

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

# Working Documents

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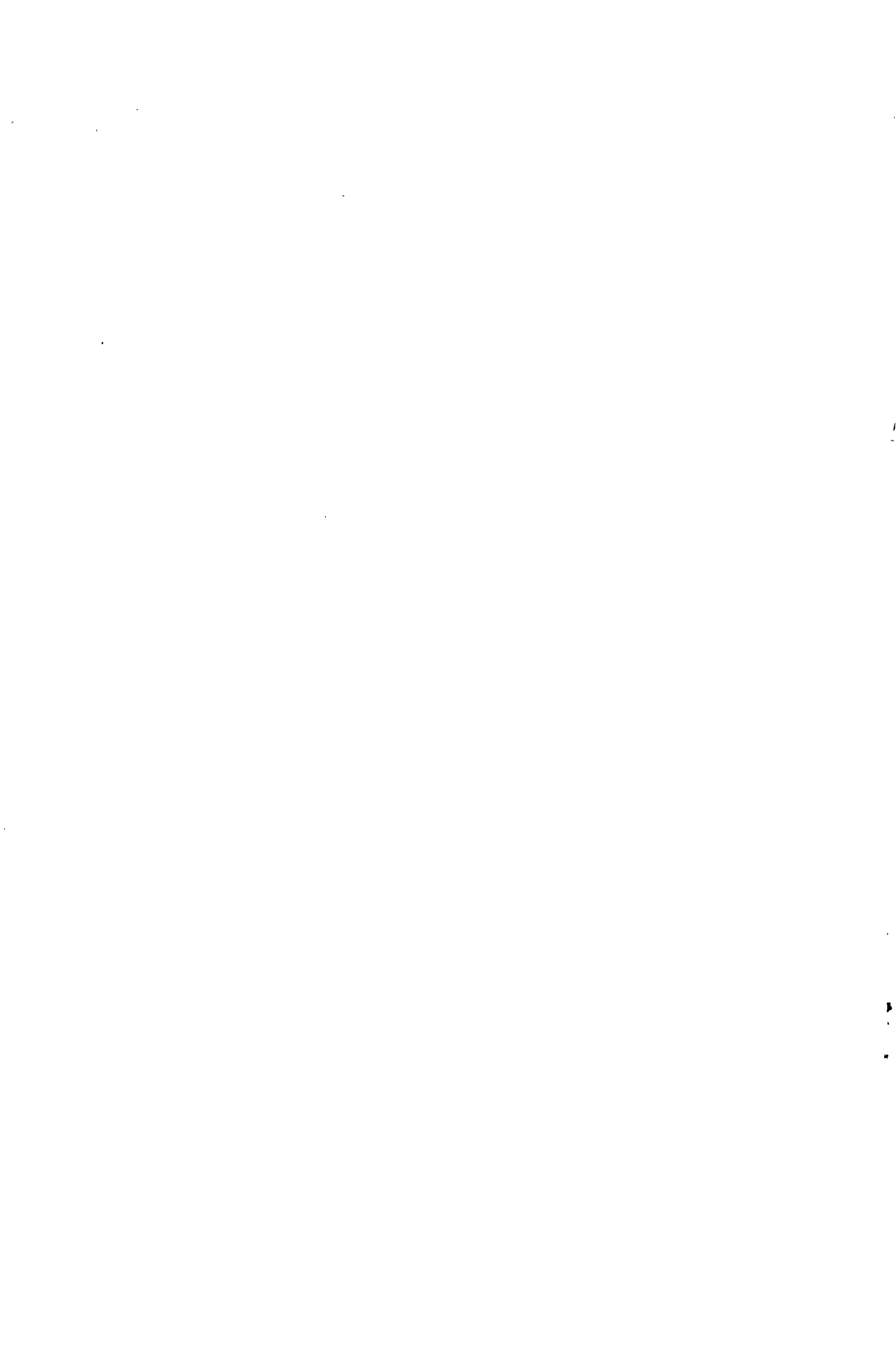
### MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

Tabled by Mr MÜLLER-HERMANN, Mr KLEPSCH, Mr TINDEMANS, Mr VERGEER, Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI, Mr D'ORMESSON, Mr O'DONNELL, Mr ESTGEN, Mrs WALZ, Mr JANSSEN VAN RAAY, Mr LANGES, Mr NOTENBOOM, Mr BERSANI, Mr WAWRZIK, Mr von BISMARCK, Mr BEUMER, Mr MACARIO, Mr van AERSEN, Mr JONKER, Mr ALBER, Mr RINSCHÉ, Mr MICHEL, Mr BLUMENFELD, Mr SASSANO, Mr HOFFMANN, Mrs MAIJ-WEGGEN, Mr HERMAN, Mr SÄLZER, Mr VANDEWIELE, Mr HELMS, Mr SIMONNET and Mr BROK

on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party

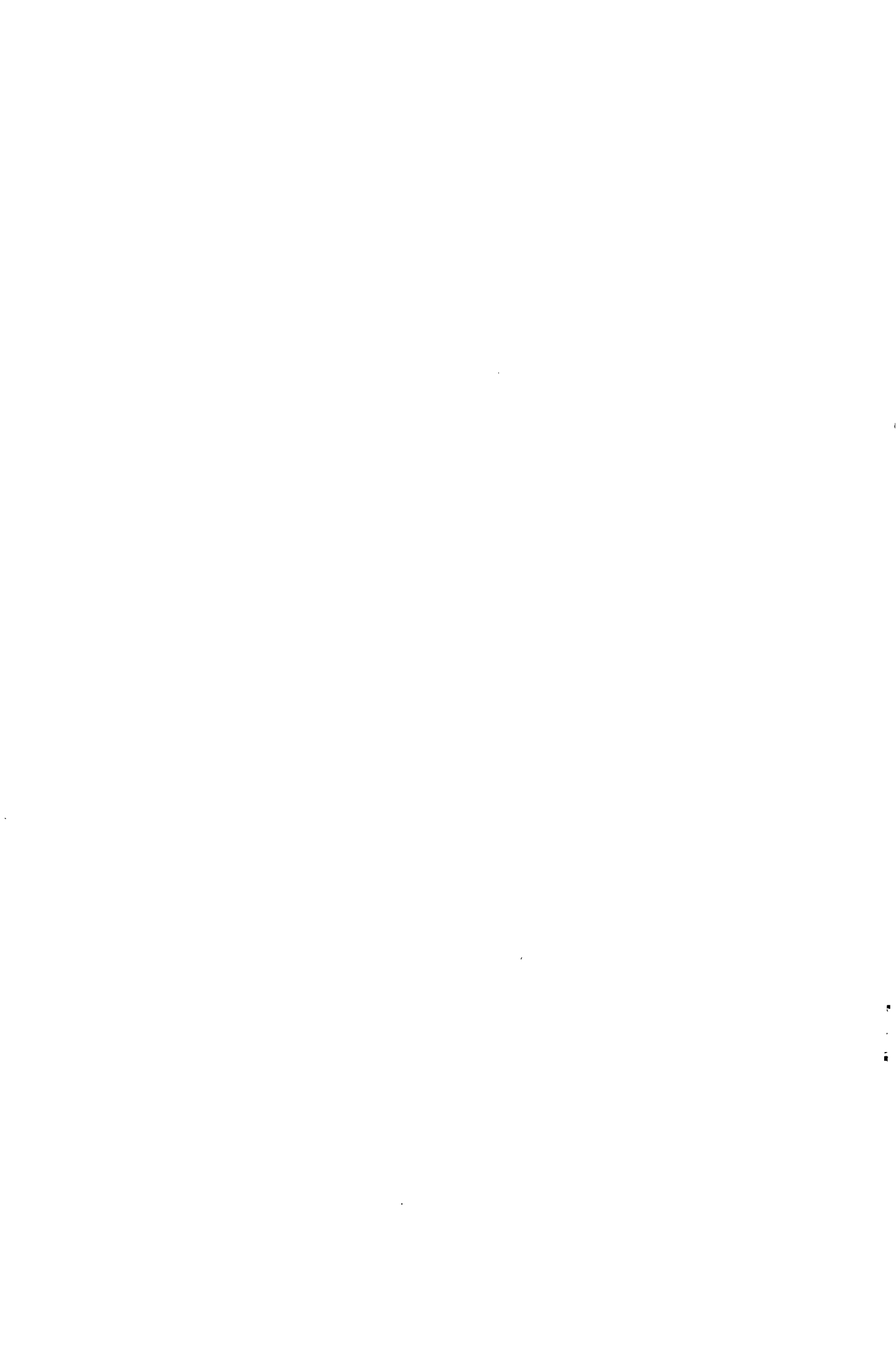
pursuant to Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure

on the creation of a European financial instrument for recycling petrodollars to increase and diversify world energy supplies



The European Parliament,

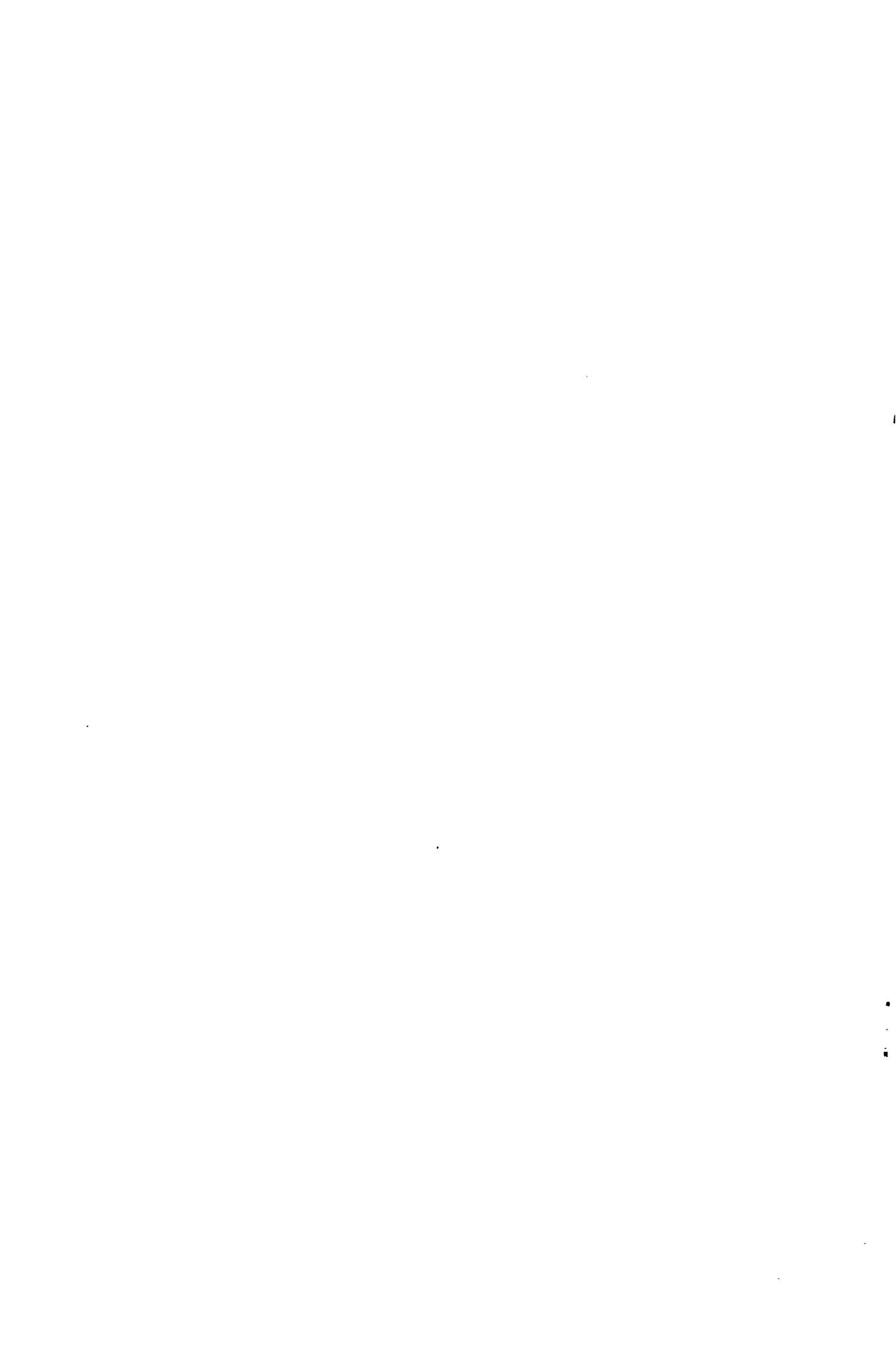
- recognizing that it has become vital to increase and diversify world energy supplies,
- convinced that the partnership between the highly industrialized states in the Community and the underdeveloped ACP states which are dependent on support creates a need for additional efforts to direct capital into channels which will improve the economic development and standard of living of the associated states,
- faced with the growing surpluses on current account in the oil-producing countries and the worrying deficits on the current account of the industrialized states and in particular of the developing countries which are already deeply in debt,
- concerned at the monetary problems created as a result which are certain to lead to ever greater economic and political instability,
- believing that the industrialized nations and the oil-producing countries bear a special responsibility in this respect and that tripartite talks must take place between the industrialized countries, the oil-producing countries and the developing countries in order to start reducing the excessive economic disequilibria in the world by means of worldwide economic growth, the guaranteed supply of energy which this necessarily involves and a rational international division of labour with the ultimate aim of placing world peace on a more secure footing,
- recognizing firstly that the private banking system cannot cope in the long term with the task of channelling the petro-dollars in circulation and the risks which are often attached to loans to developing countries and secondly, that the oil-producing countries do not provide capital aid to developing countries on as wide a basis as might be hoped,
- convinced that the European Community, without prejudice to the deliberations currently taking place within the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, should develop new ways of recycling petro-dollars, because as one of the economically strongest parts of the world it bears a particular responsibility for seeking a rational solution to this difficult problem and playing a part in such a solution, but also because it has a specific interest in safeguarding employment and providing an opportunity for Community undertakings to participate in international exploration and infrastructure projects related to energy supply,



Calls on the Commission to examine the possibility of creating a European financial instrument with the following aims:

1. The European Community and those oil-producing countries willing to cooperate would provide the capital for the new financial instrument which might take the form of a fund or an agency.
2. The capital provided in this way should primarily be used to increase worldwide supplies of energy in the long term. To this end finance should be granted to appropriate infra-structure and exploration projects.
  - (a) In the developing countries, particularly in the countries associated with the Community by the Lomé Convention, the development of mining and infra-structure is a vital contribution towards both self-sufficiency in the energy sector and general economic development.
  - (b) Considerable resources of energy can be exploited in the offshore areas of the European Community.
  - (c) More sophisticated technological exploitation of existing and new oil resources in the oil-producing countries is a task which will become extremely important in future.
  - (d) Exploitation of the considerable energy resources of many different kinds both on the ocean bed and in remote and inaccessible parts of the world needs to be envisaged.
3. The European Investment Bank should supervise potential projects and examine their economic feasibility. As the European Investment Bank has already acquired valuable experience in this respect, its involvement appears particularly worthwhile. Administrative costs could also be kept to a minimum in this way.
4. The funds contributed by the Community should as far as possible be raised on the capital market and if necessary be supplemented by the Community's development fund.
5. Decisions on the use of the funds contributed by the Community and the oil-producing countries should be entrusted to a board in which both parties are represented in proportion to their financial contribution.

There will be certain initial expenses known as 'transfer costs'. The experience of the World Bank shows that all other risks are minimal.
6. If these projects are to make a genuine contribution to recycling petro-dollars to the benefit of the world economy,



particularly in the states belonging to the Lomé Convention, the Commission will have to make every effort to intensify the dialogue with the oil-producing countries and to extend this to a three-cornered exchange including the Third World. When recycling oil surpluses it should be made clear to all concerned that in the necessary efforts to achieve maximum economic efficiency from the immense sums invested, it is even more important to make concrete progress towards reducing the economic and political imbalances in the world, which have already reached dangerous proportions, than to produce profits.

7. The European Parliament expects the Commission to submit an opinion on this proposal to the European Parliament no later than 31 May 1981.

