

purchasing power of their peoples; negotiate multiannual agreements with the developing countries.

11. To establish an effective common policy on fisheries and the sea providing a solution to the problems of access to fishing grounds, management and conservation of resources, structural measures, surveillance of Community waters, prices and markets and also harmonization of social aspects : earnings, conditions of employment, vocational training for fishermen and improvement of the social position of fishermen.
12. To put an end to the recent moves by those governments which base their participation in the Community on the system of a fair return by implementing new common policies enabling a better balance to be struck between the Member States while taking account of the justified interests of each one of them with the aid of new financial instruments intended to help industries in crisis and the least-developed regions of the Community.
13. To clarify the respective powers of Parliament and Council in the budgetary sector, with particular reference to the classification of expenditure, which determines the role of each of these institutions, thus consolidating the rights of the directly elected Parliament in dealings with the Council.
14. To develop the Community's energy independence by :
 - the rational use of energy
 - the increased and preferential use of the potential energy resources of the Community (primarily coal)
 - the diversification of energy imports and production
 - the development of renewable sources of energy
 - a Community price policyTo draw up a Community energy supply programme by means of a policy of negotiating bulk contracts with producing countries.
15. To increase research and innovation efforts as an instrument of Europe's future economic and industrial policy. This includes :
 - independence in advanced technology
 - far-reaching cooperation in large-scale research
 - a programme to promote the mobility of European research workers
 - joint research on safety in the nuclear, biological and chemical fields

In this context, special priority must be given to technological research designed to protect and safeguard man and nature. Assistance must be given primarily to research projects which will allow investment in the future and promote qualitative growth.

16. To strengthen the instruments of Community regional policy and define the procedures for utilizing its appropriations with a view to reducing economic, social and cultural inequalities between the Community's regions.

This policy must be based on multiannual planning of regional development on the basis of cooperation with the regions of the Community.

This new Community regional policy implies better coordination with national regional planning policies and with the other Community policies, which must be seen in a regional context.

It must also be developed in the context of coherent development programmes rather than through the fragmentary financing of a large number of small projects.

In this framework, the drawing up and carrying out of an integrated plan for Mediterranean development must be promoted.

It is also necessary to promote the setting up of a European development body for the transfer of technology between the countries of the Community.

17. To develop a common transport policy in accordance with Articles 3a and 74 to 84 of the EEC Treaty.

18. To develop, on the basis of the third Community programme of action on the environment, a new, coherent policy for the protection of nature and the environment, as follows :

- environmental protection must be included as an aspect of all Community policies so as to preserve natural resources for later generations, and as regards the positive effects which this will have on the employment situation in the Community
- a priority to be given to preventative measures (e.g. environmental impact assessment)
- an improvement in the efforts to protect the population - particularly workers - against health risks at their

workplace, in their domestic environment, and against disasters (e.g. Seveso)

- common regulations for the reduction of trans-frontier pollution of the air ('acid rain'), and water (ground water, surface water and the sea).

19. To step up cooperation and solidarity with the Third World countries with a view to helping them to further their own development and satisfy the needs of their population (particularly in the area of food and energy supplies), to :

- ' implement the commercial and institutional measures necessary to ensure a fair return from and proper exploitation of their exports,
- ' extend gradually to all the least-developed countries not covered by the Lomé Convention the mechanisms guaranteeing the purchasing power of their exports,
- ' implement the international agreement on the common fund of raw materials,
- ' encourage co-financing and joint investment schemes,
- ' enable the EEC to make an active contribution to the development of the Third World in the fields of energy and mining by using and strengthening for this purpose the financial instruments at its disposal,
- ' increase European financial aid to the least-developed countries, ensuring that this aid really benefits the poorest sections of the population,
- ' establish a system of multilateral guarantees of investments in the developing countries with cover through the Community budget or the European Development Fund,
- ' increase aid to refugees and to the developing countries which receive them,
- ' organize cultural cooperation to ensure respect for the identity of the partners.

20. To launch a Community cultural policy based on the respective identities of the peoples of Europe, enabling full benefit to be derived from the European cultural area and taking into account the work done for many years in this field by the Council of Europe.

This policy pre-supposes improved communication between Europeans, the defence of European languages, the pooling of ideas on the use of leisure, a better understanding of the respective cultural identities, which must not be levelled out and standardized but, on the contrary, revitalized. This policy must take into account the specific cultural contribution of each of the peoples of Europe and of their shared cultural heritage.

21. To promote studies and pilot financing experiments aiming at the development of the 'social economy' through cooperative and joint voluntary activities in the economic, social and cultural areas.
22. To seek the strengthening and the development of the European Community on the institutional level while awaiting the examination of the proposals of the Committee on Institutional Affairs of the European Parliament on the basis of the guidelines contained in the Resolution adopted on 6 July 1982. This implies, first of all, the implementation of the proposals adopted by the European Parliament in the framework of the present Treaties, so as to increase its influence in the decision-making process.

The augmentation of the Parliament's budgetary powers and its progressive participation in the legislative process of the European Community are equally necessary.

As regards the Council, the Presidency normally has recourse to the vote in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, with the proviso that the vote may be postponed at the request of one or more Member States on the grounds of a vital national interest directly linked with the matter under discussion.

23. To examine the implications for the EEC budget of the introduction of the proposed new common policies, with particular reference to the raising of new own resources, without excluding the possibility of exceeding the 1% ceiling of VAT on the understanding that the development to be derived from these revitalization measures clearly justified such steps.

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- II. Urges the Member States to develop consultations on a more systematic basis and to adopt, wherever possible, common positions on the major international problems

of the moment as was the case with the problems of the Middle East, to enable Europe, by taking up a strong and original position of its own, to enlarge its 'area of freedom' in the world and progressively counteract, through its presence and proposals, the confrontation between the two super-powers.

The necessary technical and human resources must be provided to ensure greater continuity and regularity for the action of the European Council and for that of the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

The European Parliament is not merely a political forum in which divergent opinions are expressed on major international events. It must also be able to advise and pass judgment on this political aspect of cooperation between the ten heads of state and government or on that of the Foreign Ministers acting within the framework of this political cooperation.

The European Parliament elected by universal suffrage, must bear witness to the resolve of the peoples of Europe to work together for the gradual construction of the European Union to provide a concrete response to the hopes of the new generations who aspire to justice, peace and freedom.

III. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council of the European Communities.