

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Working Documents

1982-1983

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

tabled by Mr van AERSEN, Mr BARBI, Mr JONKER,
Mr CROUX, Mr BLUMENFELD, Mr SEITLINGER, Mr PFLIMLIN,
Mr KLEPSCH, Mr PFENNIG, Mr McCARTIN, Mr KALLIAS,
Mr ANTONIOZZI, Mr ALBER, Mr NOTENBOOM, Mr FISCHBACH,
Mr Konrad SCHÖN, Mr AIGNER, Mr VERROKEN, Mr LUSTER
and Mr DESCHAMPS

on behalf of the Group of the European People's
Party (Christian-Democratic Group)

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the priorities for the second half of the
current parliamentary term

The European Parliament,

- A having regard to the debate held in February 1982 on the Commission's programme,
- B wishing to establish the objectives to be attained both by Parliament and by the other Community institutions during the second half of the current parliamentary term,
- C having regard to the attached Bundestag motion (BT/Drs. 9/951) on the further progress of the European Communities towards European Union which has also been laid before the Italian Senate and the Luxembourg Chamber,

Resolves as follows:

1. Priority tasks

- the Community's regional, social, employment, media and environment policies should be further developed to ensure equal opportunities for all EEC citizens. To this end, deliberations on the Commission's report on the Mandate of 30 May should be concluded as speedily as possible, and its budgetary implications determined;
- the European Community must become more self-sufficient in primary energy sources, be more active in coordinating and supporting Member States' efforts in the field of research into energy saving and the development of new energy sources and make genuine progress towards a Community energy policy;
- the political principle that membership of the European Community is open to every democratically constituted European state must be respected. Therefore every effort must be made to enable Spain and Portugal to accede to the Community by the agreed deadline, 1.1.1984;
- Europe must prove more willing than hitherto to shoulder her collective responsibilities towards the Third and Fourth Worlds;

- cooperation and coordination in economic and monetary policy must be increased. The economic and financial support measures required for the further development of the European Monetary System and the creation of a stable Community with a view to economic and monetary union should be introduced. Unavoidable structural changes necessitate greater efforts by the Community to promote research and develop technology;
- the future survival of the European Community depends on the maintenance and full development of the European domestic market. To achieve this, trade restrictions (non-tariff barriers) caused for instance, by different rules on employment, environmental and consumer protection, must be abolished. The European Community must use its external trade policy to counteract protectionist trends in world trade;
- Community policies must be geared more to the needs of the ordinary citizen. To this end, technical and administrative barriers to intra-Community transport must be removed, freedom of movement increased, youth exchange schemes expanded, the teaching of foreign languages in schools developed and cultural relations significantly extended.

2. Considerations relevant to Parliament's organization of its own work

- the European Parliament should be more conscious of the need for the Commission to act upon its proposals; more precise follow-up procedures should therefore be developed;
- to ensure that the resolutions of July 1981 on relations between the Council and the Commission of December 1981 on relations with the European Council, and of February 1981 on the appointment and programme of the Commission are acted upon as swiftly as possible, Parliament must press for the introduction of a conciliation procedure appropriate to this purpose; this work should culminate in the conclusion of an interinstitutional agreement also encompassing the Commission's proposal for the extension of the conciliation procedure;

- the European Parliament's Committee on Institutional Affairs should start work immediately on a draft treaty on European Union and submit a text in time to be adopted by Parliament before the 1983 summer recess, so that the governments and national parliaments of the Member States may take the necessary action for the approval of such a treaty before the next direct elections to the European Parliament. The Committee on Institutional Affairs should take as the starting-point for its deliberations the only initiative taken so far to draw up a draft treaty on the first stage in the creation of European Union (Doc. 1-940/81).

3. Points relating to the organization of the Council's work

- the Council of Ministers must revert to the voting procedure laid down in the Treaties establishing the European Communities, as the unanimity rule as presently applied - Treaty obligations notwithstanding - has proved to be a major obstacle to Community policy-making on a wider scale;
- the Council must find ways and means of improving its decision-making ability and reducing the backlog of matters awaiting a decision;
- the Council must end the dispute about Member States' budgetary contributions and produce an interim solution which will provide reimbursement for revenue collection should an 'unacceptable situation' arise without fundamentally undermining the own resources system, and thus reach a compromise solution until such time as Europe's finances are reformed;
- in matters of budgetary procedure the necessary measures should be taken by common agreement between the Council and the European Parliament to ensure close cooperation at all levels between the two institutions; in particular the President-in-Office or another member of the Council should be present at the deliberations of the European Parliament on the draft budget;
- in order to provide the European Parliament with such information as will enable it to give its opinion on Community acts having financial implications, the Council shall invite the Commission to append to

the proposals which it forwards to the European Parliament estimates of the financial implications of those acts;

- the Council shall undertake to maintain the closest cooperation with the European Parliament in the examination of such acts and to explain to it such reasons as may have led it to depart from the European Parliament's opinion;
- European political cooperation should be extended, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, with the aim of extending Community security policy, working towards European union as called for in the GENSCHER/COLOMBO initiative, and making the outcome of consultation binding on the Member States. At the same time, new arrangements should be made for cooperation between the European Community and the Western European Union.

4. Points relating to the organization of the Commission's work

- the European Parliament must be involved in the appointment of the next Commission; the role of the Commission's next President-designate should accordingly be strengthened, and the European Parliament wishes to hold talks with this official before the remaining members of the Commission are appointed;
- the European Parliament will refuse to allow the next Commission to be appointed unless an interinstitutional agreement fulfilling the following minimum requirements for cooperation has been concluded by that time:

The Commission must

- not submit any legislative proposals to the Council before the EP has expressed an opinion thereon;
- when draft legal acts are being considered or adopted by the Council, give careful consideration to EP amendments, notwithstanding its right under Article 149(2) of the Treaty establishing the EEC;
- take up the EP's legislative proposals and submit these for approval to the Council of Ministers in accordance with the Commission's right under Article 149 of the Treaty;

- bring a complaint against a Member State before the European Court of Justice pursuant to Article 169(2) of the Treaty, if requested to do so by Parliament on justifiable grounds;
- further, the Commission shall submit its programme to the European Parliament at the beginning of every year in the form of a document for approval by Parliament. This programme shall contain a timetable and indicate priorities as well as the means by which the programme is to be implemented;
- the European Parliament expects the Commission to declare, once this document has been approved by Parliament, that the Commission is bound to put it into effect;
- the European Parliament expects the Commission to draw up fundamental guidelines as to the division of tasks and contributions as between the Community and the Member States; deliberations on the Mandate of 30 May should be continued to this end.

5. Points relating to cooperation with the national parliaments

- all decisions of importance for the promotion of integration should be submitted to the national parliaments, which should in turn take the initiative to induce their governments to act upon them; the European Parliament should develop a suitable procedure for this purpose;
- a special form of cooperation with the national parliaments must be found for those subjects within the purview of the EP's Committee on Institutional Affairs; such cooperation should ensure that the national parliaments are involved, from the outset and in conjunction with the European Parliament, in the drafting of new constitutional provisions for the Community.

Draft

Motion for a resolution by the CDU/CSU parliamentary party

Subject: Further progress of the European Communities towards European union

The Federal Parliament is asked to adopt the following resolutions:

The German Federal Parliament calls upon the Federal Government to approach the governments of the other Member States of the European Communities proposing that, prior to the further enlargement of the Communities, the full scope offered by the existing Community Treaties for European union should be utilized or that the provisions they contain should be supplemented on the basis of the reports by Pierre Werner and Leo Tindemans as follows:

1. The European Council should encourage the unification process and lay down the various stages towards European union. It should decide which new areas are to be brought under Community policies and law. Its decisions must be such as to provide an appropriate basis for the further development of the Community. In accordance with its role under the Treaties the Commission shall play a full part in the process of European unification.
2. Political cooperation among the Member States of the European Communities should be extended with the aim of improving the coordination of decisions within the EEC on foreign and security policy through a system of binding consultation. A permanent secretariat for coordination and a security council should be set up for this purpose. The Council is the Community institution responsible for all areas within the compass of European cooperation including consultation and decision-making on foreign and security policy.
3. The Council of Ministers must revert to the voting procedure laid down in the Treaties of the European Communities, as the rule of unanimity as presently applied is one of the major stumbling blocks to Community policy-making on a wider scale. During a transitional period, the governments of Member States should communicate to the secretariat for coordination the questions for the coming year on which they would like unanimous decisions; such communications should be reasoned and binding in character.

4. The rights of the European Parliament to participate in the process must be consolidated in the following ways:
 - commitment of the Council of Ministers to the results of negotiations with Parliament (conciliation procedure),
 - approval by Parliament of treaties with non-member countries,
 - approval by Parliament of treaties of accession and
 - participation by Parliament in the appointment of the Commission.

This implies that the European Parliament must submit the proposal for a uniform electoral procedure as soon as possible.

5. The European legal area is to be created by the introduction of identical provisions in essential areas of the legislation of the countries of the European Community. This task is of particular importance in view of the major contribution of law in the creation of a Community.
6. The European regional policy, social policy, employment policy and development policy should be further developed to give equal opportunities to all Community citizens.
7. Europe must prove more willing than hitherto to shoulder her collective responsibilities towards the Third and Fourth Worlds;
8. The finances of the European Communities should be restructured to cater for its continued development and enlargement. Thus, the Community should only take on tasks which can be carried out more effectively and/or cheaply at Community level than at national level.
9. The European Community must attain self sufficiency in energy and for this purpose coordinate and support Member States' research into energy conservation and development of new energy sources and seek to achieve progress towards a common energy policy.
10. Cooperation and coordination on energy policy, economic and monetary policy must be increased. The economic and financial support measures required for the further development of the European Monetary System and the creation of a stable Community with a view to economic and monetary union should be introduced. The unavoidable structural changes necessitate greater efforts by the Community to promote research and technology.

11. The maintenance and full achievement of the European domestic market are vital to the continued prosperity of the European Communities. To achieve this, trade restrictions (non-tariff barriers), caused, for instance, by different rules on employment, environmental and consumer protection, must be abolished. The EEC must act through its external trade policy against protectionist trends in world trade.
12. EEC policies must be geared more to the needs of the ordinary citizen. He must realize that the European Communities make his life easier and provide security for the future. Technical and administrative restrictions at frontiers must be removed, freedom of movement increased, youth exchange schemes expanded, the teaching of foreign languages in schools developed and cultural relations substantially extended.

Ordinary people must be made to feel that they are benefitting personally from the existence of the European Community. Their tacit approval of a European integration will thereby be strengthened.

The people of Europe must know that the European Community contributes to ensuring better protection of human rights and freedom.

Bonn, 28 October 1981

Dr Kohl, Dr Zimmerman and Group.