where it concerns fish farming and should be extended to cover, in particular:
  - (a) establishments for the rearing of ova and larvae, eliminating bacteria from molluscs and for the rearing of artemia salina and other scarce sources of food,
  - (b) projects for the improvement of techniques to identify and control diseases and to improve the selections of strains or genetic characteristics of breed stock, and
  - (c) vocational training schemes;
8. Points out that it is the sons of fishermen rather than fishermen themselves who will become farmers and that, therefore, vocational training schemes should be concentrated on the young;

#### *Coordination of research*

9. Considers that the Community should adopt without delay common programmes so as to foster and coordinate research within the Community and to facilitate the exchange of information, particularly in the following areas:
  - (a) the economic factors influencing aquaculture,
  - (b) disease control, prevention and diagnosis,
  - (c) nutritional requirements, improvement in feed and new feed services,
  - (d) the possibilities for using treated effluents,
  - (e) water requirements and control of pollution,
  - (f) pollution problems created by discharge of feed and fish excrement into adjacent waters,
  - (g) viral contamination,
  - (h) genetics and selective breeding, and
  - (i) the marketing of farmed fish;

#### *Control of disease*

10. Emphasizes that one of the principal areas in which the Community can contribute to the development of fish farming is in the promotion and coordination of research on problems encountered in the identification, control and prevention of diseases.

Considers, therefore, that the Commission should draw up measures:

- (a) for coordinated research programmes to encourage and to provide a financial participation for research on the identification and prevention of disease,
- (b) to establish a centre for coordination of measures to combat diseases, and to disseminate the results of research,
- (c) to draw up a list of notifiable diseases and measures to be taken in the case of an outbreak of disease,
- (d) for regulations covering the trade within the Community and imports from third countries of live fish and ova, non-pasteurized dead fish, exotic and ornamental fish,
- (e) to lay down minimum requirements for production and managerial techniques so as to reduce the risk of an outbreak of disease, and
- (f) to encourage the establishment of specialized centres for the production of certified disease-free ova;

11. Believes that there can be no effective control of disease without the establishment of a register of fish farms and a licensing system which would cover:

- (a) fish farms,
- (b) hatcheries, and
- (c) the imports of certain exotic species including those for farming, research or aquariums;

#### *Regional planning*

12. Points out that fish farms are in competition for a limited number of sites with other economic or leisure activities and that such sites may be lost by default without adequate planning;

13. Calls upon the Commission, therefore, to organize and provide for a financial participation in a survey of potential sites throughout the Community;

14. Points out that a licensing system will encourage the most rational use of the land and water resources of potential sites according to the social and economic requirements of each region;

15. Believes that the essential requirements of particular regions may be in part fulfilled by means of small fish farming units associated with individual villages or farms on the Norwegian model; calls upon the Commission, therefore, to implement research programmes to develop the techniques suitable for such small-scale units and to undertake feasibility studies;

#### *Marketing structures*

16. Emphasizes that the lack of adequate marketing structures poses a major obstacle to the development of fish farming, particularly in view of transport costs and the limited number of outlets;

17. Calls upon the Commission, therefore, to draw up measures to encourage the establishment of professional organizations;

18. Considers, furthermore, that the Commission should encourage new methods of processing and marketing farmed fish so as to increase demand;

19. Calls upon the Commission to re-examine the tariff protection afforded to species farmed within the Community and which face competition from subsidized producers in third countries;

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive amending Directive 64/432/EEC in respect of enzootic leucosis among cattle

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (<sup>(1)</sup>),
- having been consulted by the Council, pursuant to Articles 43 and 100 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 510/78),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 105/79),
- whereas the Community should improve the health state of livestock in order to make livestock rearing more profitable,
- whereas adequate protective measures against infectious diseases should be introduced,
- whereas the outbreaks of enzootic leucosis among cattle have been increasing in all Member States,

1. Expresses the greatest concern at the continued development of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL), a highly infectious and slow-developing blood cancer of cattle which appears to attack the most advanced herds and breeds; and warns producers and responsible authorities against ignorance and complacency;
2. Approves the Commission's proposal, as the first step towards a more comprehensive scheme for the eradication of EBL based on a register of EBL-free herds;
3. Urges the Member States to establish immediately an EBL-free herd recording and eradication scheme;
4. Considers that the serological testing of all bovine herds should be encouraged, with Community financial aid where necessary;
5. Requests the Commission to study the cost effectiveness of testing and eradication schemes, taking into account the significant losses caused by EBL;
6. Requests the Commission to undertake an examination of the serological tests employed by Member States, in order to ensure their utmost effectiveness and the comparability of results.

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(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 86, 2. 4. 1979, p. 1.

## RESOLUTION

### on the urgent need for eradication measures to control nervous diseases in pigs

#### *The European Parliament*

- whereas the Community should improve the health state of livestock in order to make livestock rearing more profitable,
  - whereas adequate protective measures against infectious diseases should be introduced,
  - whereas the outbreaks of nervous diseases in pigs are rapidly accelerating in all Member States except Denmark where effective eradication schemes have reduced the incidence of these diseases,
1. Expresses the utmost alarm at the escalation of outbreaks throughout the Community of Aujeszky's disease (otherwise known as pseudo-rabies) and streptococcal meningitis;
  2. Points out:
    - (a) that Aujeszky's disease, a viral disease of pigs, can cause death in very young pigs, as well as cattle, dogs and cats, and the abortion of unborn pigs,
    - (b) that streptococcal meningitis is a zoonosis (a disease transferable from animals to man) which may be dormant in the pig, giving rise to a symptomless carrier, and frequently results in the death of the pig;
  3. Emphasizes that it is of the utmost importance to control the spread of diseases so as to prevent the introduction of carrier pigs into clean herds and the sale of infected pigs as breeding stock;
  4. Notes that infected and carrier animals can be detected by a fairly simple blood test and so be eliminated from the herd;
  5. Urges, therefore, the Commission to introduce effective eradication measures, including:
    - (a) the sample testing of herds and health rules concerning intra-Community trade,
    - (b) the vaccination of herds,
    - (c) compensatory measures to encourage the slaughter and restocking of severely affected units;
  6. Points out that the relatively low incidence of these diseases at the moment constitutes an ideal situation in which to introduce an eradication scheme;
  7. Requests the Commission to study the cost-effectiveness of the eradication scheme and to include nervous diseases in pigs within the Community's agricultural research programmes;
  8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation laying down special measures in the raw tobacco sector in respect of the Perustitza and Erzegovina varieties

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 22/79),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 85/79),
  - whereas the Community has already adopted similar measures in respect of the Beneventano variety <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - whereas these measures have produced satisfactory results, with a reduction in the quantities placed in intervention and reconversion to more readily marketable varieties,
  - whereas it is essential to avoid a reduction in the income of producers in the less-favoured regions of the Community,
  - whereas it is also important to facilitate reconversion from the two varieties of tobacco referred to in the proposal to other varieties,
  - whereas the agricultural research programme relating to eastern tobaccos needs to be completed as soon as possible with a view to improving the quality of production,
1. Approves the Commission's proposal to lower the intervention price for the two varieties of tobacco;
  2. Requests the Commission, however, to take immediate action through various forms of direct aid, should the measure lead to a significant reduction in the income of the producers concerned;
  3. Requests the Commission, moreover, to provide in its proposal for Community aid for producers who plant with other varieties which require substantial investments from the agricultural point of view and with a view to initial processing all or part of the areas at present under the two varieties mentioned above;
  4. Requests the Commission to carry out as soon as possible, with the aid of Community finance, the agricultural research programme aimed at improving the quality of the two varieties concerned.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 88, 4. 4. 1979, p. 2.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Regulation (EEC) No 339/77, 14. 2. 1977 (OJ No L 48, 19. 2. 1977).



## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive establishing measures for the implementation of Directive 77/489/EEC on the protection of animals during international transport

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Articles 43 and 100 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 620/78),
  - having regard to Directive 77/489/EEC of 18 July 1977 on the protection of animals during international transport <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 129/79),
  - whereas existing provisions stipulate that animals must be accompanied by a health certificate issued, after inspection, by an official veterinarian of the exporting country,
  - whereas the requirement of a second certificate attesting, on the basis of intermediate inspections, compliance with the provisions of the Directive on the protection of animals during international transport therefore constitutes an unnecessary obstacle to intra-Community trade, involving delays and increased costs,
  - whereas inspection by a veterinarian of the importing country and his attestation that the animals are in good condition after transport will suffice to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Directive,
- requests the Commission to reconsider its proposal, in order to examine its implications for intra-Community trade in animals and, if possible, to propose alternative solutions.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 41, 14. 2. 1979, p. 4.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 200, 8. 8. 1977, p. 10.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69 laying down special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 93/79),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 183/79),
1. Regrets the delay in the execution of the programmes for converting orchards and improving the marketing and processing structures for citrus fruit;
  2. Realizes, however, that grubbing-up orchards and replanting them with new varieties, quite apart from the delay already suffered, is in itself an operation that will yield positive results and a better return only in the longer term;
  3. Draws attention to the fact that the conversion programme in southern Italy has effectively been in progress since 1975, where 5 000 hectares have been grubbed up and replanted with new varieties and that, consequently, Community financial support must continue to be given to ensure that the programme proceeds without interruption so as to improve the production and marketing of citrus fruit, objectives which are in the interest of Community producers and consumers alike;
  4. Expects the Commission to continue to promote the conversion measures already initiated by compensating smallholders, appropriately, through income subsidies, for losses of income incurred as a result of conversion, and to ensure that the conversion of orchards is completed by the proposed deadline, i.e. 1985;
  5. Approves the Commission's proposal.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 154/75 as regards the financing of the register of olive cultivation

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 133/79),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 180/79),
  - whereas the register of olive cultivation is essential for the smooth functioning of the new organization of the market in olive oil and for the proper management of the market,
  - whereas the Commission's proposed allocation of the expenditure arising from the compilation of the register seems reasonable,
  - whereas, having regard to the statistical implications of this operation, it is necessary to examine whether this system can be used for agricultural statistics in general,
1. Requests that the decentralized facilities used to draw up statistics for the register of olive cultivation also be used to collect statistics and conduct surveys on Community agriculture;
  2. Approves the Commission's proposal.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 104, 26. 4. 1979, p. 8.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 106, 27. 4. 1979, p. 4.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of the aid to producers for the 1978 harvest

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 213 final),
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 144/79),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 181/79),
- Approves the Commission proposal.

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## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning forestry policy in the European Community

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM(78) 621 final),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 542/78),
- having regard to the proposals for forestry measures <sup>(1)</sup> submitted by the Commission in 1974 and the recently adopted Regulation establishing a common measure for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the second report of the Committee on Agriculture and to the opinions of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 184/79),

1. Stresses the serious and urgent nature of the problems in the forestry sector having regard to the Community's growing timber requirements and its dependence on non-member countries for supplies, environmental conservation, the use of woodland for recreational purposes and the serious employment problems in undertakings connected in various ways with forestry;

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc 6/74 and COM(75) 88 final — Ligios report, Doc. 169/74.

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EEC) No 269/79 of 6 February 1979 (OJ No L 38, 14. 2. 1979).

2. Is of the opinion, therefore, that the Community should draw up a genuine common forestry policy which would enable it to replace the piecemeal, conflicting national policies by common solutions, negotiate as a single entity with the non-member countries which supply timber and avoid the waste of effort and financial resources involved in uncoordinated measures;
3. Stresses that although the EEC Treaty does not specifically mention forestry products in connection with the CAP, this should not be used as a pretext for preventing the implementation of a forestry policy;
4. Considers that the Commission has the possibility of taking various statutory measures, as is shown by the fact that certain Community forestry measures have already been implemented or are in the process of being implemented; in particular, Article 235 and other Articles of the EEC Treaty may be invoked in connection with the various implications (for environmental, phytosanitary, structural policies, etc.) of the forestry measures under consideration;
5. Welcomes the Commission's work on forestry policy which has resulted in detailed studies of the national policies and the problems in the sector, and the preparation of the present proposals;
6. Considers, however, that the draft Council resolution concerning the objectives and principles of forestry policy, whose content it fully approves, may only serve as a basis for discussion within the Council and is a first limited step which should be followed by other, far more wide-ranging measures;
7. Questions, in fact, the value and legal scope of a Council resolution which is not sufficiently binding on the individual national policies;
8. Urges the Commission, therefore, to draw up more detailed proposals which would also provide Community financial aid for specific forestry measures since the mere coordination by the Community of national measures and of action by the various Community funds, which are known to have financed very few projects in this sector, has so far proved to be insufficient;
9. Requests it to resubmit its 1974 proposals, possibly amended and updated;
10. Urges the Council not to delay any further in taking a positive decision on these proposals;
11. Stresses that, as a priority, the Commission's new proposals should approach the serious problem posed by the Community's growing timber deficit and the difficulty of increasing Community production which costs more than imports from non-member countries;
12. Is of the opinion that it is essential to improve the level of Community self-sufficiency in order to reduce the growing danger of sharp price rises, depletion or blocking of traditional sources of supply and changes in the trade policy of non-member countries;
13. Urges the Commission, therefore, to submit constructive proposals to ensure that timber produced in the Community remains competitive with timber of comparable quality imported from third countries;
14. Recalls the principles and objectives underlying Regulation (EEC) No 269/79 of 6 February 1979 on a common measure for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community, but considers that in the draft Council resolution to which this consultation refers, and concerning the objectives and principles of forestry policy, insufficient consideration has been given to the main aspects of the policy as they affect the Mediterranean areas (particularly Italy), where the nature of the soil means that forestry resources can be exploited little or not at all, and to the specific infrastructures necessary not only for environmental protection but for the regeneration of endangered or threatened ecosystems;

15. Believes that every effort to make woodlands into places of recreation for the population should be welcomed, but insists that, particularly in the disadvantaged areas, attention should be paid to the productive possibilities of suitably located animal farming and commercial sylvicultures;
16. Stresses that the drawing up of a common forestry policy is seriously hampered by the differences in national legislation which make it extremely difficult to implement Community structural measures;
17. Requests the Commission, therefore, to provide, with due regard to the social implications, appropriate financial incentives for public and private owners who implement the requisite national and Community measures;
18. Points out the serious problems posed by certain plant diseases, e.g. in elms, cypresses and oak trees; forest fires, particularly in the Mediterranean regions; the need to find Community substitutes for pulp; and finally, the elaboration of more efficient systems of management and exploitation of woodland resources;
19. Emphasizes the major role of scientific research in the abovementioned spheres and, in particular, the need for such research to be aimed at preventing, through recycling, unnecessary damage to the environment and at developing new techniques for converting new varieties into pulp and for improving the use made of branches and brushwood;
20. Believes it essential for the proposed Permanent Forestry Committee to have greater powers which would enable it to lay down guidelines for the formulation of common programmes and to have a status commensurate with the importance that forestry policy should have in the economic and environmental policies of the states and with its implications in the areas of tourism and of leisure and health activities, as well as of the general economic welfare of the population;
21. Considers that one of the Commission's priority tasks must be to coordinate, and possibly integrate, the various national measures, thus avoiding the risk of waste or shortages;
22. Approves, therefore, the Commission's proposals but nevertheless requests it to proceed with the preparation of a genuine Community forestry policy;
23. Requests the Commission to adopt the following amendments pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC-Treaty.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (1)

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### **Council resolution concerning the objectives and principles of forestry policy**

Preamble, recitals and the sole article unchanged

#### **OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF FORESTRY POLICY**

##### **1. General principles**

1. Forests should be protected and managed as a renewable resource to supply products and services which are essential to the quality of life in the

#### **OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF FORESTRY POLICY**

##### **1. General principles**

1. Forests should be protected and managed as a renewable resource to supply products and services which are essential to the quality of life in the

(1) For complete text see COM(78) 621 final.

European Community now and in the future. The main objectives should be:

- a sustainable increase in the economic production of timber,
- the conservation and improvement of the environment,
- public access to forests for recreation.

Where practicable, these objectives should be pursued in conjunction with one another by multiple-use management, the weight to be attached to each being varied according to ownership and the particular needs at a given place and time.

2. Forestry policy should:

- recognize the long-term nature of forestry which renders sudden major changes in policy undesirable;
- take account of the distinctive characteristics and complementary roles of:
  - private forests,
  - state forests,
  - other publicly owned forests;
- seek to create conditions in which efficiently managed woodlands are economically viable.

3. Forestry policy measures should be formulated and implemented with due regard to other national and Community policies, especially those concerned with:

- land use,
- agriculture <sup>(1)</sup>,
- wood-using industries,
- regional development, including employment and standards of living, especially in economically less-favoured regions,
- urban and rural development.

European Community now and in the future. The main objectives should be:

- a sustainable increase in the economic production of timber,
- **soil restructuring,**
- the conservation and improvement of the environment,
- public access to forests for recreation.

Where practicable, these objectives should be pursued in conjunction with one another by multiple-use management, the weight to be attached to each being varied according to ownership and the particular needs at a given place and time.

2. Forestry policy should:

- unchanged
- unchanged
- seek to create conditions in which efficiently managed woodlands are economically viable **not only in terms of timber production but also of livestock farming, particularly in the disadvantaged regions and with the aim of preventing hydrogeological disasters.**

3. Forestry policy measures should be formulated and implemented with due regard to other national and Community policies, especially those concerned with:

- land use,
- agriculture,
- wood-using industries,
- **hydrogeological protection,**
- regional development, including employment and standards of living, especially in economically less-favoured regions,
- urban and rural development.

Paragraphs 4 to 6 unchanged

<sup>(1)</sup> Line omitted in Italian version of the Commission's document (Transl.)

2. The forest estate

2. The forest estate

Paragraphs 1 to 3 unchanged

3. Wood production

3. Wood production

Paragraph 1 unchanged

2. The aim should be to raise the production and promote the better use of wood by measures appropriate to the particular circumstances of each country or region.

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Among the measures to be considered are:

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(a) and (b) unchanged

(c) organizations, infrastructural and institutional measures to promote efficient management, harvesting and marketing in order to reduce costs and increase revenues from wood production; such measures could include:

(c) organizations, infrastructural and institutional measures to promote efficient management, harvesting and marketing in order to reduce costs and increase revenues from wood production; such measures could include:

— encouragement of associations of woodland owners,

— encouragement of associations of woodland owners,

— encouragement of consolidation of scattered small parcels of woodland which are in a single ownership,

— encouragement of consolidation of scattered small parcels of woodland which are in a single ownership,

— provision of road and tracks to improve access to forests,

— provision of roads and tracks to improve access to forests, **especially those which are the most difficult of access, provided that this does not result in haphazard disturbance of the ecological balance of mountain and hill areas,**

— market promotion and the monitoring of markets,

— market promotion and the monitoring of markets,

— the creation and development of appropriate wood processing industries within reasonable distance of the forests,

— the creation and development of appropriate wood processing industries within reasonable distance of the forests,

— the promotion of relevant research and development,

— the promotion **and coordination** of relevant research and development,

— the improvement of training and educational facilities.

— the improvement of training and educational facilities.

Paragraph 3 unchanged

4. Conservation of nature and protection of the human environment

4. Conservation of nature and protection of the human environment

Paragraphs 1 to 3 unchanged

5. Public access and recreation

5. Public access and recreation

Paragraphs 1 to 3 unchanged

6. Wildlife management

6. Wildlife management

Subject to any Community measures which provide for more specific obligations, wildlife should be managed and controlled with the following aims in view:

Subject to any Community measures which provide for more specific obligations, wildlife should be managed and controlled **scientifically on the principles of nature conservation** with the following aims in view:

- maintaining a *healthy but not excessive* population of as many species as are appropriate to a region and in harmony with local traditions,
- avoiding as far as possible interference with other aspects of forest management and agriculture, especially through game damage.

- maintaining a population of local species commensurate with the region's productive capacity as determined according to scientific criteria,
- avoiding the extinction or dangerous reduction of animal or plant species,
- avoiding increases in species population which might threaten the survival of the same or other species,
- avoiding, as far as possible interference with other aspects of forest management and agriculture, especially as regards damage by wild animals.

7. Instruments of forestry policy

7. Instruments of forestry policy

Paragraphs 1 to 3 unchanged

4. Research and development

4. Research and development

The major research and development effort should be directed to solve as cost-effectively as possible the most urgent problems confronting forest management by

The major research and development effort should be directed to solve as cost-effectively <sup>(1)</sup> as possible the most urgent problems confronting forest management, including soil protection, protection against landslides, protection of continental and Mediterranean sylvan ecosystems and the Mediterranean scrub as well as productivity of the forest, by

- careful choice of research priorities,
- cooperation and coordination at both national and Community levels, where this is likely to result in a worthwhile economy of effort,
- the promotion at Community level of selected research projects of particular importance and beyond the capacity of individual national effort.

- unchanged
- unchanged
- unchanged

Paragraphs 5 to 7 unchanged

(1) No change in English text (Transl.).



8. *Relations publiques* <sup>(1)</sup>

Des mesures devraient être prises pour permettre au grand public, et spécialement aux jeunes générations, de mieux comprendre la forêt sous tous ses aspects.

(<sup>1</sup>) This part of the Commission's communication not available in English (Transl.)

8. *Public relations*

Measures should be taken to enable the public at large and especially young people to gain a better understanding of the forest, embracing the whole wide range of forestry aspects and of their economic and social role in the present-day world.

RESOLUTION

on the coordination of the activities of fisheries auxiliary vessels at Community level

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Berkhouwer (Doc. 573/78),
  - having regard to the report of its Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education and the opinions of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 101/79):
1. Notes with appreciation the measure of *de facto* coordination between the activities of fisheries auxiliary vessels that has already been operated by the Member States for a number of years;
  2. Takes the view, however, that despite this first move towards coordination, in respect of working conditions, fishermen are still far from enjoying the same standards of social measures and protection as apply to other shore-based occupations;
  3. Considers, therefore, that such assistance as is now available to fishermen is quite inadequate;
  4. Notes that the Community is required under Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry to take measures to bring about 'the improvement, in step with technical progress, of the standard and conditions of living of the population which depends on fishing for its livelihood' <sup>(1)</sup>;
  5. Notes, moreover, that in paragraph 53 of its resolution of 16 December 1977 Parliament once again called on the Commission 'to begin preparation of an overall social policy for the fisheries sector covering such matters as . . . safety both on board ship and at sea' <sup>(2)</sup>;
  6. Requests the Commission, therefore, to submit proposals by mid-1979 at the latest (see paragraph 8 below) for the progressive improvement, intensification and expansion of the system of auxiliary vessels for the sea fishing industry;

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No L 20, 28. 1. 1976, p. 21; see also Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78, Article 4 (OJ No L 211, 1. 8. 1978, p. 30).

(<sup>2</sup>) OJ No C 6, 9. 1. 1978, p. 125.

7. Requests the Commission in this connection to examine whether the activities in question could be delegated by the Community, under the Commission's supervision, to existing organizations or institutions possessing the necessary experience;
8. Requests the Commission to ensure that, with effect from 1980, an item is entered in the Community budget, as provided for *inter alia* in Article 18 of the draft Directive on certain immediate measures to adjust capacity in the fisheries sector <sup>(1)</sup>, in order to ensure adequate support for the measures referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 of this resolution;
9. Calls on the Commission, within the framework of the action urged in paragraph 6, to aim ultimately at the overall coordination of existing services and institutions in the Member States that render assistance at sea to merchant and passenger vessels and pleasure craft, with a view to achieving the highest possible level of safety at sea;
10. Urges the Commission, on the basis of the principles, referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this resolution, also to draw up as soon as possible proposals for an optimum programme of vocational training for deep-sea fishermen in the Member States, since this is a matter of general social significance and would help to improve safety standards for sea-going fishermen;
11. Requests the Commission also to consider how the Community could provide extra financial support for these actions from the European Social Fund;
12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission and, for information, to the Joint Committee on Social Problems in Deep-sea Fishing.

## RESOLUTION

### on development and training for farming and rural life

#### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Article 41 (a) of the Treaty establishing the EEC,
  - having regard to the importance of actions relating to training and development for farming and rural life, especially in the less-favoured regions of the Community,
  - having regard to the Council's recognition of the activities of the European Training and Development Centre for Farming and Rural Life (Cepfar);
1. Calls on the Commission to:
    - (a) encourage the action of Cepfar in the farming and rural sectors,
    - (b) make available to Cepfar, for the financial year 1979, the overall aid necessary for its proper functioning and for the financing of its activities, and, to this end, at least to prolong the aid granted to it by the Community in 1978;

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(<sup>1</sup>) Doc. 357/77-IV.

2. Requests the Commission to enter in the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980 sufficient financial appropriations to allow Cefar at the very least to maintain its activities at their present level and, if possible, to undertake new ventures with the aim of making the European Community better known in farming and rural areas;
3. Urges the Commission to inform it as soon as possible of the action taken on this resolution;
4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

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#### RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation relating to the creating of a European Agency for Cooperation (EAC)

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 43/78),
- referring to its resolution on the comments accompanying the decisions granting a discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget of the European Communities for the 1975 financial year <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 44/79),

1. Considers that the tasks allotted at present to the European Association for Cooperation could be carried out just as effectively and flexibly by the Commission's departments;

2. Further considers that the Commission's proposals relating to the status of the staff of the headquarters of the future European Agency for Cooperation and the Commission's delegates will not bring about any genuine improvement in their present conditions of employment which are nevertheless regarded as unsatisfactory;

3. Requests the Commission, therefore, if it still intends to create a specific structure in the form of a European Agency for Cooperation, to amend its proposal on the conditions of employment of the staff, pursuant to Article 149, second paragraph of the EEC Treaty, by:

- (a) submitting a draft amendment to the conditions of employment of other servants, stating that the staff of the Agency's headquarters and the Commission's delegates shall temporarily fill permanent posts;
- (b) making the appropriate adjustment to paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the proposal for a Regulation;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 129, 3. 6. 1978, p. 4, and COM(78) 667 final.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 183, 1. 8. 1977, p. 48.

- (c) adding a subparagraph (b) to paragraph 1 of Article 17, stipulating that the staff concerned shall retain their established rights and that the new provisions shall apply retroactively to the day of their engagement by the European Association for Cooperation.

EXISTING TEXT

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

## STAFF REGULATIONS

### Conditions of employment of other servants of the European Communities

#### TITLE I

#### General provisions

#### TITLE I

#### General provisions

Article 1 unchanged

#### *Article 2*

For the purposes of these Conditions of Employment, 'temporary staff' means:

- (a) staff engaged to fill a post which is included in the list of posts appended to the section of the budget relating to each institution which the budgetary authorities have classified as temporary;
- (b) staff engaged to fill temporarily a permanent post included in the list of posts appended to the section of the budget relating to each institution;
- (c) staff, other than officials of the Communities, engaged to assist either a person holding an office provided for in the Treaties establishing the Communities, or the Treaty establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities, or the elected President of one of the institutions or organs of the Communities or the elected chairman of one of the political groups in the European Parliament.
- (d) staff engaged to fill temporarily a permanent post paid from research and investment appropriations and included in the list of posts appended to the budget relating to the institution concerned.

#### *Article 2*

For the purposes of these Conditions of Employment, 'temporary staff' means:

- (a) unchanged
- (b) unchanged
- (c) unchanged
- (d) unchanged

- (e) staff engaged either to fill temporarily a permanent post at the headquarters of the European Agency for Cooperation or as Commission delegates.

Remaining articles unchanged

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

**Council Regulation relating to the creating of a European Agency for Cooperation**

Articles 1 to 16 unchanged

*Article 17*

1. The general terms of employment, the general system of remuneration, allowances and additional payments for Commission Delegates and the staff of the Agency's headquarters shall be determined by the relevant provisions applicable to the temporary staff of the Communities.

2. The general terms of employment, the general system of remuneration and additional payments for other expatriate staff employed by the Agency shall be determined by the Commission by analogy with the provisions applicable to the temporary staff of the Communities.

*Article 17*

1. (a) The general terms of employment, the general system of remuneration, allowances and additional payments for Commission delegates and the staff of the Agency's headquarters shall be determined by the relevant provisions applicable to the temporary staff of the Communities occupying a permanent post;

(b) The staff referred to in paragraph 1 (a) shall be appointed temporary staff of the Commission of the European Communities at the grade and step they had before the Staff Regulations were applied to them. The Staff Regulations shall become applicable on the day on which the staff were engaged by the European Association for Cooperation.

2. unchanged

Articles 18 to 23 unchanged

(<sup>1</sup>) For complete text see OJ No C 129, 3. 6. 1978, p. 4, and COM(78) 667 final.

## RESOLUTION

on the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on development cooperation and the observance of certain international standards governing working conditions

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM (78) 492 final),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and to the opinion of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 111/79),
1. Notes with satisfaction that, in this communication, the Commission has complied with the European Parliament's wish that the Community should, within reasonable limits, tie commercial cooperation to respect for the most fundamental labour standards;
  2. Agrees that more attention should be given in development policy to the social aspects of development, in order to reduce the gross inequalities in wealth which exist amongst the developing countries, and amongst different sectors of the population;
  3. Believes that the four minimum labour standards which the Commission has decided on represent an absolute minimum, and that, as experience is gained regarding the respect of human rights in the countries concerned, it should be considered whether the granting of preferences should not be made conditional on the observance of other fundamental labour standards;
  4. Recommends the Commission to be particularly vigilant in ensuring that the obligation to observe a certain number of minimum labour standards does not develop into economic reprisals against countries which do not share the moral concepts prevailing in the European Community or into a covert form of protectionism against third countries which are at present flooding the Community with cheap goods;
  5. Is of the opinion that possible sanctions should be limited to areas which do not directly affect the satisfaction of the local population's most fundamental needs, whereas the sanctions may take the form of suspending project aid and withdrawing certain exemptions from customs duties and levies, food aid must not be made conditional on the observance of certain fundamental labour standards;
  6. Regrets that the Council has so far not responded to the communication from the Commission to the Council and hopes that the Council will come to a decision soon so that the Commission can be given a mandate;
  7. Hopes that the Council will soon be able to take the necessary measures together with the International Labour Organization to ensure that in future there is greater observance of certain international standards governing working conditions;
  8. Stresses, in this connection, the value of consultations with trade unions and employers, as well as government representatives of the countries concerned, all of which should be fully involved in the choice of standards concerned and in the method of monitoring them;
  9. Hopes that in this matter it will be consulted as soon as possible on a draft regulation in due and proper form;
  10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

## RESOLUTION

### on the activities of the European Youth Forum

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 151/79),

1. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Heads of State or Government in 1969 to set up a Youth Forum on the grounds that 'European growth will be assured of a better future if the younger generation is closely associated with it';
2. Notes with astonishment that this initiative was then shelved and only taken up again in 1976 with the support of the European Parliament;
3. Considers that far too long a period elapsed between 1976 and the date when the Forum, its organs and committees actually began work in 1979;
4. Recalls that since the hearing of April 1978, the rapporteur of the parliamentary committee responsible for the Forum has made several unsuccessful requests to the then Provisional Executive Committee responsible for information on the progress of preparations and the appropriations utilized so far;
5. Declares, having recently noted with interest the existence of an active organizational structure and a detailed programme of work, that active support should be given to the Youth Forum to direct its activities so as to confirm its role as a recognized partner and interlocutor of the Community Institutions;
6. Considers it important, therefore, that close and regular contacts be established between the responsible organs of the European Parliament and those of the Youth Forum so that by a fuller exchange of information it may promote with greater political effectiveness the Youth Forum's objectives which are in the general interest;
7. Points specifically to the need to endow the Youth Forum with adequate financial resources to ensure that its organs and committees work effectively, but at the same time calls for the regular submission by the Forum's Secretariat of full accounts on the spending of funds and an annual report on the activities of the Youth Forum and its committees;
8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the committee's report to the Council and Commission.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation on the measures to be taken in the event of irregularities affecting the own resources referred to in the decision of 21 April 1970 and the organization of an information system for the Commission in this field

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having been consulted by the Council (doc. 38/79),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 167/79),
  - whereas the draft Regulation meets the essential need for supervision of own resources to which the Committee on Budgets and the Control Subcommittee in particular have repeatedly drawn attention in the past;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 88, 4. 4. 1979, p. 4.

- whereas the proposed system, namely frequent, automatic reports from the Member States to the Commission on irregularities relating to each category of own resources, including VAT, is essential if there is to be effective supervision;
- whereas the Commission itself would have a stronger right of initiative in effecting controls under the new system;

1. Approves the Commission's proposal;
2. Requests the Council to adopt a final decision on this proposal for a Regulation as soon as possible so that the legislative provisions may enter into force without delay;
3. Requests the Commission not only to report annually on the implementation of the new provisions as stipulated in the draft regulation but also to assess their effectiveness at regular intervals in collaboration with Parliament's supervisory bodies on the basis of the quarterly or half-yearly reports submitted by the Member States.

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#### RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation extending the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 2862/77 on the levies applicable to imports of certain adult bovine animals and beef from Yugoslavia

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (COM(79) 233 final),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 172/79),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations and to the opinions of the Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Budgets (Doc. 174/79);

Approves the Commission's proposal.

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#### RESOLUTION

on the trial of Mr J. Sabata

*The European Parliament,*

— whereas

- (a) the trial of Mr Sabata will begin on 10 May 1979,
- (b) Mr Sabata, a member of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party for many years and a member of the Central Committee in 1968, was one of the prime movers of the 'Prague Spring' of 1968 and was expelled from the party in 1970 for having expressed his disapproval of the occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet troops and of the development of the political situation,
- (c) he was arrested in 1971 and sentenced to six-and-a-half years' imprisonment because his views did not correspond to the official line of the 'policy of normalization',



- (d) after being released on probation in December 1976, he became one of the organizers of the Charter '77 and from April 1978 one of its three spokesmen,
  - (e) he was again arrested in October 1978 and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment,
  - (f) a new trial is scheduled at which Mr Sabata is likely to be sentenced to 18 additional months' imprisonment, i.e. to serve the rest of the 1971 sentence during which he was released on probation,
  - (g) Mr Sabata is seriously ill and further imprisonment could put his life at risk,
- requests the Czechoslovakian authorities, in the interests of respect for human rights and freedom of expression, to refrain from all further proceedings and to release Mr Sabata immediately.

## RESOLUTION

on the appointment of a Community Ombudsman by the European Parliament

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the report of the Legal Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 29/79),
  - conscious that Community law increasingly affects the lives of Community citizens,
  - aware that existing means of redress for citizens in respect of action by public authorities in the administration of Community law are not always adequate,
  - noting that experience in many countries has shown that an independent extra-judicial institution such as the Ombudsman can provide a flexible and effective system for controlling the executive, ensuring that the law is justly applied, and protecting the citizen,
  - recognizing that the establishment of a Community Ombudsman would probably require the use of the lengthy procedure for amendment of the Community Treaties and involve considerable delays,
1. Decides that as a matter of principle it is desirable to institute a Parliamentary Commissioner with the task of examining complaints on behalf of the Community citizen and advising him on the means of redress available;
  2. Instructs its Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions to report on the procedure to be followed for the appointment of the Parliamentary Commissioner and on how his responsibilities are to be defined in relation to those of the Committee on Rules of Procedure and Petitions;
  3. Instructs its President to take all appropriate steps to enable Parliament to appoint the Commissioner as soon as possible;
  4. Instructs its President to send this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission and, for information, to the national ombudsmen, parliaments and governments of the Member States.

## RESOLUTION

**embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for an Eighth Directive pursuant to Article 54 (3) (g) of the EEC Treaty concerning the approval of persons responsible for carrying out statutory audits of the annual accounts of limited liability companies**

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (1),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 54 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 127/78),
- having regard to the report of the Legal Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 173/79),

(1) OJ No C 112, 13. 5. 1978, p. 6.

1. Welcomes the Commission's proposal that the first step should be to harmonize the minimum qualifications laid down by the Member States for auditors in such a way as to protect the interests of members and other persons in accordance with Article 54 (3) (g) of the EEC Treaty;
2. Agrees with the Commission that the effective introduction of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of the statutory audits of company accounts will be facilitated by the advance harmonization of the minimum qualifications needed to acquire the rights to carry out such audits in the Member States;
3. Notes that the Eighth Directive is intended neither to introduce the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates or other qualifications required for the purpose of carrying out statutory audits of accounts nor to secure freedom to provide services or freedom of establishment in the sector under consideration;
4. Recognizes that this Eighth Directive is an essential complement to the Fourth Council Directive of 25 July 1978 <sup>(1)</sup> which requires limited liability companies to have their annual accounts audited by one or more persons approved under national law to audit accounts; to the Seventh Directive concerning group accounts, at present under consideration by the Council <sup>(2)</sup>, and to the Fifth Directive concerning the structure of limited liability companies <sup>(3)</sup>;
5. Recalls that Article 203 (2) of the amended proposal for a Statute for European Companies stipulates that 'only persons who are suitably qualified and experienced may be appointed auditors. They shall have obtained their professional qualifications by satisfying the requirements for admission and by passing an examination, both of which must be legally established or recognized, and shall be persons authorized in a Member State to act as auditors of the annual accounts of companies limited by shares whose shares are quoted on a stock exchange';
6. Agrees that it is undesirable for natural persons who do not personally fulfil the conditions laid down in the Directive, to hold a majority of the capital of professional companies or associations carrying out statutory audits;
7. Considers the examination of knowledge acquired by candidates at the end of at least three years' supervised practical training, which normally precedes the examination of competence, to be extremely useful, but would prefer Article 5 (4) to provide even more flexible arrangements for acquiring practical knowledge, by allowing the whole of the practical training period to take place after the examination of professional competence has been passed;
8. Approves the provisions of Article 6, the purpose of which is to permit the social advancement of persons who have not completed the studies necessary for entrance to an advanced training course but who have, nevertheless, as a result of personal effort, acquired sufficient theoretical and practical knowledge to sit the examination of professional competence provided for in the Directive;
9. Considers the provisions of Article 7 which safeguard the position of professionals established under previous national legislation to be in accordance with the general principle of the non-retrospection of laws, but — in view of the aim of the Directive — feels that this provision should not apply to those who have acquired the qualifications required by national legislation but have not entered the profession of statutory auditing and have preferred to engage in other activities;
10. Welcomes the transitional measures provided for in Article 8 in respect of students who are already undergoing professional training in accordance with legislation in force prior to the Directive and who would, on completion of their studies, be otherwise unable to carry out statutory audits of company accounts in accordance with the Directive;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 222, 14. 8. 1978, p. 11.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 14, 17. 1. 1979, p. 2.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 131, 13. 12. 1972.

11. Stresses the import of Article 9 of the Directive, under which a person may not be approved by way of derogation from Article 4 unless he is judged fit by the competent authorities to carry out his duties through his ability to afford the same guarantees as persons approved under Article 4;
12. Proposes to amend Article 10 so as to clarify its purpose of allowing Member States to act as host to persons trained in countries outside the European Community without jeopardizing their reciprocal rights with other Member States;
13. Approves the general tenor of Article 11 as regards the independence required of an auditor of company accounts but thinks that a similar requirement should be made in respect of the firm to which he belongs;
14. Considers that the publication of one or more lists of all the natural and legal persons authorized to carry out statutory audits of accounts will make an important contribution to the protection of the interests of members and others, and that the Member States should therefore make such publication obligatory in pursuance of Article 12;
15. Considers it essential to extend the time limits laid down in Article 13 for bringing national legislation into line with the Eighth Directive because of the delicate nature of the sector in question and the large number of joint-stock and limited liability companies that will be affected by the new arrangements for auditing accounts; the Member States should also communicate to the Commission all the provisions which they intend to adopt on the subject, as also a list of examinations that comply with the Eighth Directive;
16. Suggests, in view of the complexity of the subject dealt with in the Eighth Directive, that a Consultative Committee be set up under the auspices of the Commission for the purpose of facilitating the harmonized implementation of the Directive and advising the Commission on any amendments the Directive may need;
17. Invites the Commission therefore to adopt the following amendments pursuant to Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty;
18. Subject to the above observations and amendments proposed, approves the proposal for an Eighth Directive as a whole.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (1)

TEXT AMENDED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

**Eighth Council Directive pursuant to Article 54 (3) (g) of the EEC Treaty concerning the approval of persons responsible for carrying out statutory audits of the annual accounts of limited liability companies**

Preamble, recitals and Article 1 unchanged

*Article 2*

Member States shall approve to carry out statutory audits of the annual accounts of the companies referred to in Article 1 only:

*Article 2*

Member States shall approve to carry out statutory audits of the annual accounts of the companies referred to in Article 1 only:

(1) For complete text see OJ No C 112, 13. 5. 1978, p. 6.

1. Natural persons who satisfy at least the conditions specified in the following articles.
2. Legal persons or other types of professional companies or associations which satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) the partners, members, persons responsible for the management, administration, direction or supervision of such professional companies or associations who do not personally fulfil the conditions laid down in this Directive shall exercise no influence over the statutory audits carried out under the auspices of such approved professional companies or associations.

The law shall, in particular, ensure:

- that the *abovementioned persons* may not participate in the appointment or removal of auditors and that they may not issue to the latter any instruction regarding the carrying out of audits,
- that such persons shall not hold a majority of the capital of such professional companies or associations *constituted after the entry into force of measures implementing this Directive and that they may not thereafter increase their holding so as to obtain a majority of the capital of existing companies or associations,*
- that the confidentiality of audit *reports* produced by the audits and all documents relating thereto is protected *and that these are withheld from the knowledge of the abovementioned persons;*

- (b) the natural persons who are responsible for the audit and certification of annual accounts carried out under the auspices of the professional company or association in the Member State in which approval is sought, shall satisfy at least the conditions specified in the following Articles.

1. Natural persons who satisfy at least the conditions specified in the following articles.
2. Legal persons or other types of professional companies or associations which satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) the partners, members, persons responsible for the management administration, direction or supervision of such professional companies or associations who do not personally fulfil the conditions laid down in this Directive shall exercise no influence over the statutory audits carried out under the auspices of such approved professional companies or associations.

The law shall, in particular, ensure:

- that the persons referred to in **paragraph 2 (a) of this Article** may not participate in the appointment or removal of auditors and that they may not issue to the latter any instruction regarding the carrying out of audits,
- that such persons shall not hold a majority of the capital of such professional companies or associations,
- that the confidentiality of audit **documents** produced by the auditors and all documents relating thereto is protected;

- (b) the natural persons who are responsible for the audit and certification of annual accounts carried out under the auspices of the professional company or association in the Member State in which approval is sought, shall satisfy at least the conditions specified in the following Articles.

Article 3 unchanged

*Article 4*

1. A natural person may be approved to carry out the activities referred to in Article 1 only after having attained university entrance level, followed a course

*Article 4*

1. A natural person may be approved to carry out the activities referred to in Article 1 only after having attained university entrance level, **followed a**

of advanced training and passed an examination of professional competence at graduate or an equivalent level of training which is organized or recognized by the State.

**programme of professional education and training** and passed an examination of professional competence at graduate or an equivalent level of training which is organized or recognized by the State<sup>(1)</sup>.

Paragraph 2 unchanged

*Article 5*

1. The test of theoretical knowledge shall cover in particular the following subjects:

- auditing,
- evaluation and critical appraisal of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts,
- general accounting,
- problems relating to group accounts,
- cost and management accounting,
- internal *audits*,
- principles of evaluating balance sheet items and of determining results,
- company tax law,
- company criminal law,
- company law.

In so far as they are relevant to auditing:

- principles of law (civil, commercial and social law),
- information systems and computer science,
- business, general and financial economics,
- mathematics and statistics,
- basic principles of financial management of business undertakings.

*Article 5*

1. The test of theoretical knowledge shall cover in particular the following subjects:

- auditing,
- evaluation and critical appraisal of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts.
- general accounting,
- problems relating to group accounts
- cost and management accounting,
- internal **control**,
- principles of evaluating balance sheet items and of determining results.
- company tax law,
- company criminal law,
- company law.

In so far as they are relevant to auditing:

- principles of law (civil, commercial and social law),
- information systems and computer science,
- business, general and financial economics,
- mathematics and statistics,
- basic principles of financial management of business undertakings.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 unchanged

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 3, *part of* such practical training may take place after the examination of professional competence has been passed, but in such case the competent authorities shall certify before granting approval that the candidate has the practical ability necessary to carry out his duties.

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 3, such practical training may take place after the examination of professional competence has been passed, but in such case the competent authorities shall certify before granting approval that the candidate has the practical ability necessary to carry out his duties.

Article 6 unchanged

<sup>(1)</sup> Amendment No 5 does not concern the English text.

*Article 7*

Without prejudice to Articles 3, 9 and 11:

1. Member States may, if they have not previously done so, approve persons who do not fulfil all the conditions, laid down in this Directive but who, until the date of entry into force of the provisions specified in Article 13 (1), had the right to carry out statutory audits of the annual accounts of companies, *even if they did not in fact engage in such activity.*

Paragraph 2 unchanged

Articles 8 and 9 unchanged

*Article 10*

1. A Member State, where necessary by way of derogation from Article 4, may approve to carry out the statutory audits referred to in Article 1 persons who fulfil the following two conditions:

- (a) they have obtained, elsewhere than in that Member State, qualifications which are deemed by the competent authorities to be *objectively* equivalent to those required under this Directive. *Qualifications obtained in another Member State are however always to be considered equivalent if approval has already been granted in this latter State according to the provisions of this Directive;*
- (b) they have proved that they have *sufficient* legal knowledge to carry out statutory audits in the Member State in which approval is sought.

Paragraph 2 is unchanged

*Article 11*

2. An auditor of a company's accounts may, *neither directly nor* through another person, receive *benefits* from that company or from the persons specified in paragraph 1 and may not have an interest in the capital of that company.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 unchanged

*Article 7*

Without prejudice to Articles 3, 9 and 11:

1. Member States may, if they have not previously done so, approve persons who do not fulfil all the conditions laid down in this Directive but who, until the date of entry into force of the provisions specified in Article 13 (1), had the right to carry out statutory audits of the annual accounts of companies.

*Article 10*

1. A Member State, where necessary by way of derogation from Article 4, may approve to carry out the statutory audits referred to in Article 1 persons who fulfil the following two conditions:

- (a) they have obtained, elsewhere than in that Member State, qualifications which are deemed by the competent authorities to be equivalent to those required under this Directive;
- (b) they have proved that they have **the stipulated** legal knowledge to carry out statutory audits in the Member State in which approval is sought.

*Article 11*

2. An auditor of a company's accounts **or his firm may not, either directly or** through another person, receive **loans** from that company or from the persons specified in paragraph 1 and may not have an interest in the capital of that company.

Article 12

1. Member States shall *publish a list* of all natural persons and all professional companies and associations approved by them to carry out statutory audits of the annual accounts of the companies referred to in Article 1.

Article 12

1. Member States shall **cause to be published a list or lists** of all natural persons and all professional companies and associations approved by them to carry out statutory audits of the annual accounts of the companies referred to in Article 1.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 unchanged

Article 13

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations or administrative provisions needed in order to comply with this Directive within *18 months* of its notification. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. Member States may provide that the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply to the parties concerned for a period of *two* years at the most from the date of their entry into force.

3. Member States shall ensure that they communicate to the Commission the text of the *main* provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

4. Member States shall also ensure that they communicate to the Commission a list of the examinations which they recognize, pursuant to Article 4 (1), *as providing guarantees which are at least equivalent to those provided by the examination organized by the State.*

Article 13

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations or administrative provisions needed in order to comply with this Directive within **24 months** of its notification. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. Member States may provide that the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply to the parties concerned for a period of **three** years at the most from the date of their entry into force.

3. Member States shall ensure that they communicate to the Commission the text of the provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

4. Member States shall also ensure that they communicate to the Commission a list of the examinations which they recognize, pursuant to Article 4 (1).

Article 13 a

1. **A Consultative Committee shall be set up under the auspices of the Commission. Its function shall be:**

(a) **to facilitate, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 169 and 170 of the Treaty, harmonized application of this Directive through regular meetings dealing in particular with practical problems arising in connection with its application;**

(b) **to advise the Commission, if necessary, on additions or amendments to this Directive.**

2. **The Consultative Committee shall be composed of representatives of the Member States (at least one of whom must be a member of the audit profession) and representatives of the Commission. The chairman shall be a representative of the Commission. The Commission shall provide the secretariat.**

3. **The Committee shall be convened by the chairman either on his own initiative or at the request of one of its members.**

Article 14 unchanged

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the list of requests for the carry-over of appropriations from the 1978 to the 1979 financial year (non-automatic carry-overs)

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the list submitted by the Commission (COM(79) 214 final),
- having been consulted by the Council, pursuant to Article 6 (3) and Article 108 (3) of the Financial Regulation <sup>(1)</sup> (Doc. 135/79),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 165/79).

1. Gives a favourable opinion on the carry-over of appropriations from the 1978 to the 1979 financial year in the following cases:

### SECTION III - COMMISSION

	EUA
Item 3751: Investment premiums:	15 000 000
Article 390: Research projects in the field of technology and industry:	2 000 000
Article 470: Refunds arising out of certain financial obligations in respect of fishing in the Adriatic:	430 000
Item 6240: Financial contribution by the Guarantee Section to premiums for the non-marketing of milk and premiums for conversion:	30 430 739
Item 9601: Financial cooperation with Portugal (Financial Protocol):	6 000 000
and from earlier years to 1979 in the case of	
Chapter 80: Projects for the improvement of agricultural structures provided for under Article 13 of Regulation No 17/64/EEC:	122 221 055.29

### SECTION V — COURT OF AUDITORS

Article 260: Consultations, studies and surveys of limited scope:	60 000
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2. Will pronounce on the details of these operations in the context of the report on the discharge for the 1978 financial year.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 356, 31. 12. 1977.



## RESOLUTION

### on the renewal of the trade agreement with Uruguay

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the fact that the trade agreement with Uruguay <sup>(1)</sup>, which entered into force on 1 August 1974, is renewable, after a three-year period, from year to year where neither party denounces it three months before the expiry date;
  - having regard to the fourth European Community — Latin American Inter-Parliamentary Conference held on 19 to 21 February 1979 in Rome, which devoted considerable attention to fundamental human rights and freedoms and at which members of unconstitutionally dissolved Latin-American Parliaments, including that of Uruguay, issued a common declaration;
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution (Doc. 629/78) on the renewal of the trade agreement with Uruguay, which it referred to its Committee on External Economic Relations on 16 February 1979, the text being annexed to this report;
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 75/79);
1. Is deeply concerned at the continuing violations of human rights in Uruguay, where numerous individuals
    - are arrested without any form of trial and, in reported cases, tortured,
    - vanish without trace without the regime being prepared to give any information as to their fate,
    - are exiled abroad with or without their family;
  2. Agrees that the trade agreement between the Community and Uruguay should be renewed for one year since beef and veal exports to the Community, which are a key part of the agreement, are of vital importance to the people of Uruguay, but at the same time urges the Commission and Council in no event to grant further preferences to that country as long as nothing is done to improve the situation outlined above;
  3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission and to the Government of Uruguay.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 333, 4. 12. 1973, p. 1.

## RESOLUTION

### on trade and economic relations between the EEC and Asean

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the outcome of the second EEC-Asean conference on industrial cooperation in Djakarta,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations and the opinion of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 77/79),
1. Reaffirms its satisfaction at the development of an outward-looking association between the nations of south-east Asia;
  2. Stresses the need to strengthen relations between the European Community and Asean;
  3. Draws attention to the increasing importance of the Asean countries, notably in helping to consolidate peace and political stability in this particularly sensitive region of the world, in which political and economic interests of vital importance to Europe are at stake;
  4. Recommends that the Commission exploit every opportunity to improve economic and trade relations between the EEC and the Asean, especially through the scheme of generalized preferences and any other form of economic cooperation that might promote the liberalization and expansion of trade between them;
  5. Welcomes the conclusions of the second EEC-Asean conference on industrial cooperation which ended in Djakarta on 29 March 1979;
  6. Hopes that the decisions taken on that occasion will also be carefully considered and followed-up by private enterprise, and therefore calls on the Commission to initiate an appropriate campaign of information and assistance to facilitate action by private enterprise;
  7. Confirms its agreement to the speediest possible conclusion of an overall EEC-Asean cooperation agreement that could serve as a framework for initiatives of all kinds;
  8. Hopes that the Commission will establish suitable contacts between the EEC and the unions with a view to ensuring, *inter alia*, compliance with the ILO recommendations on wages;
  9. Points out that the economic and social development of the Asean countries is of great economic and political importance to both parties, as their economic stability and social progress will bring peace and freedom to this region of south-east Asia;
  10. Trusts that even closer consideration will be given to the fundamental problem of human rights, and that contacts between the two parties will be further developed;
  11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and, for information, to the diplomatic representatives of the Asean countries accredited to the European Community.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for fresh table grapes falling within subheading ex 08. 04 A I a) and b) of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Cyprus

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (1),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 14/79),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations and the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 131/79),

Approves the Commission's proposal.

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## RESOLUTION

on the peripheral coastal regions of the European Community

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Cointat, Mr Herbert, Mr Liogier and Mr Nyborg (Doc. 162/75),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 113/79),

1. Recognizes that certain of the peripheral maritime regions are amongst the poorest and most disadvantaged areas of the Community by reason of their remoteness, their lack of natural resources or the hostility of their climates, and that these disadvantages are demonstrated by the high level of unemployment, underemployment and migration common to such regions;
2. Welcomes the awareness of this which is shown by the high proportion of assistance from the European Regional Development Fund which has been made available to them during the first three years of the Fund's existence, and which reflects the priority which the Member States have themselves given to the peripheral maritime regions;
3. Points out however that despite these efforts, little real progress has been made in finding effective solutions to the problems of such regions, and that the imbalance between them and the more prosperous regions of the Community continues to grow rather than to diminish;
4. Regrets the fact that there are no specific Community measures or programmes designed to alleviate the peculiar social and economic problems from which they suffer;

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(1) OJ No C 78, 24. 3. 1979, p. 5.

5. Urges the Commission therefore to consider means by which the inhabitants of the peripheral maritime regions should be enabled to develop their resources and improve their quality of life so that they will be able to benefit from opportunities for living and working in the region of their choice that are comparable to those enjoyed by the inhabitants of Europe's most prosperous areas;
6. Point out that the development or regeneration of these regions is not something that can be achieved overnight but will require long-term programmes based on a comprehensive understanding of the totality of the problems which should only be arrived at after close cooperation with the people most concerned;
7. Considering that solutions have been sought all too often in over-reliance on intensive industrialization which may well be capital rather than labour intensive, and thus of comparatively little benefit to the inhabitants of a region, stresses the advantages likely to result by encouraging the introduction of relatively small scale, but labour intensive, industries which should be as diversified as possible and not dependent upon one basic raw material or on one limited market;
8. Urges that, wherever possible, the maximum use should be made of a region's actual or potential resources in considering ways of developing it, and that the possibility should always be examined of introducing techniques, skills or crops which, while not traditional to a region, are capable of being successfully exploited there;
9. Suggests that where industries, such as those associated with offshore oil for example, are introduced to a region, and which may only have a short term life, consideration must be given from their introduction to means by which employment of the skills acquired for such an industry remains within the region, in particular by planning for replacement industries;
10. Is aware that such an approach, which will seek organic solutions to structural problems, is liable to be long term and therefore carries with it the risk that a lack of short term solutions such as intensive industrialization may mean that the decline of a region continues even while attempts to halt this decline are being made;
11. Feels that in order to offset this, one positive step would be the creation of a Community Rural Fund, one of the main aims of which would be to maintain the population in disadvantaged or underdeveloped regions, and in particular the peripheral maritime regions, during the period when programmes are being evolved or have started, if necessary by supporting uneconomic activities and services until such time as they become viable;
12. Recognizes, however, that in certain special cases such as national parks or areas of outstanding beauty, it may be necessary to accept that it is necessary to maintain certain activities with national or Community support in order to preserve the way of life of an area, even though those activities may never achieve financial viability;
13. Recalls that under the provisions of Article 80 (2) of the EEC Treaty the Commission may taking account in particular of the requirements of an appropriate regional economic policy, the needs of underdeveloped areas... authorize Member States, in respect of transport operations, to introduce elements of support or protection in the interests of one or more particular undertakings or interests, and therefore requests:
  - (a) the Member States to introduce appropriate measures to ensure that their peripheral maritime regions and, in particular, island communities are not penalized or placed in an uncompetitive position in developing their industries as a result of excessive transport costs,
  - (b) the Commission not only to give as favourable an interpretation as possible to the provisions of Articles 80 and 92 (3) of the EEC Treaty, but also to carry out a systematic survey, at Community level, of what the real cost of geographical disadvantages is to the peripheral regions; having done this, the Commission should consider the extent to which harmonized support measures should be employed by the Member States and also the possibility of the Community making a direct financial intervention in aid of the higher transport costs faced by certain peripheral maritime regions;
14. Further requests both the Member States and the Commission to give adequate recognition to the need either to maintain or to develop the social infrastructures of the peripheral maritime regions since without such an adequate infrastructure, their development will be seriously impeded;

15. Suggests that, where appropriate, local communities within or across regions should be encouraged to organize themselves into Coastal Regional Development Agencies, such bodies to have an advisory and consultative function and to provide a forum where local interests could express their views independently of local, regional or national authorities;
16. Welcomes the role which the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of the European Community has played, and is continuing to play, in bringing together the representatives of such regions so that they may express their problems with a common voice;
17. Calls upon the Commission to use its best endeavours to maintain and improve direct links with the representatives and organizations of the peripheral maritime regions;
18. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its Committee to the Council, the Commission the parliaments of the Member States, the Council of Europe and the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of the Community.

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#### RESOLUTION

on the difficulties encountered at the Community's internal frontiers in the transport of passengers and goods by road

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its earlier resolutions, particularly its resolution on the Community's regional policy as regards the regions at the Community's internal frontiers <sup>(1)</sup> and its resolution on the development of the customs union and the internal market <sup>(2)</sup>,

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 293, 13. 12. 1976, p. 37.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 108, 8. 5. 1978, p. 29.

- aware of the great symbolic importance attached to the elimination of barriers to transfrontier traffic in the Community,
- aware also of the fact that delays at the Community's internal frontiers cause transport undertaking additional costs,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 678/78).

1. Deplores the fact that 20 years after the establishment of the European Community and two years after the creation of the customs union the transfrontier transport of passengers and goods in the Community is still badly hampered by a large number frontier checks and formalities;

2. Regrets that its efforts and proposals and those of the Commission aimed at simplifying frontier checks and formalities have still not had the desired effect and with few exceptions have not produced tangible results;

3. Notes that most obstacles to transfrontier transport do not have their origins in transport provisions, but are the consequence of legislation of a technical, economic, monetary or fiscal nature;

4. Is convinced that most obstacles to transfrontier traffic which do have their origins in the transport sector could already have been eliminated if the Community had succeeded in implementing a genuine common transport policy;

5. Notes further that many of the difficulties now occurring at internal frontiers are the result of a lack of flexibility on the part of the national customs administrations and of concealed protectionism on the part of the national governments;

6. Feels that at both national and Community level every measure should be taken that may help to simplify frontier formalities and make frontier checks more flexible, in the expectation that they can be completely abolished;

7. Takes the view, therefore, that time-consuming and costly delays at the Community's internal frontiers can be avoided by:

(a) providing for closer cooperation among the national customs and control authorities and between these authorities and the appropriate services of the Community, with priority given to the mutual recognition of certificates and checks, and exempting young people travelling in groups in the context of small-scale transfrontier traffic from the obligation to carry a passport;

(b) abolishing without delay frontier formalities and checks which have lost their *raison d'être*;

(c) abolishing without delay frontier checks which can equally well be carried out further inland in a Member State;

(d) replacing systematic checks by random checks in the fight against fraud, account to be taken in particular of existing infrastructures and the traffic density at frontier crossing points;

(e) adjusting the number of staff at frontier posts and the opening hours of frontier offices to the density of traffic;

(f) generally carrying out customs formalities applicable to intra-Community trade at customs offices specifically installed for this purpose at the place of departure;

(g) replacing frontier checks by other checking procedures such as the inspection of company accounts;

(h) largely standardizing customs forms and encouraging the use of forms intended for a number of different purposes;

8. Feels that identity checks at internal frontiers should be made only occasionally, for example as part of certain exceptional police or security operations, and that the introduction of a European passport would noticeably simplify such checks;

9. Takes the view that the following measures should be taken with regard to specific transport policy checks and formalities:
- (a) the report on the use of a bilateral or multilateral transport authorization should be stamped not at the frontier but at the customs office at the place of destination;
  - (b) frontier checks on the registration certificates of motor vehicles and those made to ensure compliance with social legislation applicable to road transport should be abolished;
10. Points out that the greatest difficulties at present encountered in the transfrontier transport of passengers and goods by road are attributable to the difference in the legislation of the various Member States on the taxation of motor fuels and as a solution proposes that:
- (a) the fuel in the normal tanks of commercial vehicles should be completely exempt from duty;
  - (b) a minimum number of litres of fuel carried in jerrycans should be duty- and tax-free in all Member States;
11. Calls for the immediate abolition of the road taxes levied on foreign buses and coaches;
12. Advocates, in the interests of the free movement of persons and in particular of the right to freedom of establishment, the early introduction of a European driving licence;
13. Considers it essential that the infrastructural facilities provided for customs purposes at frontiers be adapted to actual traffic requirements as soon as possible;
14. Regrets the many gaps that exist in the road network, above all in frontier areas; considers it essential that special efforts be made in this area;
15. Feels that the Community can make a useful contribution with regard to road construction both financially and in the sphere of coordination;
16. Requests the Commission to look into the best ways of providing Community aid for infrastructural projects in frontier regions;
17. Urges the Commission to continue its efforts to facilitate transfrontier passenger and goods transport with even greater zeal and to this end its staff must be increased;
18. Requests its appropriate committee to follow this matter closely and if necessary to report to it on the subject;
19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission and to the parliaments and governments of the Member States.
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## RESOLUTION

### on possible measures to improve the situation in the inland waterway sector

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to importance of inland waterway transport within the Community, particularly in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands,
  - concerned at the serious difficulties confronting this transport sector and in a desire to find Community solutions for this problem,
  - anxious to maintain a balance between the competitive position of inland waterway transport and that of the other modes of transport,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport (Doc. 146/79),
1. Notes that the inland waterway sector is characterized by a recurrent cyclical and structural imbalance between supply and demand in transport capacity and that because of the resultant decline in transport charges inland waterway transport undertakings are faced with serious problems of viability;
  2. Is aware that one of the consequences of this is an ageing fleet no longer able to meet the modern requirements of shippers;
  3. Fears that this state of affairs is a threat to competition in this sector;
  4. Notes also that the efforts being made to improve the situation in the inland waterway sector are based on divergent national and international measures and deplores therefore the lack of European solutions, particularly as regards cross-frontier inland waterway navigation, even though proposals have been submitted by the Commission;
  5. Takes the view that every possible effort must be made at Community level to find satisfactory solutions for this transport sector, which undoubtedly offers important advantages, in particular comparatively low costs and transport charges, low energy consumption, a low level of pollution and a high standard of safety;
  6. Is fully aware that major seasonal fluctuations and changes in navigability result inevitably in some excess capacity in this sector, but takes the view that this excess capacity must be adapted and managed in such a way as to prevent it from having an adverse effect on freight charges in certain market situations;
  7. Considers it therefore necessary for a coherent system to be devised to suit the requirements of the market, and points out that this would at the same time help improve the quality of the inland waterway fleet;
  8. Considers therefore that to improve the situation in this transport sector within the European Community;
    - (a) the actual situation in the market should be kept under constant surveillance, with particular attention to fluctuations in supply of and demand for cargo space, and that, in this context, forecasts should be made in conjunction with the responsible shipping organizations concerning the short-, medium- and long-term prospects for inland waterway transport;



- (b) standard regulations should be established governing access to the occupation of inland waterway carrier;
- (c) transport permits should be made obligatory as soon as possible both for national and international commercial and own-account inland waterway transport;
- (d) a definitive Community system of navigability certificates should be introduced based on standard technical specifications with which inland waterway vessels must comply;
- (e) a coherent system should be established for the laying-up, scrapping and rotation of vessels to avoid adverse effects on freight charges in certain market situations;

9. Believes that all measures considered in connection with a policy on access to the market should take account of the traffic conditions, the type of vessel and the type of firm;

10. Urges that the necessary precautions be taken as soon as possible to prevent the opening of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal giving rise to distortion of competition by the State-trading countries and further deterioration in the situation in the Western European inland waterway sector;

11. Considers it essential in this connection to prevent Eastern European State-run inland waterway concerns being able to set up business in the Member States of the Community;

12. Considers it imperative for reciprocal quotas to be established for traffic to and from State-trading countries and that such traffic should be effected at economic freight rates;

13. Confirms the position it adopted previously concerning the social problems in the inland waterway sector <sup>(1)</sup> and hopes that the Commission will, in the near future, submit new proposals to the Council in this connection on the basis of that opinion, to bring about a swift, effective improvement in working conditions in this sector;

14. Calls on the Commission to consider what measures can be taken to assist inland waterway carriers and workers who, as a result of measures taken to reduce excess capacity, give up or lose their livelihood;

15. Takes the view that the Commission should play an active part in the planning of a European inland waterway network and that waterways of international importance should be eligible for Community financial aid;

16. Believes, however, that for reasons of efficiency and to avoid distortion of competition, any financial contribution made by the Community to improve the infrastructure of the inland waterways should be merely complementary to the financial efforts of the individual Member States;

17. Urges the Commission to consider whether, and if so, how the Community could provide supplementary aid for national scrapping operations, at the same time taking into account the modernization and improvement of the inland waterway fleet;

18. Is convinced that the setting up of a permanent consultative body on inland waterways chaired by the Commission and composed of delegates from representative inland waterway organizations, organizations of forwarding agents and of carriers for own account and an observer from the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine would help in devising satisfactory solutions and at the same time, in avoiding strike action harmful to the inland waterway sector itself;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 57, 7. 3. 1977, p. 9.

19. Considers it moreover essential, in view of the Mannheim Act and other inland waterway interests in Switzerland, for negotiations to be held with the latter before Community measures are taken;
20. Instructs its appropriate committee to pursue the examination of this matter and, if necessary, to report to it;
21. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

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## RESOLUTION

### on the EEC's relations with the Comecon countries in the field of maritime shipping

#### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the Decision of the Council of 19 September 1978 concerning the activities of certain third countries in the field of cargo shipping <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - in view of the threat to Community shipping interests from the unfair practices of some Comecon countries,
  - wishing to make the Community capable of action in the field of maritime shipping, as regards its relations with the outside world,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport and the opinion of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 51/79),
1. Recalls its resolution of 15 June 1978 on the state of the relations between the EEC and the East European State-trading countries and Comecon <sup>(2)</sup>, and its earlier resolutions on questions relating to maritime shipping <sup>(3)</sup>;
  2. Welcomes the introduction of an information system which will keep the Community bodies constantly informed of the activities of the merchant fleets of third countries whose practices are damaging to the shipping interests of the Member States, undermining as they do the principles of healthy competition;
  3. Points out, however, that observation is no help in itself and that the Community bodies and the Member States must therefore prepare a framework for measures which can be taken immediately when information received confirms the impression that discrimination is indeed occurring on a massive scale;
  4. Demands therefore that, above and beyond the existing consultation procedure as regards relations between the Member States and third countries in the field of maritime transport, and related measures in the international organizations, the common shipping policy must be enabled to play a role *vis-à-vis* non-member countries;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 258, 21. 9. 1978, p. 35.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 163, 10. 7. 1978, p. 49.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 57, 7. 3. 1977, p. 57; OJ No C 118, 16. 5. 1977, p. 40; OJ No C 131, 5. 6. 1978, p. 40; OJ No C 163, 10. 7. 1978 and OJ No C 296, 11. 12. 1978.

5. Calls on the Council to decide as soon as possible, in cooperation with the OECD countries, on the Community's position on the code of conduct for liner conferences elaborated by the United Nations;

6. Fears that in the long term the Community's external actions will lose their credibility and force if certain minimum conditions are not laid down internally, i.e. in the maritime shipping and ports policy, between, the countries of the Community;

7. Calls on Community import and export firms and organizations to take due account of the interests of Community transport undertakings in external trade transactions;

8. Calls on the Commission to submit further proposals regarding a common maritime shipping policy before the two-year observation period expires;

9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

#### RESOLUTION

**embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a specific Directive on the overall migration limit for the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs**

##### *The European Parliament.*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council (1),
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 100 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 173/78),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 23/79),

1. Recognizes that plastic materials are very widely used in contact with foodstuffs and that a ban on their use would be both impracticable and unrealistic;
2. Believing that most packaging materials for foodstuffs are hygienic and safe, accepts that migration of constituents of some plastic materials and articles when in contact with some types of foodstuff, in certain chemical and physical conditions, may react in such a way as to cause a risk to the health of the consumer;
3. Calls on the Commission to examine, as soon as possible, the criteria governing standards for packaging of foodstuffs in each Member State and to consult Member States within the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs, in order to define appropriate standards for the protection of health;
4. Given that simulational tests do not always correspond to the real health risks, stresses the need for empirical determination of standards for packaging materials in conjunction with the type of foodstuff with which these materials are intended to come into contact;

(1) OJ No C 141, 16. 6. 1979, p. 4.

5. Considers that for certain constituents the limit of global migration proposed by the Commission is too high to ensure protection of public health and that, therefore, it is necessary to adopt as soon as possible a series of specific limits of migration, after manufacturers of packaging materials and manufacturers of foodstuffs who are the users of these materials have been consulted;

6. Calls on the Commission to elaborate as a matter of priority, in consultation with manufacturers of packaging materials and manufacturers of foodstuffs, a list of materials which are safe and compatible containers for each type of foodstuff, specifying the composition limits for each constituent of the material listed;

7. Notes that in the absence of such a list the immediate implementation of this Directive may be difficult for both legal and practical reasons and calls upon the Commission to examine a possible framework of a research and development programme on foodstuff packaging materials in order to establish a scientific basis for a Directive;

8. Calls on the Commission to withdraw its proposal for a Directive and to submit a revised proposal for a Directive.

### RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to edible caseins and caseinates

#### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 100 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 624/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 83/79),
1. Welcomes the fresh submission of a proposal which has been revised in the light of technical progress, designed to promote the free movement of edible caseins and caseinates in the Community;
  2. Refers to its resolution of 14 May 1970 on the original proposal;
  3. Approves the present proposal;
  4. Requests the Council to take an early decision on it.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 50, 24, 2. 1979, p. 5.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive amending the Directives laying down the revised basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 31 of EAEC Treaty (Doc. 619/78),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 78/79),
1. Approves the Commission's proposal which is in line with the request made by the European Parliament in 1978;
  2. Congratulates the Commission on submitting its proposal within the time requested by the European Parliament, i.e. by the end of 1978;
  3. Accepts that, for practical reasons, Member States must be given two years in which to amend their legislation, but hopes that whenever possible the legislation will be enacted much earlier;
  4. Invites the Council, in view of previous delays, to translate this proposal into a Directive without further ado.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 86, 2. 4. 1979, p. 19.

**RESOLUTION**  
**on environmental carcinogens**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to
  - (a) the European Communities' programme of action on the environment of 22 November 1973 <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - (b) the Council resolution of 17 May 1977 on the continuation and implementation of a European Community policy and action programme on the environment <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - (c) the action programme on safety and health at work <sup>(3)</sup>,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 99/79),

*I. General observations and demands*

1. Draws attention to the dangers resulting from certain noxious substances in the environment and certain modes of human behaviour which can cause cancer;
2. Recalls that for many years now a number of its members have tabled written questions drawing attention to the carcinogenic effects of certain substances in the environment and urging the Commission and Council to introduce the necessary Community protective measures;
3. Believes that effective action to combat cancer can no longer be regarded as the sole responsibility of Member States but must also be undertaken by the Community under its programmes on the environment, health protection, safety at work and research;
4. Considers that in performing this task the Community should draw on the most recent advances in specialized research and that, in this context, it should aim at close coordination in order to ensure optimal use of available research resources and prevent unnecessary duplication;
5. Is aware of the difficulty of proving that a particular substance can by itself produce cancer or indicating its precise role in inducing this disease since cancer is often due to the combined effects of various factors, the actual carcinogenic agent being largely unknown;
6. Calls on the Commission to set up a working party of highly qualified experts in the field of cancer research and cancer prevention to advise the Community on all relevant questions and, in particular, to submit practical proposals for Community Regulations;
7. Calls on the Commission to step up the implementation of the Community programmes in the field of cancer prevention and to establish necessary priorities, with particular emphasis on preventive measures;
8. Insists that the Community must earmark funds for general cancer research and use them to maximum effect through close cooperation with the cancer research centres and institutes in the Member States and other international institutions;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 112, 20. 12. 1973.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 139, 13. 6. 1977.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 165, 11. 7. 1978.

9. Urges that the number and capacity of testing laboratories with the necessary monitoring apparatus should be increased substantially in the foreseeable future in order to promote the testing of the many products already on the market which are suspected of being carcinogenic or mutagenic; in this context a system should be used which with the aid of short-term tests based on a programmed scheme, enables priorities to be established for long-term testing; also requests the Commission and Council to give the necessary impetus by making adequate financial resources available;
10. Stresses the need to evaluate every newly discovered or developed active substance by carefully weighing benefits against risks;
11. Requests the Commission to propose Community measures to make all newly produced chemicals subject to compulsory registration and authorization along the lines of the US Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976;
12. Notes that the experts all agree that tobacco smoke is extremely carcinogenic and therefore urges that:
- (a) the tobacco industry make its products as safe as possible by further lowering their tar content and that research to this end be encouraged;
  - (b) further information campaigns be launched on the potential risks of smoking, emphasizing the advantages of low-tar over high-tar tobacco,
  - (c) young people in particular be informed of the dangers of smoking before acquiring the habit by the inclusion of health hygiene courses in school curricula,
  - (d) no-smoking compartments be introduced in trains and aircraft where this has not yet been done;
13. Calls upon the Commission to submit a proposal for a directive on recognized occupational diseases with a view to creating uniform conditions for the protection of workers and, for this purpose, to exploit all the research done in the Member States and, where possible, that done outside the Community too in order to establish specific causal relationships and draw the necessary conclusions for the recognition of cancer as an occupational disease;

## II. *Specific recommendations*

14. Requests the Commission to consider what measures the Community can adopt in order to organize, coordinate and step up research in the following areas:
- (a) concentration of epidemiological studies on the carcinogenicity of pesticides on sections of the population involved in their production and use,
  - (b) prevention of the formation of nitrosamines in the human body,
  - (c) preventive medicine;
15. Supports all measures aimed at eliminating the polycyclic hydrocarbons from the human environment by all technical means available or, where this is not feasible, at least reducing them;
16. Awaits with interest the asbestos action programme announced by the Commission and expects its implementation to bring about a reduction in human exposure to asbestos dust, which may be carcinogenic;
17. Recommends that systematic and comparable investigations are carried out in the European asbestos industry using a standardized measurement technique and strategy to determine past and present asbestos dust levels and asks the Commission to propose safety regulations for the asbestos industry on the basis of these findings;
18. Calls on the Commission and Council to ensure that priority is given to the monitoring of toxic substances in industry as proposed in the safety and health programme (determining the effects of chemicals and pooling the information in a central data system);

19. Insists that the Commission propose immediate measures designed to ensure that the effects on workers of styrene are kept to a minimum by the adoption of suitable occupational hygiene measures;
20. Calls upon the Commission to prepare a programme aimed at examining the whole human diet so as to eliminate carcinogenic substances, beginning with food additives which are not technologically necessary and therefore serve no useful purpose;
21. Calls upon the Council to adopt without delay the Commission's proposal for a Directive banning the use of pesticides containing certain active substances, including DDT;
22. Requests the Commission to propose suitable measures to warn the consumers of the dangers of aflatoxins and to encourage producers to take effective measures to combat these mould fungi;
23. Considers that:
- (a) anti-inflammatory, antithermic, anti-rheumatic and pain-killing drugs should be checked as to their carcinogenic properties by specially qualified study groups,
  - (b) before they are placed on the market, all newly developed drugs should be checked for carcinogenicity, with special reference to their pharmacological properties and the possible toxic effects of intensive use, wherever possible by means of long-term tests,
  - (c) drugs whose therapeutic value is disputed should be neither manufactured nor used,
  - (d) the Commission should take steps to incorporate the relevant provisions in the Community's legislation on drugs;
24. Requests the Commission to propose Community measures designed to bring about a substantial reduction in cold-start emissions from internal combustion engines and emissions from heating installations;
25. Requests the Commission to propose the following measures in the field of cancer epidemiology:
- (a) collection and exploitation of more comprehensive information on working conditions (including correlations) in connection with cancer cases involving employed persons and on smoking among workers,
  - (b) compilation of cancer registers to be kept and stored for a period of at least 30 years, which could be used to monitor the incidence of cancer and offer the additional advantage that each record includes the initial diagnosis and would possibly give more details about the histological type of tumour than are contained in the corresponding mortality records,
  - (c) introduction of comprehensive health monitoring of certain occupational groups, on the Danish model;
26. Is of the opinion that modern methods of treatment with natural remedies can also make a contribution to the fight against cancer and supports, therefore, the various organizations promoting the wider use of naturopathy;

### III. Conclusions

27. Calls on the Commission and Council to give full consideration to the additional suggestions made in the explanatory statement;
28. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and to the national Parliaments and the Ministries of Public Health of the Member States.



## RESOLUTION

on actions in the educational field specifically to promote contact between the citizens of the Community

### *The European Parliament*

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Albers (Doc. 679/78),
  - whereas the Community has an undeniable responsibility in the field of education because the new opportunities and new responsibilities which it creates will be accessible to the citizens of the Member States only if the necessary adjustments are made in the educational policy field,
  - whereas the Community must promote measures to enable its citizens to study European affairs in courses of varying duration and to increase the opportunities for Community citizens to meet one another,
  - whereas contacts at intellectual level between Community citizens can best be promoted through educational institutions,
  - whereas residential adult education, in the form of folk high schools and Europe Houses, constitutes an excellent means of fostering intellectual contact between adults; whereas contacts can be systematically expanded through teacher and pupil exchanges, and whereas action is required in the field of language teaching, since the teaching of Community languages has deteriorated rather than improved in recent years,
- having regard to the reports by Mrs Kellett-Bowman (Doc. 158/78), Mr Power (Doc. 410/78) and Mr Meintz (Doc. 480/78) and the resolutions adopted on 16 June <sup>(1)</sup>, 16 November <sup>(2)</sup> and 14 December 1978 <sup>(3)</sup> on the basis thereof,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 149/79),
1. Requests that the following new items be included in the Community's budget for 1980:

	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations
3922 Residential adult education (Europe Houses and folk high schools)	350 000	650 000
3923 Language teaching	350 000	650 000
3924 Pupil exchanges	1 000 000	1 000 000
3925 Teacher exchanges	1 000 000	1 000 000

2. Calls on the Commission to submit to the Council concrete programmes in the above areas which can be put into operation as from 1 January 1980, so that the many different efforts being made in the Member States can be encouraged and given direct financial support;
3. Calls on the Council to hold a meeting of Ministers of Education as soon as possible in order to incorporate the measures requested into the education programme and to take the necessary decisions of substance on the new budgetary items;
4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 163, 10. 7. 1978, p. 72.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 296, 11. 12. 1978, p. 49.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 6, 8. 1. 1979, p. 59.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Decision adopting a concerted action project of the European Community on the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 681/78),
  - having regard to its resolution of 20 March 1978 on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council (Doc. 257/77) for a Decision adopting a concerted action project of the European Economic Community in the field of physical properties of foodstuffs <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 89/79),
1. Approves the Commission's proposal subject to the opinion of the Committee on Budgets;
  2. Hopes that the Council will adopt the proposal soon.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 36, 13. 2. 1978, p. 52.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Directive amending, in respect of chilling, Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Articles 43 and 100 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 638/78),
  - having regard to the report by its Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 86/79),
- Approves the Commission's proposal.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 77, 23. 3. 1979, p. 14.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 65, 9. 3. 1979, p. 5.

## RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for

- I. a Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) No 1408/71 and (EEC) No 574/72 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community
- II. a Regulation amending the Annexes to Regulations (EEC) No 1408/71 and (EEC) No 574/72 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission to the Council (1),
- having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 137/79),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education (Doc. 148/79),

1. In approving the Commission's proposals for amending Regulations (EEC) No 1408/71 (2) and (EEC) No 574/72 (3), wishes to stress particularly the great importance, in human, civic and social terms, of putting conscientious objectors who perform civilian service in substitution for military service on an equal footing with persons called up or recalled for service in the armed forces;

2. Emphasizes that the provision for the possible amendment of Annexes 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 by means of Regulations adopted by the Commission rather than by the Council is conducive to the simplification of procedures, which always remains a desirable objective;

3. Is of the opinion that, in any event, the other Annexes to the Regulations concerned could undoubtedly be amended by Decisions adopted by a simple majority in the Council, not least in view of the fact that the problems and aspects with which these Annexes deal are not of equal importance with those dealt with in the main body of these Regulations;

4. Is in agreement with the amendments proposed to some of the Annexes to the Regulations in question which aim, essentially, to:

- (a) adapt these Annexes to the changes which have occurred in the social security schemes in some Member States;
- (b) take account of bilateral agreements concluded between Member States waiving reimbursement for the provision of benefits in kind;
- (c) simplify and speed up the payment of arrears and other single payments to the beneficiaries;

5. Is appreciative of the fact that, on the whole, these amendments result in better protection for workers who are nationals and hence, through the principle of parity of treatment, also for migrant workers;

6. Invites the Commission, nevertheless, to maintain a constant vigilance lest modifications to individual national social security schemes should, directly or indirectly, if only at the practical level, introduce discrimination between nationals and migrant workers, and to counteract any such possible developments by instituting, as urgently as possible, proceedings for infringement against States failing to observe the principle of non-discrimination;

(1) OJ No C 115, 8. 5. 1979, p. 3.

(2) OJ No L 149, 5. 7. 1971, p. 2.

(3) OJ No L 74, 27. 3. 1972, p. 1.

7. Invites also the Commission to submit at the earliest possible date the further proposals necessary for the full implementation of the social security provisions embodied in the 'Action programme in favour of migrant workers and their families' (1), in order to achieve as soon as possible complete elimination of every type of discrimination and disparity in treatment still persisting which cannot be further countenanced or tolerated;

8. Draws particular attention in this context to the urgent need to adopt, as laid down in the said action programme, Community legislation to coordinate non-contributory schemes concerning, for example, guaranteed revenue for old persons, social pensions and allowances for the handicapped;

9. Considers it also essential that the Commission should continue to study and propose procedures to speed up the payment of social security benefits to migrant workers;

10. Strongly deploring the serious delays which have occurred, requests expressly that the Council of Social Affairs Ministers adopt at its very next meeting the Commission's proposals, which have already received some time ago the European Parliament's favourable opinion (2), relating to the standardization of the system of paying family benefits to workers, the members of whose families reside in a Member State other than the country of employment (3) and to social security for self-employed persons and their families (4);

11. Expresses its profound conviction that the Community, in accordance with the provisions of Article 117 of the EEC Treaty, should make a resolute effort in the field of study and practical action in order to achieve the objective of the approximation of the social security systems of the Member States with the aim of eradicating both disparities in the treatment of Community workers and the distortions of competition which result from the differences existing between the Member States, notably as regards the levels of contributions and of benefits and the determination of the categories of the beneficiaries.

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(1) Bulletin of the European Communities: Supplement 3/76.

(2) OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 10 and OJ No C 131, 5. 6. 1978, p. 44.

(3) OJ No C 96, 29. 4. 1975, p. 4.

(4) OJ No C 246, 17. 10. 1978, p. 2.